

UTTAR PRADESH DISTRICT GAZETTEERS



PRA TAPGARH



सत्यमेव जयते

DANGLI PRASAD VARUN

I. A. S.

State Editor

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FOREWORD

The revised Gazetteer of district Pratapgarh is in your hands. The delays between the writing, printing, and final publication of this Gazetteer are regrettable indeed. These were for many causes at various levels and are not excused for that account. Ordinarily, the delays could be explained away, or ignored, but such an attempt would only weaken our resolve and effectiveness in future. It will remain our concern to go deep into our lapses, hoping that our admissions would work towards better and timely results.

2. The Gazetteer could also have been up-dated with the figures of the Census of 1981 but this would hold up its publication by some years. District Gazetteer department is presently short of hands and there is a sizable lag of work of other districts. It is hoped that problems of the department will also be soon sorted out, our aims clarified, budget increased so that the Supplements to all the present Gazetteers based on latest socio-economic data are published within the decade.

3. The volume presents a broad and reliable profile useful for public concerned with the general affairs of the district. The Gazetteers are also much sought after documents containing material, widely acknowledged as primary source of information, on the geography, society and economy of the district.

4. Needless to say we will be obliged if suggestions for the improvement of the Gazetteer in the light of our common experience of forty years of nation's independence, are sent to the department

21st December 1987,
Jawahar Bhawan, Lucknow

D. S. RAWAT
STATE EDITOR

PREFACE

This is twenty-fourth in the series of revised District Gazetteers of the State of Uttar Pradesh, which are being published under a scheme jointly sponsored and financed by the Union and State Governments. Early accounts pertaining to the area covered by the Pratapgarh district were published in the Gazetteer of the Province of Oudh, various Settlement reports of the region and H. R. Nevill's *Pratapgarh : A Gazetteer* (Allahabad, 1904) and its supplements. A bibliography of the published works, used in the preparation of this Gazetteer, appears at the end of volume.

Since 1904, when the last Gazetteer was written great changes in diverse spheres have occurred of which the new Gazetteer has taken notice.

The census data of 1961 and 1971 have been used in the Gazetteer.

My thanks are due to the Chairman and members of the State Advisory Board, Dr P. N. Chopra, Editor, Gazetteers, Ministry of Education and Social Welfare, New Delhi, Government of India, as well as to all those officials and non-officials who helped in the bringing out of this gazetteer.

LUCKNOW :
October 20, 1976

D. P. VARUN
I. A. S.

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CHAPTER I

GENERAL

Origin of Name of District

The district which forms a part of Faizabad Division is named after its headquarters town Bela Pratapgarh, commonly known as Pratapgarh. Pratab Singh, a raja of the locality who flourished between 1618—1682, fixed his headquarters at Rampur near the old town of Aror. There he built a *garh* (fort) and called it Pratabgarh after his own name. Subsequently the locality around the fort came to be known as Pratapgarh. When the district was constituted in 1858 its headquarters was established at Bela which came to be known as Bela Pratapgarh, the name Bela presumably being derived from the temple of Bela Bhawani on the bank of river Sai.

Location, Boundaries, Area and Population

Location and Boundaries—The district lies between the parallels of $25^{\circ}34'$ and $26^{\circ}11'$ north latitude and between the meridians of $81^{\circ}19'$ and $82^{\circ}27'$ east longitude extending for some 110 km. from west to east. It is bounded on the north by district Sultanpur, on the south by district Allahabad, on the east by district Jaunpur and on the west by Fatehpur and north-west by district Rae Bareli. In the south-west the Ganga forms the boundary of the district for about 50 km. separating it from Fatehpur and Allahabad and in the extreme north-east the Gomati forms the boundary for about 6 km.

Area—According to the Central Statistical Organisation the district had an area of 3,730 sq. km. on July 1, 1971. It occupies 48th position in the State in respect of the area. The area of the district on the basis of the district records is about 3,678 sq. km. Owing to the action of the Ganga, frequent changes take place in the area of the district.

Population—According to the census of 1971, the district occupies 37th position in the State in respect of population which is 14,22,707 (females 7,16,981). The rural population of the district is 13,94,798 (females 7,04,184) and the urban 27,909 (females 12,797).

HISTORY OF DISTRICT AS ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT

Very little is known about the administrative history of the district in ancient times. During the days of the Kannauj kingdom and for some time after its downfall the interior of

the district beyond the reach of the Ganga was occupied by the Bhars. The Bhars were gradually displaced by the Rajputs who held the whole tract with the exception of Manikpur and its vicinity. The entire tract now comprising the district of Pratapgarh remained under the Sultans of Delhi till 1394 and then formed a part of the Jaunpur kingdom till 1478 after which it nominally remained under the Lodi Sultans of Delhi till 1526 when the tract fell into the hands of the Mughals. After the defeat of Humayun in 1539 by Sher Shah the tract remained under the possession of Afghans till 1559 when it again passed to the Mughals.

During the reign of Akbar the district formed a part of the sirkar of Manikpur in the province of Allahabad and comprised five *mahals*. The greater part of tahsil Kunda comprised the *mahal* of Manikpur and the rest of the tahsil was formed into two *mahals*, known as Qariat Guzara and Qariat Paigah, which consisted of a number of villages rather than a defined tract. Pargana Pratapgarh was then known as the *mahal* of Arwal and pargana Ateha was probably included in Salon. Tahsil Patti comprised the *mahal* of Jalalpur Balkhar.

In 1759 the sirkar of Manikpur was included in the territory of Avadh and was governed by a *chakladar* till 1774 when it was broken up. The parganas of Salon, Jais and Nasirabad, including Ateha, were assigned in jagir to Bahu Begum. The portion now comprising pargana Ateha went to form the *chakla* of Salon. Pratapgarh, Patti Dalippur (formerly called Jalalpur Balkhar) and Rampur were attached to Sultanpur *nizamat*. The remaining portion of the district was called the *chakla* of Manikpur which was absorbed in the *nizamat* of Salon in 1829. Occasionally, an official was deputed to hold charge of Ahladganj, now in the village of Raigarh, this circle comprising the Manikpur, Bihar and Dhingwas parganas. Rampur upto 1817 was included in the Sultanpur *nizamat* but in the following year it was made over to Badshah Begum, mother of Ghazi-ud-din Haider: it was held for three years by a tahsildar and then by Raja Darshan Singh, the *nazim* of the jagir. After his time it was included in Salon till 1843 and in 1844 it was given to Ahladganj. One of the *chaklas* of Sultanpur *nizamat* was known as Pratapgarh and this included the parganas of Amethi (now in Sultanpur), Pratapgarh and Patti Dalippur.

In 1856, after the annexation of Avadh by the British, the old arrangements were modified and the territory comprising the present district was divided between the old districts of Salon and Sultanpur. This arrangement was remodelled in 1858 and district Rae Bareilly was formed out of the district of Salon. The Patti tahsil was taken from Sultanpur and united with Bihar and Pratapgarh to form the district of Pratapgarh which had four tahsils, namely, Pratapgarh, Patti, Bihar and

Salon, the last including the three parganas of Salon, Prashadepur and Ateha. In 1869 the parganas of Salon and Prashadepur were transferred to district Rae Bareli and Ateha was added to tahsil Bihar. Subsequently Ateha was transferred to tahsil Pratapgarh and the headquarters of tahsil Bihar was removed to Kunda. Since then the district comprises of the three tahsils of Pratapgarh, Kunda and Patti. In 1953, 17 villages (73.3 sq. km.) of tahsil Patti were transferred to tahsil Machhishahr of district Jaunpur and 38 villages (33.5 sq. km.) of tahsil Soraon in district Allahabad were added to tahsil Patti of this district. In the same year, 10 villages (25.3 sq. km.) of tahsil Patti and two villages of tahsil Kunda were transferred to tahsil Soraon of district Allahabad. In 1956, two villages of tahsil Kunda were again transferred to tahsil Soraon of district Allahabad. The area of these four villages was 14.8 sq. km. As a result of these changes the total loss in territory to this district was about 79.9 sq.km.

Subdivisions, Tahsils and Thanas

The district is divided into three subdivisions, Pratapgarh, Kunda and Patti, each comprising a single tahsil of the same name.

Tahsil Pratapgarh, comprising the central and north-western portions of the district, consists of the two parganas of Pratapgarh and Ateha. It is bounded on the north by district Sultanpur, on the east by tahsil Patti, on the south by district Allahabad and on the west by district Rae Bareli and tahsil Kunda. It has an area of 1,118 sq.km. and a population of 4,83,156 (females 2,44,167) and contains 704 villages and the town of Pratapgarh.

Tahsil Patti, comprising the single pargana of the same name, occupies the eastern portion of the district and is bounded on the north by district Sultanpur, on the east by district Jaunpur, on the south by district Allahabad and on the west by tahsil Pratapgarh. It has an area of 1,176 sq.km. and a population of 4,35,847 (females 2,20,785) and contains 826 villages.

Tahsil Kunda, which is made up of the parganas of Bihar, Dhingwas, Rampur and Manikpur, occupies the south-western portion of the district and is bounded on the north and east by tahsil Pratapgarh and on the south-east by district Allahabad. On the south and south-west, the Ganga separates this tahsil from district Allahabad and on the west and north-west lies the district of Rae Bareli. It has an area of 1,382 sq.km. and a population of 5,03,704 (females 2,52,029) and contains 704 villages.

Thanas—For the purposes of police administration there are 11 *thanas* (police-stations) in the district. There are 4 police-stations in tahsil Pratapgarh, 3 in tahsil Patti and 4 in tahsil Kunda.

TOPOGRAPHY

The district, considered as a whole, is a fairly level plain, of which nearly every part is equally fertile and well cultivated. The ordinary dead level is here and there relieved by gentle undulations, and in the vicinity of the rivers and rain streams, by ravines and broken ground. The southern portion in the immediate neighbourhood of the river Ganga is more densely wooded than other parts. In places may be seen stretches of unculturable *usar*, but these do not extend over any considerable area. For the most part rich and varied cultivation, with groves of mango, *mahua* and other trees, combine to form a pleasing landscape, relieved by the neatly built villages and hamlets. The average altitude is 91 metres above the sea-level and the gentle slope of the country is from north-west to south-east. The general aspect of the country is strongly influenced by the rivers and streams which pass through it.

RIVER SYSTEM AND WATER RESOURCES

The district is drained by the Sai and its tributaries. The Ganga flows along the south-western border of the district and the Gomati forms its boundary for about 6 km. in the extreme north east.

Ganga—The largest river flanking the district is the Ganga, which flows along the south-western border for a distance of some 48 kilometres. It flows in a series of bold sweeping curves from its first point of contact with the district at the village of Murassapur in the Manikpur pargana, past the fort of Kalakankar, the old towns of Manikpur and Gutni, and then along the southern boundry of Bihar to its exit at Jahanabad. From Murassapur to Gutni the river flows close under the old bank which in places, as at the Manikpur fort, rises to a great height above the stream. From Gutni onwards for some 19 to 24 kilometres there is a rich *khadar* of varying breadth; in places it is very narrow, but elsewhere it extends inland for nearly 6 kilometres. This lowlying tract is partly covered with thick *jhau* or tamarisk jungle, which affords a refuge for wild pug and blie bull; part of it is cultivated and part is used as grazing ground for cattle. The banks of the river are much less broken and channelled by ravines than those of the Sai and its tributaries and allow of more continuous cultivation. Here are situated flourishing and prosperous villages such as Benti, Jahanabad, Gutni and Shahpur. The slopes in some places are neatly terraced in three or four stages for the purpose of growing tobacco. Further inland the surface is somewhat uneven, but excellent spring crops are raised, especially in Benti and the adjoining village.

Duar—The only tributary of the Ganga in this district is the Duar. It takes its origin in Reoli Tal and runs tortuously in a

south-easterly direction nearly parallel to the Ganga, joining that river amid a network of ravines at the southern extremity of the district near Jahanabad. Between the Duar and the Ganga is a strip of upland bounded by the ravines which lead down to the river. These stretches are flat with crumbling edges and grow the characteristic crops of the loam tracts of the district.

Sai—This river rises to the north of Hardoi and after traversing that district, as well as Lucknow, Unnao and Rae Bareli, enters Pratapgarh on the west at Mustafabad in Ateha. Its course at first is exceedingly tortuous, consisting of numerous bends and contortions which form loops large and small, and enclose fertile upland. After forming the boundary between Rampur and Ateha, it passes eastward for some kilometres through the upper part of the central pargana of Pratapgarh, then descending and ascending in a series of large curves reaches the district headquarters. From this point it turns south and then south-east, as far as the extreme eastern boundary of the Pratapgarh tahsil. Entering tahsil Patti at village Khambhor, it bends north as far as the ancient fort of Kot Bilkhar, and then south-east, leaving the district at the village of Danwan and entering Jaunpur after a course of 72 kilometres through Pratapgarh. It finally joins the Gomati about 32 kilometres south-east of the town of Jaunpur. In the dry season the Sai is narrow, shallow and easily fordable, while its tributaries become mere ravines; but in the rains the latter carry a large volume of water into the river, which rises to a considerable level and acquires a great velocity. The zigzag twists of the river, though frequent at intervals along its whole course, are most marked at its entry into the district. It would seem that they are formed by the resistance of hard soil and *kankar* reefs, which compelled the river to turn aside to pierce the softer surrounding land. The banks of the Sai are in many places high and are generally well defined. At places they are broken and pierced by ravines which sometimes extend for several hundred metres, while elsewhere they slope down gradually to the river bed in long parallel undulations. In this tract they are usually cultivated, but ordinarily the banks consist of high and broken ground with a crumbling soil, the more elevated parts standing like steep isolated mounds, bare of vegetation or covered with coarse grass. The broken ground spreads inland for varying distances and sometimes is about a kilometre in breadth. In places the banks are covered with dense mango and *mahua* groves, a little distances beyond the reach of floods.

Naiya—The Sai has many tributary streams, but few of them are of any great size or importance. The first to join in this district is the Naiya, which rises in district Rae Bareli and, after traversing pargana Ateha from north to south, falls into the Sai on the left bank opposite Kaithaula. At first it is a mere ravine and never becomes more than

a narrow stream, like the other tributaries. It has high banks, usually stiff with *kankar*, becoming more and more broken as it approaches the Sai which it joins amid a network of ravines.

Chamraur—About 28 km. to the east of the Naiya, the Sai is joined by Chamraur, a moderately shallow stream, which rises in Sultanpur district and flows through the north-west part of Patti and the upper central portion of the Pratapgarh pargana to join the Sai near Belaghat. It has a broad bed. The channel is well defined and during the rains carries a large volume of water.

Paraya—It is a tributary stream of the Sai on the left bank. It appears first as a narrow depression near the northern border of pargana Patti. It flows southwards parallel to the Chamraur at a distance of about 6 km. from that stream. After the junction of the latter with Sai, it continues south for some kilometres, flowing parallel to the southward bend of the Sai, which it joins at the apex of the bend near Kot Bilkhar. Another parallel nullah without a name rises in the upper centre of Patti tahsil and flows south, past the tahsil headquarters to join the river at Danwan on the Jaunpur border.

Tambura and Pili—Further in the east are the Tambura and Pili streams, the former running eastwards below Parhat along the Jaunpur boundary and the latter cutting off a small piece from the eastern point of the district. It is a shallow stream which rises a few km. above the northern border of Patti and traverses the pargana for about 7 km.

Chhoiya—The tributaries of the Sai on the right bank are fewer and of less importance. Chhoiya is the first river which rises in a *jhil* in the Salon tahsil, just beyond the western border of the district, and after a course of 13 km. joins the Sai in the north-west of pargana Rampur, between Agai and Kaithaula.

Loni—This stream rises in the *jhil* tract of pargana Rampur, near Dharupur, and flows in an easterly direction along the northern border of Dhingwas and enters tahsil Pratapgarh at Khatwara, to join the Sai at a point about the middle of its course through the district.

Sakarni—This stream drains part of Pratapgarh and falls into the Sai at Bahouchra some 8 or 9 kilometres east of the junction with the Loni. It has high and often steep banks.

Baklahi—It rises to the south of the district and flows in a north-easterly direction in an exceedingly tortuous channel to join the Sai a little above Dalippur.

Gomati—This river flows in the extreme north-east of the district forming its boundary for about 6 km. only, where it abuts on the adjacent district of Sultanpur. It is a large and navigable river, but it hardly affects this district.

Drainage—The general lie of the land and the drainage are determined by the course of the rivers, especially the Sai and its affluents. The northern tributaries of the Sai run from north to south ; but those on the right bank have an eastward tendency. It appears that in the western half of the district the watershed runs from west to east. The drainage is often defective particularly in pargana Rampur between the Loni and the long chain of lakes.

Lakes—There are many large lakes and swamps in the district, in which the surface water collects where there is no defined line of drainage. Many of them dry up in the cold season, as large quantities of water are taken out for irrigation. They are most numerous in tahsil Patti and in parganas Rampur and Bihar. In tahsil Patti there are two tracts with numerous depressions, one in the north-west and other in the south-east. The largest is the Naurehra lake which covers an area of about 10 sq.km. and is never dry. Others of considerable size are those at Shahpur, Adharganj, Daudpur, Atarsand and Sakra. In tahsil Pratapgarh lakes are less frequent than elsewhere, but are by no means few. The large lakes in this tahsil are at Rangauli, Sirsi and Niwari near Jethwara, while there are many sheets of water in the south. In tahsil Kunda the lakes are exceptionally numerous. The lake tract covers the north-eastern parts of pargana Manikpur and Bihar, the whole of Dhingwas and the greater part of Rampur. In many parts, as in pargana Dhingwas, the water rises to within two metres of the surface and consequently all the depressions are filled. In the north-eastern part of pargana Manikpur and Bihar and western part of pargana Dhingwas, there is a series of long and narrow lakes that represent the silted-up bed of the old stream known as the Naiya which flowed through the parganas of Dalmau and Salon in district Rae Bareilly and continued through parganas Manikpur, Dhingwas and Bihar and only appeared during the rains when the lakes join together in one continuous stream. The largest lakes of the tahsil are those at Raipur, Bhagdara and Derwa while several of those between Sangramgarh and Bihar are of considerable size. The chief lakes in the southern part of pargana Manikpur are those at Murassapur, Janwanmau and Sailwara. The large lakes in pargana Rampur are those at Sangramgarh in the south-west, Raipur and Jasmina in the centre, the Sada Sai lake in the south and the Narai lake in the south-west. The chief lakes of pargana Dhingwas are the Kindhauli in the west, the Machhila in the north-east, the Maghi in the south and the Amarapur Pandhan in the east. These lakes are very large and retain water, for almost the whole year.

Benti Lake.—Between the Duar and the Ganga there is a strip of land in the middle of which there is a remarkable formation, known as Benti lake. This is a flat and lowlying expanse of land about 18 square kilometres in area ; bounded on the north, west and east by the old high bank and the upland above it which rises more or less steeply to a height varying from 10 to 30 feet. On the south side, there is a narrow strip of land which separates the lake from the Ganga *khadar* with which the lake formerly communicated by a narrow channel. Originally the flood water of the Ganga used to rush in through this channel, filling the lake to a depth of 15 or 20 feet and later when the flood subsided, much of the water was imprisoned as the outlet was higher than the bed of the lake. This lake was an ancient bed of the river at one period and there is no other similar formation in this district.

GEOLOGY

The geology of the district does not reveal anything striking except the ordinary Gangetic alluvium. Salt earth occurs in many places and formerly large quantity of salt was manufactured. It was chiefly obtained from the numerous salt wells along the Sai, especially in the neighbourhood of Pratapgarh and Ateha. Saltpetre was also manufactured and is still produced in some quantity. The only other mineral products which deserve mention are *reh*, the saline efflorescence that appears on *usar* soil and is used by washermen as a substitute for salt and also in the manufacture of crude glass for bangles ; and the conglomerate carbonate of lime known as *kankar*. The latter is found in beds all over the district, especially in the *usar* tracts and is very largely quarried and exported for ballast and for metalling roads. *Kankar* is found both in the nodular and block form; the latter is used largely for building and is found in the old town of Manikpur and along the banks of the Ganga. *Kankar* is also burnt for the manufacture of lime.

The chief varieties of soils are *bhur* or sand, *dumat* or loam, which is a mixture of sand and clay in varying proportions, and *matiyar* or clay. *Bhur* is found along the banks of rivers. *Dumat* occurs in the greater part of the district dotted with slightly stiffer *matiyar* in depressions.

Seismology

The district is situated in a zone of slight to moderate intensity where no earthquake of any significance has been located in the past. This has, however, been affected by moderate to great earthquakes originating in the Great Himalayan Boundary fault zone and other

tectonic features which lie in to the north of the district along the Himalayan Mountain range and the Moradabad fault. In the earthquake zone map of India the district lies in zone III, where the seismic intensity may not exceed VII on the Modified Mercalli scale—1931 (I not felt to XII total damage).

CLIMATE

The climate of this district is characterised by hot summer, pleasant monsoon and cold winter. Climatically the year may be divided into 4 seasons. The cold season, from about the middle of November to February, is followed by the summer which continues till the middle of June. The south-west monsoon then ushers in the rainy season which lasts till about the end of September, October and the first half of November forming the post-monsoon season.

Rainfall—The district has 3 rain-gauge stations at Pratapgarh, Patti and Kunda with records of over 85 years. The details of the rainfall at these stations and for the district as a whole are given in the statement at the end of the chapter. The average annual rainfall in the district is 977.9 mm. The annual rainfall varies from 966.8 mm. at Kunda to 996.9 mm. at Pratapgarh. About 89 per cent of the annual rainfall in the district is received during the monsoon season, July and August being the months with the maximum rainfall. The variation in the rainfall from year to year is appreciable. During the period from 1901 to 1950, the heaviest rain, amounting to 145 per cent of the normal, fell in 1948 and the lowest in 1908 when it was only 62 per cent of the normal. During the same period the annual rainfall in the district was less than 80 per cent of the normal in 8 years with two consecutive years of such low rainfall occurring twice. Considering the annual rainfall at individual stations, two consecutive years of such low rainfall occurred twice at Pratapgarh and once at Patti. Even three consecutive years of low rainfall occurred once at Pratapgarh in this period. The heaviest rainfall in 24 hours, received at any station in the district was 355.6 mm. recorded at Pratapgarh on August 27, 1903.

A statement regarding the frequency of the annual rainfall in the district is given below for the period 1901—50.

Range in mm.	No. of years
601— 700	6
701— 800	3
801— 900	12
901—1000	8

[Continued

Range in mm.	No. of years
1001--1100	6
1101--1200	3
1201--1300	1
1301--1400	5
1401--1500	1

On an average there are 49 rainy days (days with rainfall of 2.5 mm. or more) in a year, the variation in different parts of the district being negligible.

Temperature—There is no meteorological observatory in the district and the account that follows is based on the records of the observatories in the neighbouring districts where the climatic conditions are similar to those in this district. There is rapid increase in temperatures after February. May and the early part of June constitute the hottest period of the year, the mean daily maximum temperature being about 42°C and the mean daily minimum about 27°C in May. The heat in summer particularly in May and June before the onset of the monsoon is intense and the maximum temperature on some days goes up to over 46°C. The hot, dry, dust laden westerly winds which are common in summer season add much to the discomfort. Afternoon thunder-showers which occur on some days during summer bring some relief though temporarily. With the advance of the monsoon into the district by about the middle of June there is appreciable drop in the day temperature. The nights in June even after the advance of the monsoon continue to be as warm as during the latter part of the summer. In September and October there is a slight increase in the day temperature but the night temperatures begin to decrease after September. After October both day and night temperatures decrease rapidly. January is generally the coldest month with the mean daily maximum temperature at about 24°C and the mean daily minimum at about 9°C. When the district is in the grip of cold waves (which occur in the wake of western disturbances in the winter months) the minimum temperature occasionally drops to about the freezing point of water and frosts also occur.

Humidity—The air is very humid during the south-west monsoon season, the humidity being generally 70 per cent to 85 per cent. Thereafter humidity decreases progressively. The driest part of the year is the hot season when the humidity in the afternoon may be as low as 20 per cent.

Cloudiness—The skies are generally clouded or overcast during the monsoon season and sometimes for short spells of a day or two in

association during the cold season but during the rest of the year they are mostly clear or lightly clouded.

Winds—Winds are generally light but they increase in force during the late summer in the afternoon and the south-west monsoon season. During the period from November to April winds are predominantly from west or north-west. By May easterlies and north-easterlies appear. In the south-west monsoon season wind directions are either south-west to west or north-east to east. By October north-easterlies and easterlies become less common.

Special Weather Phenomena—Some of the monsoon depressions which move across the central parts of the country affect the weather over the district causing widespread heavy rain and gusty winds. In association with passing western disturbances thunderstorms, sometimes accompanied by hail and squall, occur. Duststorms and thunderstorms occur during the hot season. Rain during the monsoon season is often associated with thunder. Morning fogs occur occasionally during the cold season.

FLORA

Scattered about the district at intervals are patches of jungle land, chiefly covered with dhak trees and nowhere very extensive. In former days the jungle area was very much larger, but later large stretches of dhak jungle have been cleared and those left are confined to the infertile soils. They are found on level land and sometimes stretch in belts across *usar* plains or elsewhere skirt the cultivated fields. These forests also form the principal grazing grounds of the district. There are also some fairly dense thickets in the district. In the broken and infertile ground along the banks of the rivers and streams the babul is often seen. Along the Sai, in pargana Atcha and lower down its course at intervals, dense thickets of babul and other trees occur.

The area covered with timber and other trees and shrubs which is under the control of the forest department is about 402 hectares of which an area of about 277 hectares lies in tahsil Pratapgarh, about 107 hectares in tahsil Kunda and about 17 hectares in tahsil Patti. The forest area in the district under the control of the Gaon Sabhas is about 1,146 hectares of which 228 hectares are covered with timber trees and the remaining with other species of trees and shrubs. Of the timber forests, tahsil Patti contains 125 hectares and tahsil Pratapgarh 163 hectares. The forest area under other trees and shrubs amounts to 339 hectares in tahsil Kunda, 478 hectares in tahsil Patti and 101 hectares in tahsil Pratapgarh. The chief species of trees found in these forests are dhak, *shisham* (*Dalbergia sissoo*), *nim* (*Azadirachta indica*), babul (*Acacia*

arabica), *bel* (*Aegle marmelos*), *peepal* (*Ficus religiosa*), *bargad* (*Ficus bengalensis*), *gular* (*Ficus glomerata*), *pakar* (*Ficus infectona*), *mahua* (*Madhuca indica*), *teak* (*Tectona grandis*), *mango*. (*Mangifera indica*), *khair* (*Acacia catechu*), *kala siris* (*Albizia lebbek*), *kachnar* (*Bauhinia variegata*), *arjun* (*Terminalia arjuna*). Grasses like *dub* (*Cynedondactylon*), *baib* (*Eulaliopsis binata*) and spear grass are also found in the district.

Groves—Formerly the district had a large area under the groves. In 1863 groves covered no less than 7.51 per cent of the total area of the district. The proportion was highest in the Pratapgarh tahsil where it worked out to 8.38 per cent but in Manikpur pargana of the Kunda tahsil it rose to the extraordinary figure of 9.90 per cent. The majority of these groves belong to Nawabi times. In 1893 the grove lands of the district covered about 28,530 hectares or 7.63 per cent of the whole area. In Pratapgarh tahsil it had risen to 9.38 per cent but in Patti and Kunda there had been a slight decrease which was most noticeable in the parganas of Dhingwas and Bihar. In 1902 the grove area had fallen to 26,449 hectares or 7.08 per cent of the whole district. In 1970-71 the area under the grove in the district was 26,118 hectares, of which an area of 9,693 hectares lay in tahsil Pratapgarh, 8,982 hectares in tahsil Patti and 7,443 hectares in tahsil Kunda.

The groves chiefly consist of mango, *jamun* and *mahua*, interspread now and then, especially near village sites, with *aonla* (*Emblica officinalis*), *gular* and *kathal*. Other trees which are also found in these groves are *bel*, tamarind, sissoo, *siris* and *nim* which are found in and around the villages. Orange, lemon, guava and pomegranate trees are found in the orchards of the district.

FAUNA

Animal—Wild animals have greatly decreased in number and variety in the district during the past century. This has chiefly been due to the clearance of jungles and the reclamation of wild tracts for cultivation as well as indiscriminate shooting and snaring of wild animals. Though wolves are found in other parts of the district they are more common in the ravines and broken land along the Sai river. Besides wolves, there are but few other wild animals. Jackals and foxes abound; wild pigs are found in the tamarisk jungle along the Ganga as also the nilgai or blue bull. They cause a certain amount of damage to the crops, but they are protected from destruction by religious scruples of the Hindus. The other animals which are commonly found in the district are the rabbit, red monkey, wild cat and porcupine.

Birds—The birds of the district are similar to those of the adjoining districts. The chief game birds found are several varieties of ducks, peafowls, partridges and pigeons. Geese and ducks visit the dis-

trict but live in the large open sheet of water and are difficult to approach. Snipe are uncommon except in one or two places and the black partridge has been seen along the banks of the Ganga but is exceedingly rare. Besides these game birds the other varieties of birds which are commonly found in the district are peacock, brown partridge, pigeon, green pigeon or *harial*, parrot (*Psittacula krameri*), kite, crow, *mynah* (*Sturmus matabaricus*), *baya* or the weaver-bird (*Ploceus philippinus*), sparrow (*Muxicapa ticklias*), *kilhati*, *bagula* (*Egretta gazretta*), *saras* or crane (*Grusantigone*), *dhanesh*, *kadwa* and bulbul (*Pycnonotus cafer*).

Reptiles—Different varieties of snakes and other reptiles are found everywhere in the district especially in its rural areas. Some snakes are harmless but some are deadly e.g., the cobra, krait and rat-snake. Though the majority of snakes are non-poisonous, a few people die of snakebite almost every year. The other reptiles found in the district are *goh*, *bishcobra*, scorpions and lizards. The crocodile, generally found in the Ganga, is becoming extinct due to netting and shooting and has, therefore, been declared as a protected species in the district.

Fish—Fish are found in the rivers, lakes and ponds of the district. The species which are commonly found in the district are *rohu* (*Labeo rohita*), *karounch* (*Labeo calbasu*), *bata* (*Labeo bata*), *khursa* (*Labeo gonius*), *bhakur* (*Catla catla*), *nain* (*Cirrihina mirgala*), *raiya* (*Cirrihina reba*), *darhi* (*Barbus sarana*), *putia* (*Barbus stigma*), *chanda* (*Ambassisnama*), *anwari* (*Muzil carsula*), *parahan* (*Wallagonia attu*), *tengra* (*Mystus aor*), *tengan* (*Mystus vitatus*), *saul* (*Ophicephalus marulins*), *chegna* (*Ophicephalus straitus*), *girai* (*Ophicephalus gachuwa*), *patra* (*Notopeternus notopeternus*), *moi* (*Notopeternus chitala*), *mangur* (*Clarias mangur*), *singhi* (*Heteropneustes fossilis*), *siland* (*Silonia silondia*), *chelwa* (*Chela bacaila*), *belgagra* (*Rita rita*), *gonch* (*Bagarius begarius*), *pabda* (*Ompak pabada*) and *bami* (*Angula bengalensis*).

Game Laws

The game laws in the district were governed by the Wild Birds and Animals Protection (U. P. Amendment) Act, 1934. It has been replaced by the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 which made game laws more stringent with a view to conserving wild life and preventing the extinction of certain species. The wolf, crocodile, gharial and peafowl have been declared protected species while certain restrictions have been placed on the shooting of wild pigs, nilgai and some other species. The punishment for infringement of the law has been made deterrent.

Station	No. of years on which data are based	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Pratapgarh	..	50 a	15.5	20.1	7.6	6.1	9.9	33.9	312.2	298.2	186.4	41.1
	b	1.6	1.9	0.8	0.6	0.9	5.0	13.9	14.4	8.5	2.4	
Kunda	..	50 a	14.2	18.8	10.4	6.3	9.1	78.0	292.3	315.7	173.0	35.1
	b	1.4	1.8	0.7	0.6	0.8	3.7	13.5	13.9	7.8	1.7	
Patti	..	50 a	14.0	19.1	7.1	6.1	11.4	73.8	306.3	280.2	195.3	39.6
	b	1.5	1.9	0.8	0.4	0.9	4.6	13.5	13.5	8.2	2.0	
Pratapgarh (+District)	..	a	14.6	19.3	8.4	6.2	10.1	82.2	303.6	298.0	184.9	38.6
	b	1.5	1.9	0.8	0.5	0.9	4.4	13.6	13.9	8.2	2.0	

(a) Normal rainfall in mm.
(b) Average number of rainy days (days with rain of 2.5 mm. or more)
(*) Based on all available data up to 1964

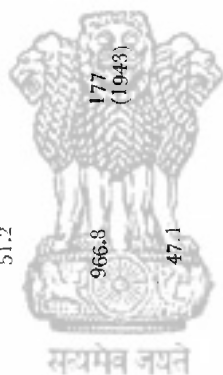
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Rainfall

Reference page No. 9

Station	November	December	Annual	Highest annual rainfall as per cent of normal and year	Lowest annual rainfall as per cent of normal and year	Heaviest rainfall in 24 hours*	
						Amount (mm.)	Date
1	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Pratapgarh	..	4.8	996.9	158 (1922)	49 (1941)	355.6	August 2, 1903
Kunda	..	0.5	51.2				
	..	5.3	966.8	177 (1943)	61 (1940)	253.5	September 9, 1925
Patti	..	0.5	47.1				
	..	5.1	970.1	156 (1903)	49 (1908)	271.8	July 8, 1870
Pratapgarh (+ District)	..	0.5	48.4				
	..	5.1	977.9	145 (1948)	62 (1908)		
		0.7	48.9				



CHAPTER II

HISTORY

Pre-history

The early history of the region covered by the present district of Pratapgarh is not without interest. The region was already inhabited in pre-historic age.

Archaeological Finds

Archaeological explorations and excavations have been undertaken in the district in Sarai Nahar which lies in Kunda tahsil by the State Archaeological Department. Several human skeletons along with some animal bones and a number of small stone implements (micro-liths), belonging probably to the neolithic age, have been unearthed. The Tata Fundamental Research Institute, Bombay, after putting some of the bones mentioned above to carbon-14 tests, has assessed their age to be around 8,000 B. C. If this date is corroborated by certain other tests being carried out elsewhere, these human skeletons from Sarai Nahar would prove to be the oldest so far discovered in this country, and would occupy an important place among finds of this nature in the whole world.

Sarai Nahar is the only site in the entire valley of the Ganga which has yielded human skeletons of such an early age as also the stone-age implements. These seem to represent the oldest known cultural pattern of the Ganga valley.

In addition to this, accidental finds further testify to the antiquity of various sites in the district. Apart from the ruins of numerous buildings and monuments, many mounds have been found, which are believed to mark the sites of old towns or fortresses. It shows that this tract did enjoy settled life and civilization since the very early times.

Hindaur, a village in tahsil Pratapgarh, according to legend, was founded by Handavi (Hidimba), a demon, who was defeated by Bhimsena, one of the Pandavas. The ruins at Hindaur, of an ancient fort said to have been built by the demon, are still traceable here.¹ Another place of antiquity of this tahsil is Ranki. From the extent of its remains, it must have apparently been once a very large and populous city, as large number of Indo-Bactrian coins have also been dug out of its ruins. There are also ruins of an extensive brick fortress surrounded by a wide

1. Fuhrer, A. : *The Monumental Antiquities and Inscriptions, in North-Western Provinces and Oudh*, p. 319 ; Forbes, W.F. : *Report on the Revenue Settlement of Pratapgarh District*, (1877), p. 112

and deep ditch in the north-west of the village and a smaller oblong ruin measuring about 256 yards (228.6 metres) by 156 yards (137.16 metres), and surrounded by a moat some 30 yards wide, lies at a distance of about half a mile (.8 km.) in the south-west.¹

The ruins of an old fort popularly ascribed to the Bhars have been found in the village Ateha, and at Mustafabad there are remains of a large brick fort.

On the left bank of the river Sai, there stands a ruined *kot* of Bilkhar in Yahyapur on a *khera* representing a ruined Buddhist stupa. When Brahmanism overthrew Buddhism, it is said that a brick temple was erected on the ruins of the Buddhist stupa. Near the confluence of the Sakarni and the Sai stands a high *khera* from where numerous coins of early Hindu period have been found. Interesting fragments of ancient sculpture have been found from the vicinity of the village Gonda which is perched on a high *khera*.²

Situated on the northern bank of the old river bed of the Ganga, the ancient town of Bihar now stands in ruins.³ The ruins extending from east to west consist of high mounds covered with broken bricks and fragments of buildings, earthenware and sculpture.⁴ It has been conjectured that the remains are probably of an ancient Buddhist monastery which gave its name Biha. to this town. Bihar signifies *viharas* or monasteries. The name itself is Buddhist.⁵ Cunningham found few coins of ancient Hindu and Indo-Scythian types.⁶ In the south-west, there is a small brick temple of Ashtabhuji adjacent to a little fort, containing a curious group of statues probably of the Indo-Scythian period.⁷ To the south-east of the town is Tusaram Bihar perched on an extensive mound of ruins about half a mile (.8 km.) in length, with a detached mound at the eastern end.

According to Cunningham there was a monastery built by the king of Tusharas, a branch of the Kushanas. It is also known by the name of Sua Bihar, or the red monastery, an appellation which was once common to Buddhist monasteries. The western end of this mound is high and hemispherical in shape. Cunningham made an excavation at this site and found some large bricks about 39 cm. × 26cm. × 7cm.

1. Fuhrer, A. : *The Monumental Antiquities and Inscriptions in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh*, p. 314

2. *Ibid.*, pp. 318-319

3. Fuhrer, *op.cit.*, p. 314

4. Nevill, H. R. : *Pratapgarh, A Gazetteer*, pp. 172-173

5. *Ibid.*, p. 172

6. Cunningham, A. : *Archaeological Survey of India*, Vol. XI, pp. 67-68

7. *Ibid.*, p. 63 ; Fuhrer, *op. cit.*, p. 314

with rounded faces like the bars of a Buddhist railing, but the operations had to be discontinued as the site was found covered with Muslim tombs. There can be no doubt that the Tusaram mound is the site of an old Buddhist establishment.¹

In the south-east of the town near the bank of the Ganga there was a stupa of Asoka in height, built on the same spot where Lord Buddha stayed to obtain knowledge for a period of three months. Besides this stupa, another stupa was also constructed in blue stone, containing the relics of Buddha's hair and nail. Nearby there was a monastery for about two hundred monks and a richly ornamented statue of Buddha.² The towers and balconies were beautifully carved and constructed and rose up imposingly above the building.³

Gaura, a small village, two and a half miles to the east of Tusaram Bihar has ruins of a small but richly carved temple of Surya. The entrance of the temple was made of stone but the walls were entirely of bricks. In plan it was a square of 65.94 metres with an inner chamber of 11.24 square metres. It was raised on a platform nearly 44 m. square, paired with bricks on edge and plastered, the outer walls being faced with blocks of *kankar*. The walls were decorated with deep carvings of flower and leaf patterns in brick. The excavation made by Cunningham in 1876 of the temple brought into light the sill that bore the usual figures of lions and elephants. Amongst the several broken figures, there were two groups of Gauri Shankar, of which the larger one was 2.2 m. in height. He recognised Vishnu with his club and discus. The *kalash* or pinnacle was a star of eight points, each formed of a separate brick with levelled edges. Cunningham found nothing, however, to show the date of the temple, but he does not think that the temple will be older than the 8th or 9th century.⁴ The neighbouring village of Sapardaha has the ruins of an ancient stone temple, the basement of which consisted of several layers of huge blocks of hewn *kankar* built upon a solid square mound of bricks of great size.⁵ Manikpur, an ancient city of this tahsil is perched on the high banks of the Ganga.⁶ It now possesses only few remains of its ancient glory. According to popular tradition, Manikpur is said to have been founded by Manadeva, a younger son of Raja Baladeva of Kannauj, who named it after himself, Manapur and his descendent

1. Cunningham, A., *op. cit.*, Vol. XI, p. 63

2. Fuhrer, *op. cit.*, pp. 314-315 ; Cunningham, *op. cit.*, Vol. XI, pp. 63-69

3. *Ibid.*, pp. 315-316

4. Fuhrer, *op. cit.*, pp. 315-316

5. *Ibid.*, p. 316

6. *Ibid.*

Manikchand step brother of Jaichand (king of Kannauj) when inheriting the throne is said to have changed the name to Manikpur.¹ There are other difficulties in connection with the accepted tradition. Manikchand is generally supposed to be a prince of Gahadavala dynasty. There were Gahadavalas in Kannauj before Rathors and indeed, it is very doubtful whether the last kings of Kannauj were called Rathors at all, for the name only appears to begin with their descendents who fled to Marwar.²

According to an inscription of Samvat 1092 or 1035 A. D. of Yashapala found in the east gate of the fort of Kara, 6 miles to the south of Manikpur, the whole country round Manikpur belonged to the kingdom of Kaushambi. Indeed, it is not likely that the town continued under the dominion of Kannauj for any length of time when the Buddhist pilgrim Hiuen Tsang visited Avadh in the 7th century, Manikpur must have been in the kingdom of O-Ye-mu-khi, at any rate it was not under Kannauj.³ No one can doubt that a large Hindu town on the present site existed for many hundreds of years, before the first invasion of Avadh.⁴

Two copper coins also suggest the history of Manikpur but the letters and the date are not legible. But both the coins appear of the same advice probably that of the reigning family of Kannauj. There can be little doubt that both were struck about the same time and, therefore, the date on Jaichand's coin may be accepted as a proof that his brother Manikchand was reigning at Manikpur about the same period. The date is 1246, of course, the Samvat date, and corresponds with 1194 Hijri which must have been just before Shihab-ud-din Ghori's invasion. Cunningham did not admit the correctness of the assignment either of the coins, or of the retirement of Jaichand to Kara.⁵

About four miles from Manikpur, on the left bank of the Ganga, in the village Kalakankar Mahmudabad, the ruins of a large brick fort are found. The village Kurmoganj stands on an old brick stricken *dih*, from which a slab has been dug up bearing a fragmentary inscription of the 6th century. Three miles from Manikpur is the old village Karaiti which is the site of an extensive city in the shape of a high *khera*. To the east of the village is a ruined citadel, having vaulted rooms and bastioned walls.⁶

1. Fuhrer, p. 316

2. Nevill, H.R., *op.cit.*, p. 195

3. Fuhrer, *op.cit.*, p. 317

4. Forbes, *op.cit.*, p. 129

5. *Ibid.*, p. 130

6. Fuhrer, *op.cit.*, pp. 316—318

Rampur possesses an elevated *khera* with the ruins of an ancient brick temple. Fragments of stone, and carved pillars have been found scattered at the foot of the mound. The ruins of an ancient fort covered with picturesque clumps of bamboos and two conical brick temples of small size, called *kukar-deora* have been found in village Bhadri. A few miles away there is another *deora* at Alhapur. The village Deviganj also contains the ruins of many fine buildings. The village Dharupur possesses the ruins of large Hindu fort destroyed by Mansur Ali Khan.¹

Arol or Aror is proto-historically rich tract in the suburbs of Pratapgarh. Tradition goes that Alarikh saint, one of the five Siddhas, is associated with this region. He was the first descendent of lunar dynasty which traced its existence from Yayati. He was succeeded by his two sons, namely Puru and Yadu. These two sons were the forefathers of the lunar and Yadu dynasties.² The lunar dynasty was at its zenith in the reign of Lakhan Sen and Raja Pratap Singh in 13th and 17th century respectively.

Solar Dynasty

It appears that the solar dynasty of Kshatriyas founded by Manu, who ruled over Madhyadesa, was the first to establish an organised government over this area.³ Ikshvaku, the eldest son of Manu, well-versed in Vedic tradition, was its first ruler.⁴ He was succeeded by his son Vikushi, who was a very powerful king.⁵ The kingdom of Ayodhya rose to a great eminence under Yuvanasha II and his son Mandhatri, 19th king in this line who became famous as the first Chakravartin ruler of this dynasty,⁶ and also having performed hundreds Ashwamedhas and Rajsuyas sacrifices.⁷ He extended his supremacy over a large part of India by extensive conquests.⁸ His policy of conquests was continued by his son Purukutsa.⁹

His successors being weak, the power of the dynasty was comparatively eclipsed by the Haihaya king, Arjuna, who overran northern India including the territory of Ikshvaku.¹⁰ Harish Chandra, a prominent king of this dynasty though described as Samrata was mainly

1. Fuhrer, *op.cit.*, p. 316

2. Misra, B.K. : *Avadh ke Pramukh Kavi*, p. 20

3. Pargiter, F.E. : *Ancient Indian Historical Tradition*, p. 257

4. Pathak, V.N. : *History of Kosala up to the rise of the Mauryas*, p. 47

5. *Ibid.*, p. 84

6. *Ibid.*, p. 261

7. Majumdar and Pusalker, (Ed.) : *The History and Culture of Indian People*, Vol. I, p. 28

8. Pathak, V.N., *op. cit.*, p. 122

9. *Ibid.*, p. 127

10. *Ibid.*, pp. 128-129

devoted to religion and love for truth.¹ The credit goes to Sagar, the *Mahabharata* describes him as one of the great 16 kings, who completely retrieved the lost prestige of his forefathers. He is believed to have brought under his sway the whole of India. He was the second Chakravartin ruler.²

The next well-known ruler in the line was Bhagirath.³ A few generations later in the reign of Dilip II⁴ and his immediate successors, it is said that the region came to acquire the name of Kosala of which the area covered by the district Pratapgarh formed a part.⁵ The kingdom of Kosala is said to have extended in the south as far as the river Ganga⁶ flowing along the south-western border of the district, which was then the eastern limit of the Aryan civilization.⁷

Raghu, who succeeded Dilip II, gave the dynasty a name Raghuvansh, and his grandson Dashrath was a great monarch.⁸

Dashrath's eldest son and successor Ram, the hero of the *Ramayana*, was the greatest king among the Kosala kings.⁹ The term Ramrajya has become a proverbial by word for a good government. There is no doubt that the district formed an integral part of Ram's extensive and prosperous kingdom.¹⁰

Ram divided his kingdom among his sons and nephews. Kusha, the elder of the two sons got the throne of Ayodhya. Pratapgarh district was also included in his dominion.¹¹

In the times of Mahabharata, Dirghayajna, a powerful and religious minded monarch ruled over Ayodhya and he was subdued by Bhimsena, a Pandava. A few generations later came king Para, who was defeated by king Divakara of the Shravasti branch founded by Ram's second son Lava, who occupied Ayodhya and united the two branches. Henceforth, the district began to be ruled over by the Kosalan kings from their capital at Shravasti.¹²

1. Majumdar and Pusalker, (Ed.), *op. cit.*, Vol. I, p. 290

2. Pathak, *op. cit.*, pp. 143—145

3. *Ibid.*, p. 148

4. *Ibid.*, p. 149

5. *Ibid.*, p. 38; Pargiter, *op. cit.*, p. 275

6. Rapson, E. J. : *The Cambridge History of India*, Vol. I, p. 158 ; Pathak, V. N. : *History of Kosala upto the rise of the Mauryas*, p. 42

7. Tripathi, R. S. : *History of the Ancient India*, p. 47

8. Pathak, *op. cit.*, pp. 153-154 ; Majumdar and Pusalker, (Ed.), *op. cit.*, Vol. I, p. 293

9. *Ibid.*, p. 180; Majumdar and Pusalker, (Ed.), *op. cit.*, Vol. I, p. 295

10. Majumdar and Pusalker, (Ed.), *op. cit.*, Vol. I, p. 295

11. Pathak, *op. cit.*, p. 201

12. *Ibid.*, p. 205

Mahajanpada Period

In the 6th century B. C. Kosala came to be known as one of the sixteen Mahajanpadas (great kingdoms). At that time it was ruled by the powerful king Mahakosala.¹ His son Prasenjit was contemporary to the Buddha. He was the last great monarch of the solar dynasty of Kosala. During his reign the power and prestige of the Kosalan kingdom had been partially regained and it enjoyed a brief spell of greatness.²

After Prasenjit, the kingdom began to decline rapidly and Sumitra, 5th in descent from him was the last independent king of the dynasty. He was defeated by Mahapadmanand, the king of Magadha about the middle of the 4th century B. C. and the entire territory of Kosala including this district was annexed to the Magadha empire.³

Nandas and Mauryas

The Nandas were overthrown by Chandragupta Maurya (322-297 B. C.) who unified the northern India,⁴ the district thus came under the Mauryan empire. The most illustrious king of this dynasty was Asoka,⁵ who patronised Buddhism and combined in himself the zeal of a monk and wisdom of a king. The ruins of Buddhist *viharas* in shape of mounds, stupas, bricks and railing at Bilkhar and Bihar testify that this district was under the direct control of Asoka.⁷

In addition to this, Asoka is credited with the building of a stupa about 200 ft. in height found on the south-east of Bihar, close to the bank of Ganga.⁸ It appears that the Mauryan dynasty was uprooted about 185 B. C. by Pushyamitra Sunga who having usurped the throne founded the Sunga dynasty. Thus ended the dynasty of Chandragupta and Asoka after a rule of about 137 years (322 B. C. to 185 B. C.).⁹

1. *Ibid.*, p. 206

2. *Ibid.*, p. 210

3. *Ibid.*, p. 235; Majumdar and Pusalker, (Ed.) : *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. II, p. 33

4. Majumdar, R. C. : *Ancient India*, p. 104; Shastri, K. A. N. : *Age of Nandas and Mauryas*, p. 246

5. Tripathi, R. S., *op. cit.*, p. 177

6. Majumdar and Pusalker, (Ed.), *op. cit.*, Vol. II, p. 75

7. Fuhrer, *op. cit.*, p. 318

8. *Ibid.*, p. 318

9. Majumdar, R. C., *op. cit.*, p. 116

Sungas

An inscription found at Ayodhya mentions the construction of Ketana (abode) by a Kosaladhipa (ruler of Kosala) who was sixth in the line of Pushyamitra. This bears an ample testimony to the fact that Kosala including Pratapgarh district was a part of Sunga dominion.¹ The Sunga period marks the revival of the Brahmanical influence.² During the reign of Pushyamitra Sunga, India was attacked by the Greeks of Bactria,³ first under Demetrious about the beginning of the 2nd century B. C. and afterwards under Menander.⁴ Both the invaders conquered the territories including this district also which is evidenced by a large number of Indo-Bactrian coins having been dug out of ruins of Ranki in Pratapgarh tahsil.⁵

Sakas

The presence of Sakas, whose rule extended as far as the confluence of the Ganga and Yamuna is proved in this district by the large number of Indo-Scythian coins and curious group of sculpture frequently found in the ruins of Bihar in Kunda tahsil.⁶

It is said that Tusaram Bihar was founded by the king of Tusharas.⁷ It may be Tukhara, whose reference is found in Kalhan's *Rajtarangini*. It is also supported by a tradition recorded by Alberuni. Kushanas are probably referred to as Tusharas because they have once settled in Tukhara country which seems to have originally been a northern district of Bactria.⁸

Kushans

Kaniska (78—102 A. D.)⁹ extended his empire over the whole of the northern India including the area covered by this district. The successors of Kaniska were not so brave as Kaniska and consequently taking the advantage of the declining power of Kushan dynasty, in 3rd century A. D. a local dynasty that of Mitra kings of Ayodhya established itself in this region.

Guptas

The early Gupta emperors overthrew this dynasty and annexed Kosala kingdom including the area covered by this district to their empire.¹⁰ The rise of Guptas begins with the accession of Chandra-

1. Majumdar and Pusalker, (Ed.), *op. cit.*, Vol. II, pp. 95-96
2. Tripathi, R. S., *op. cit.*, p. 186
3. Majumdar and Pusalker, (Ed.), *op. cit.*, Vol. II, p. 106; Tripathi, *op. cit.*, p. 185
4. Majumdar, *op. cit.*, p. 120; Tripathi, R. S., *op. cit.*, pp. 185, 204—206
5. Fuhrer, *op. cit.*, p. 314; Forbes, *op. cit.*, p. 189
6. Fuhrer, *op. cit.*, p. 314
7. Cunningham, *op. cit.*, Vol. XI, pp. 63—67
8. Majumdar and Pusalker, (Ed.), *op. cit.*, Vol. II, p. 149
9. Tripathi, R. S., *op. cit.*, p. 224
10. Majumdar, *op. cit.*, p. 230

gupta I in 320 A. D. who founded the Gupta era in the same year and assumed the title of Maharajadhiraja.¹ According to Puranas Chandragupta's I dominions comprised Saketa, Avadh and Magadha.²

Chandragupta Vikramaditya and his successors ruled over Avadh upto 510 A. D.,³ in which this district was also included. Maukharis came into prominence after the decline of imperial Guptas⁴ towards the beginning of the sixth century and this region passed into the hands of the Maukhari kings of Kannauj. Thus, the glory of Magadha eclipsed with the rising power of Kannauj. These Maukhari kings were subdued by Harsha (606—647 A. D.).⁵ The whole of present Uttar Pradesh was included in the empire of Harshvardhan. Haimavikha in northern India through which Hiuen Tsang, a famous Chinese pilgrim travelled, has been identified with the present districts of Rae Bareilly and Pratapgarh.⁶ Haimavikha might have been the part of Harsha's empire but Manikpur and its vicinity formed the part of the kingdom of Kaushambi⁷ which was subordinate to the imperial government of Kannauj.⁸

Vardhanas

The death of Harsha in 647 A. D.,⁹ was followed by confusion and anarchy throughout northern India, for about half a century till Yashovarman, king of Kannauj, established his authority over this region which continued to be under the sway of his successors, the Ayudha kings. The period from the fall of the Vardhana dynasty to the rise of Yashovarman, nearly three quarters of a century later, is one of the darkest in the whole range of the history of Kannauj.¹⁰ In the middle of the 8th century, the Ayudha kings became the kings of Kannauj¹¹ and brought the district under their submission.

Gurjara-Pratiharas

During the 9th century, the Gurjara-Pratihara monarchs of Kannauj were the most powerful in northern India and the district

1. Tripathi, R. S., *op. cit.*, pp. 238—240
2. Majumdar, R. C. and Altekar, A. S. : *The Vakataka Gupta Age*, p. 134
3. Tripathi, R. S., *op. cit.*, p. 266
4. Tripathi, R. S. : *History of Kanauj to the Muslim Conquest*, p. 22
5. *Ibid.*, p. 75
6. *Ibid.*, p. 299
7. Nevill, H. R., *op. cit.*, p. 195
8. Ghosh, N. N. : *An Early History of Kausambi*, p. 79
9. Majumdar, R. C., *op. cit.*, pp. 251, 256 ; Tripathi, R. S., *op. cit.*, pp. 297, 314
10. Tripathi, R. S. : *History of Kanauj to the Moslem Conquest*, p. 192
11. *Ibid.*, p. 212

formed part of their dominions.¹ The immediate rulers of the district, however, were probably the Gautam Rajput rajas of Argal, in Fatehpur district, who appear to have held, as feudatories of the later Gurjara-Pratiharas, the southern part of Avadh. They were related to the later Gurjara-Pratiharas by marriage and by virtue of that relationship became their principal tributaries in southern Avadh.²

Bhars

It would appear that during the days of Kannauj kingdom, the interior of the district, which was beyond the reach of Ganga, was occupied by the Bhars. It would appear that the Bhars had their headquarters at the ancient village of Hindaur near the river Sai. The Bhars were also predominant in the Patti tahsil.

Tradition says that the Raikwar Rajputs had gained about one-third of the district from the Bhars. Both were subdued by Sombansis.³ During the time of Gurjara-Pratiharas (from the end of the 8th century to the end of the first quarter of the 11th century), Kaushambi and the adjacent territories formed the south-eastern limit of the kingdom of Kannauj.⁴ The Rajputs held the whole tract with the exception of Manikpur and its vicinity.⁵

The Hindu rulers of Manikpur were said to be subordinates to the reigning dynasty of Kannauj.⁶ It is said that in the beginning of the 11th century Saiyid Salar Masaud who led a conquering expedition into Avadh, captured Manikpur and left it in the charge of Qutb Haider. The Hindu rulers seem to have recovered their ancient possessions for a time, and according to one account, they slew Qutb Haider, whose tomb stands in the village of Chaukaparapur, which is the part of the town of Manikpur.⁷ The Kara (Allahabad district) inscription dated V. S. 1093 (1036-37 A. D.) definitely suggests Gurjara-Pratihara hold over this region and furnishes interesting information about local administration, both rural and urban.⁸ The legendary exploits of Saiyid Salar Masaud have not been verified by historians, having been popularised by a 17th century work *Mirat-i-Masaudi* which is its only source.⁹

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1. Majumdar and Pusalker, (Ed.) : *The Classical Age*, Vol. IV, pp. 32-33
 2. Crooke, W. : *The Tribes and Castes of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh*, Vol. II, pp. 404-405
 3. Nevill, H. R., *op. cit.*, p. 144
 4. Ghosh, N. N., *op. cit.*, p. 80
 5. Nevill, H. R., *op. cit.*, p. 145
 6. *Ibid.*, p. 146
 7. Forbes, *op. cit.*, p. 134
 8. Puri, B. N. : *The History of the Gurjara-Pratiharas*, (Bombay 1937), pp. 104-105
 9. Elliot, H. M. and Dowson, J. : *History of India as told by its own Historians*, Vol. II, pp. 513-541

The downfall of the Gurjara-Pratiharas in the first quarter of 11th century, was followed by a period of chaotic conditions which came to an end, in the last decade of the 11th century, by the establishment of the Gahadavala dynasty at Kannauj. The Gahadavalas consolidated their hold over the whole of what is now eastern U. P. and the district evidently passed under their sway.¹

Invasion of Ghori

Nothing more is heard of this district till the invasion of Shihab-ud-din Ghori in 1192 A. D. It (Manikpur) was then ruled by Manikchandra and Kara, by his elder brother Jaya Chandra of Gahadavala dynasty.² Shihab-ud-din Ghori defeated them and carved out the sabah of Kara-Manikpur, the capital being established at Kara,³ in which all the territory now covering the Pratapgarh district seems to have been included. Qutb-ud-din Aibak, one of his most trusted genral was appointed the ruler of this newly created subah.⁴

Qutb-ud-din Aibak gave Manikpur in jagir to the Damghanis, who were a martial race but with the death of Qutb-ud-din Aibak in 1210, they greatly degenerated and soon became indolent and effeminate. Their jagir in Manikpur was resumed about this time, but, they however retained some portion of Manikpur as *malguzars*.⁵ In the reign of Iltutmish (1211—1226), Mir Sayyid Shab-ud-din Gardezi, a saint settled at Manikpur where he died and was buried in a tomb.⁶ At the same time, Maulana Ismail Qureshi, another famous saint from Yemen, came and settled down in the town of Manikpur,⁷ which proves the importance of that place during that period.

In 1242, during the reign of Ala-ud-din Masaud, Tughril Khan (governor of Bengal and one of the most powerful governors of the day), advanced to take possession of Kara-Manikpur (including the area covered by the present district of Pratapgarh) and Avadh but Minhaj-ud-din (the historian), who was accredited to Tughril Khan's camp as an emissary of Tamar Khan (the new governor of Avadh) was able to persuade him not to take such a step.⁸ Ala-ud-

1. Tripathi, R. S. : *History of Kanauj to the Muslim Conquest*, pp. 302, 324

2. Nevill, H. R., *op. cit.*, p. 146

3. Steel, C. D. : *Statistical, Descriptive and Historical Accounts of the North-Western Provinces of India*, Vol. VIII, Part II, p. 135 ; Niyogi, R. : *The History of the Gahadavala Dynasty*, pp. 30-31

4. Haig, W. (Ed.) : *Cambridge History of India*, Vol. III, pp. 40-41

5. *Gazetteer of the Province of Oudh*, Vol. II, (Allahabad, 1877), p. 463

6. *Ibid.*, p. 465

7. *Ibid.*, p. 465

8. Majumdar and Pusalker : *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. V, pp. 139--141; Habibullah, A. B. M. : *The Foundation of Muslim rule in India*, (Allahabad, 1961), p. 128

din Masaud's reign continued till 1246 when he was succeeded by Nasir-ud-Mahmud (1244—1265). In his reign Manikpur finds mention in connection with the appointment of Ulugh Mubarak Aibak, (brother of Ulugh Khan afterwards known as Balban) to the governorship of this region in 1253.¹ Ulugh Mubarak Aibak appears to have held that post till 1256 when Qutlugh Khan (the rebel governor of Avadh) who was step father of sultan and rival of Ulugh Khan sought to annex Manikpur. Qutlugh Khan was, however, defeated by Arsalan Khan Sanjar Chast (the new governor of Avadh).² Two years later Arsalan Khan Sanjar Chast himself revolted and was assisted by Masud Jani who was holding the charge of Manikpur. The imperial forces were despatched to Manikpur under the command of Ulugh Khan, on whose arrival, the rebels surrendered and were pardoned, Arsalan Khan being given the charge of Manikpur and Masud Jani was deputed to govern Lakhnauti.³ It is suggested that Masud Jani was a Damghani and that he was removed to Lakhnauti in order to break up the power of the family.⁴

According to tradition, about 1258, Lakhn Sen, a Sombansi Rajput chief from Allahabad established himself at Panchosiddh (near the town of Pratapgarh) after expelling the Bhars and Raikwars, who were, then, holding the tract. He is said to have resided at Hindaur (near Bela on the road to Rae Bareilly) and subsequently occupied the town of Aror or Arol⁵ (the old name of pargana Pratapgarh). Early in the reign of the septuagenarian Sultan Jalal-ud-din Firuz Shah, who ascended the throne on June 13, 1290, Malik Chhajju (a kinsman of Balban) was governor of Manikpur. Before this appointment Malik Chhajju was invited to accept regency of the king but he declined and was happy to go away as the governor of Manikpur.⁶ It is, therefore, clear, that the governorship of this region was not only one of great political and strategic importance, but was held in high esteem and considered a coveted post. In August-September 1290, Malik Chhajju raised the standard of revolt.⁷ Assured of help from Amir Ali Sarjandar also known as Hatim Khan, who held the fief of Avadh,⁸ and assisted by Jalali Amirs like Taj-ud-din Kuchi,

1. Elliot, H. M. and Dowson, J.: *The History of India as told by its own Historians*, Vol. II, (Allahabad), p. 352
2. Habibullah, *op. cit.*, pp. 132-133; Minhaj Siraj : *Tabaqat-i-Nasiri* (Hindi translation of extracts by S. A. A. Rizvi: *Adi Turk Kaleen Bharat*), (Aligarh, 1950), pp. 51-52
3. Elliot and Dowson, *op. cit.*, Vol. II, pp. 379-380 ; Minhaj Siraj : *Tabaqat-i-Nasiri*, *op. cit.*, pp. 93-94
4. Nevill, H. R.: *Pratapgarh: A Gazetteer*, p. 148
5. *Ibid.*, pp. 55, 79, 186; Bingley, A.H. : *Rajputs*, (Calcutta, 1918), p. 119
6. Pandey, A. B. : *Early Medieval India*, (Allahabad, 1960), pp. 146—157
7. Lal, K. S. : *History of the Khaljis*, (Bombay, 1967), p. 19
8. *Ibid.*, Minhaj Siraj : *Tabaqat-i-Nasiri* (Hindi translation by Rizvi, S. A. A. : *Adi Turk Kaleen Bharat*), p. 206

Muhammad Qutluḡ Khan, Malik Nusrat Subah, etc.,¹ Malik Chhajju had himself crowned at Manikpur assumed the title of Mughisuddin and had the coins struck and the *khutba* read in his own name. This done, he proceeded at the head of an army for the conquest of Delhi but was defeated² by Arkali Khan (Jalal-ud-din's second son) and sent under surveillance to Multan.

Manikpur was then bestowed on Jalal-ud-din's nephew and son-in-law, Ala-ud-din Khalji in 1291.³ He at once began to strengthen his position in Manikpur, where he drew to his side many of Malik Chhajju's adherents.⁴ Towards the end of 1292, Ala-ud-din made attack on Vidish (Bhilsa) 34 miles north-east of Bhopal, and without any opposition occupied it. He plundered the treasures of the temple and rich merchants and thus acquired an immense booty.⁵ On February 26, 1296 when he went to Devagiri (Daulat-abad) expedition without the Sultan's permission, he left his fief in the charge of Ala-ul-Mulk (uncle of Ziya-ud-din Barani, the historian), instructing him to keep supplying the sultan with periodical bulletins so as to allay any suspicion in his mind.⁶

Passing through Chanderi and Bhilsa, Ala-ud-din marched to Ellichpur, the northern most out-post of the Yadava kingdom of Devagiri, where he halted for two days and posed himself as a disaffected nobleman of the Delhi court seeking service under the raja of Rajahmundry. At the pass of Lasura, some 12 miles west of Devagiri, Ala-ud-din met with stubborn resistance from Kanha, the governor of the place, who was greatly helped by two women, possibly rulers of principalities under him. Defeating them Ala-ud-din appeared before Devagiri at an opportune moment, when as he had already been informed by his scouts, the Yadava ruler Ramchandra (Ramdeva) had sent away the main army to the frontier under his son, Singhana. Ramchandra was, therefore, forced to take shelter within the fort. Ala-ud-din plundered the city. Ramchandra suffering from lack of provisions and apprehending Ala-ud-din's strength, concluded a treaty with Ala-ud-din. Meanwhile Singhana, ignoring his father's remonstrance not to violate the treaty, attacked Ala-ud-din. The Muslim troops were seized with panic and would possibly have lost

1. Lal, K. S., *op. cit.*, p. 19

2. *Ibid.*, pp. 19-20, the battle between Malik Chhajju and Arkali Khan took place near Kalainagar present Kali Naharor Nadi which forms the Gang near Kanauj

3. Pandey, A. B., *op. cit.*, pp. 157-159; Haig, W. : *The Cambridge History of India*, Vol. III, pp. 92-93; Elliot and Dowson: *The History of India as told by its own Historians*, Vol. III, (Allahabad), pp. 137-140

4. Pandey, A. B., *op. cit.*, pp. 166-167

5. *Ibid.*, pp. 167-168; Lal, K. S., *op. cit.*, p. 37

6. Lal, K. S., *op. cit.*, p. 40

the battle but with the timely arrival of the contingent of Nusrat Khan which Ala-ud-din had left in charge of the investment of the fort, the Muslims were able to win the battle. Ala-ud-din besides the booty in horses and elephants, obtained huge indemnity, promise of an annual revenue of Ellichpur.¹

On June 3, 1296, Ala-ud-din Khalji returned to Kara with his vast booty and at once meditated rebellion.² According to local tradition, it was probably about this time, Daud Khan, a Bhar chieftain of village Daudpur (in tahsil Patti) embraced Islam³ and lent his support to Ala-ud-din. The nobles at imperial court perceived his (Ala-ud-din's) designs, and Jalal-ud-din marched from Delhi accompanied by a thousand horsemen and trusted nobles like Malik Khurram, Fakhruddin Kuchi, Amaji Akhur Beg, Jamal-ud-din and others. At Damhai, the sultan crossed by boats reaching Kara before the remaining party who marched by land. Ala-ud-din, as he received the report of the sultan's departure from Delhi, crossed the Ganga and moved to Manikpur with his army and treasures. When the sultan reached Kara, Almas Beg (Ala-ud-din's brother) persuaded him to meet his nephew at Manikpur alone, as any armed escort would frighten Ala-ud-din, while to the suspicious nobles of the sultan, he explained the presence of Ala-ud-din's army in battle arrayas but the befitting arrangement to accord his uncle a royal reception in which the treasures would be delivered. So, accompanied by a small number of unarmed nobles, Sultan Jalal-ud-din, proceeded to Manikpur 'as a father goes to his son's house,' without any suspicion or fear in his mind. Ala-ud-din received his uncle as he landed at Manikpur and fell at his feet. The sultan raised him up, assured him of his never-failing affection and, lovingly taking his hand, led him towards his barge, when a companion of Ala-ud-din at the preconcerted signal attacked Jalal-ud-din with his sword.⁴ The wounded sultan attempted to run towards the Ganga crying : "Ah, you wretch, Ala-ud-din! What have you done"?⁵ when another assassin, came up behind him, struck him down, severed his head from his body and presented it to Ala-ud-din (July 20, 1296).⁶ The few attendants who accompanied the sultan were also murdered. The severed head of Jalal-ud-din was yet dripping with blood, when the royal umbrella was raised above the head of Ala-ud-din, and he was proclaimed king. He caused the

1. Majumdar and Pusalker : *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. VI—*The Delhi Sultanate*, (Bombay). pp. 15-16

2. *Ibid.*, p. 16

3. Nevill, H. R., *op. cit.*, p. 179

4. Majumdar and Pusalker, *op. cit.*, Vol. VI, p. 17; Haig, W., *op. cit.*, Vol. III, p. 98; Pandey, A. B., *op. cit.*, pp. 173—175

5. Majumdar and Pusalker, *op. cit.*, Vol. VI, p. 17

6. *Ibid.*, p. 17

head of the murdered sultan to be placed on a spear and paraded through the streets of Manikpur.¹ The severed head was later sent to Avadh to be exposed to the public view. After the burial of Jalal-ud-din in a mausoleum in Khemsina (a small village near Manikpur), Ala-ud-din left Manikpur for Delhi confirming Ala-ul-Mulk in his appointment of governor of this region.² Ala-ul-Mulk was followed by Nusrat Khan (one of Ala-ud-din's chief confidants)³ on whose death, the post was given to his nephew, Malik Chhajju⁴ who seems to have left the administration of the province to his deputies as he was constantly absent in the Deccan.

In the reign of Qutb-ud-din Mubarak (1316—1320), the governor was Malik Talbagha Yazda, who, in spite of loyally informing the sultan of Khusru's conspiracy was stripped of his office, blinded and imprisoned in 1319.⁵

During the first half of the 14th century the southern portion of the district appears to have suffered a severe famine in consequence of the exaction of Muhammad bin Tughluq⁶ (1325—1351). In 1338, Nizam Mian, the governor of this region rebelled against the sultan. Ain-ul-Mulk marched against him from Avadh and, having put down his revolt, made him prisoner and flayed him alive.

In 1377, the sultan, Firuz Shah conferred Manikpur including the area now covered by Pratapgarh district on Mardan Daulat Nasir-ul-Mulk⁷ whose son Shams-ud-din Sulaiman, succeeded him a year later and who, it appears, continued to hold it during the civil wars which ensued at Firuz Shah's end. In these campaigns Sultan Shah, a Sombansi chief of Aror, is said to have risen to distinction in the service of Firuz Shah by reducing to subjugation the rebellious chieftains of the Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand for which he was rewarded the title of Rahbardar Khan.⁸

Tradition has it that in 1393, a famous Muslim saint and worldwide traveller, Saiyid Jalal-ud-din, also known as Makhdum

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1. *Ibid.*, pp. 17-18; Elliot and Dowson, *op. cit.*, Vol. III, p. 155; Haig, W., *op. cit.*, Vol. III, p. 93
 2. Nevill, *op. cit.*, pp. 148-149
 3. Rizvi, S. A. A. : *Khalji Kaleen Bharat*, (Hindi Text), (Aligarh, 1955), pp. 45-46
 4. *Ibid.*, p. 76
 5. Elliot and Dowson, *op. cit.*, Vol. III, pp. 219-220
 6. Husain, Agha Mahdi : *Tughluq Dynasty*, (Calcutta, 1963), p. 254
 7. *Ibid.*, pp. 254-255; Moreland, W. H. : *The Agrarian System of Moslem India*, (Allahabad), p. 47
 8. Elliot and Dowson, *op. cit.*, Vol. IV, (Allahabad, 1954), p. 13
 9. Nevill, *op. cit.*, p. 82

Jahanian Jahangashu, arrived in the Damghani's *muhalla* at Manikpur on occasion of the festival of Id-ul-Fitr for the performance of the religious service in a mosque. Here he found the prayers were delayed. He was informed that there were a great number of Damghanis in the *muhalla* and until all were assembled prayers could not take place and they were not going to trouble themselves in the matter. Upon this the saint cursed them and it is said, that numbers of Damghanis were seized with mortal sickness.¹

He next visited the *muhalla* of the Gardezis, where he was so much pleased with the hospitality shown by Saiyid Aziz-ud-din and Saiyid Sharf-ud-din (descendants of Mir Saiyid Shahab-ud-din Gardezi), that he is said to have bestowed the title of raja on the former and *qazi* on the latter.²

In 1394, Khwaja Jahan, Mahmud Tughluq's vizir, was entrusted with the administration of the country from Kannauj to Bihār,³ the area of the Pratapgarh district thus coming under his charge, but he retired to Jaunpur (becoming the first of the line of Jaunpur kings of the Sharqi dynasty), but retained the fief of Manikpur in his possession.⁴ The Sharqi rulers of Jaunpur exercised authority over the whole of the present district till the defeat of Husain Shah Sharqi.

In 1479, Sultan Bahlul Lodi, conferred the governorship of Manikpur on his son, Alam Khan.⁵ About this time Ghatam Deo (a grandson of Sultan Sah) is said to have entered the service of Bahlul Lodi and deputed to subjugate the rebellious Raja Hindpal of Satasi (formerly Gorakhpur district now in Deoria), which he successfully affected.⁶ Alam Khan seems to have held Manikpur till the accession of Sikandar Lodi (1489—1517) who appointed Mubarak Khan, as its new governor.⁷

In 1492, the Bachgoti Rajputs of Aror under Jogha Rai rebelled against Mubarak Khan who was defeated and obliged to flee across the Ganga at Jhusi (in Allahabad district), where he was

1. *Gazetteer of the Province of Oudh*, Vol. II, p. 466

2. *Ibid.*, p. 466

3. Haig, W., *op. cit.*, Vol. III, p. 251; Elliot and Dowson, *op. cit.*, Vol. IV, p. 29; Lal, K. S.: *Twilight of the Delhi Sultanate*, (Bombay, 1963), p. 9

4. Yahia bin Ahmad bin Abdullaha Sirhindi : *Tarikh-i-Mubarak Shahi*, (Hindi translation of extracts by S. A. A. Rizvi : *Uttar Taimur Kaleen Bharat*), Part I, (Aligarh, 1958), p. 4

5. Pandey, A. B. : *The First Afghan Empire in India*, (Calcutta), p. 106; Majumdar and Pusalker, *op. cit.*, Vol. VI, p. 140

6. Nevill, *op. cit.*, p. 82

7. Pandey, A. B., *op. cit.*, p. 122

captured by a boatman and was handed over to the rebels. He was only released when the sultan accompanied by his brother Barbak Shah and other nobles routed them near Allahabad and replaced Mubarak Khan in his possession at Kara-Manikpur.¹

When Ibrahim Lodi became sultan in 1517, he replaced Mubarak Khan at Kara-Manikpur by Azam Humayun Sarwani,² a man of great influence, who was subsequently deputed to besiege the fort of Gwalior where sultan's rebel brother Jalal Khan had taken refuge. The vacant post of the governor of Manikpur was now given to Islam Khan (Azam Humayun's son). When the rebellious Jalal Khan escaped from Gwalior to Malwa, the sultan suspected the integrity of Azam Humayun and his other son Fatch Khan who had accompanied his father. The sultan, therefore, ordered the recall of Azam Humayun and his son to Agra³ where he and his son were humiliated and imprisoned.⁴ Hearing this news Islam Khan who was at Manikpur, broke into open rebellion in 1526. Ibrahim Lodi had to post a new governor to this region in the person of Ahmad Khan who was defeated by Islam Khan.⁵ The sultan then himself proceeded to subdue the revolt of Islam Khan, defeated and killed the latter in the battle fought at Bangarmau near Kannauj,⁶ but Ibrahim Lodi could only retain it till April of that year when he was defeated and slain at the battle of Panipat by Babur and the territory passed into the hands of the Mughals.⁷ Babur now appointed Sultan Junaid Birlas as the ruler of Jaunpur and Manikpur.⁸

In order to subdue the Afghans who were still powerful in the tract round Kara-Manikpur under their leader Mahmud (Sikandar Lodi's son), Babur led an expedition in person and reached Dugdugi, a pargana in Kara,⁹ but shortly afterwards he died on December 26, 1530 and was succeeded by his son, Humayun.¹⁰ He continued

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1. Pandey, A. B., *op. cit.*, pp. 122—124; Majumdar and Pusalker, *op. cit.*, Vol. VI, p. 143
 2. Lal, K. S., *op. cit.*, p. 205; Majumdar and Pusalker, *op. cit.*, Vol. VI, p. 148
 3. Pandey, A. B., *op. cit.*, p. 179; Majumdar and Pusalker, *op. cit.*, Vol. VI, p. 149
 4. Tripathi, R. P. : *Rise and Fall of the Mughal Empire*, p. 23; Lal, K. S., *op. cit.*, p. 203
 5. Elliot and Dowson, *op. cit.*, Vol. V, p. 14
 6. Pandey, A. B., *op. cit.*, pp. 191-192
 7. Tripathi, R. P., *op. cit.*, p. 34; Pandey, A. B., : *Later Medieval India*, p. 5
 8. Haig, W., *op. cit.*, Vol. III, p. 47; Badaoni, A. Q. : *Murtakhab-ut-Tawarikh*, (English Translation by S.A. Ranking), Vol. I, p. 468; Ahmad, Khwaja Nizam-uddin : *Tabaqat-i-Akbari*, (English Translation by B. De), Vol. II, p. 149
 9. *Babur Nama*, (Hindi Translation of extracts by S. A. A. Rizvi) *Mughal Kaleen Bharat, Babur*, pp. 309-310; Tripathi, R. P., *op. cit.*, p. 50
 10. Pandey, A. B., *op. cit.*, p. 12

the war and defeated the Afghans under Mahmud Lodi in the battle of Dadra in 1532¹ on the right bank of the Sai river thus gaining possession of the area covered by the present district where he confirmed the appointment of Sultan Junaid Birlas as governor.²

In the following years Sultan Junaid Birlas joined Sher Shah Suri who defeated Humayun in the battle of Chausa in 1539 and regained the country for the Afghans.³ Manikpur must have been a place of great importance in the reign of Sher Shah, for the governor now resided here instead of at Jaunpur.⁴

The Makhdumazadas descended from Maulana Ismail Qureshi, who had settled in Manikpur in the days of Iltutmish were now honoured with royal alliance. Shah Qasim, fourth in descent from the famous Hisamuddin of this family, received in marriage the princess, Bibi Saleha known as Sulaiman Khatun, the daughter of Sher Shah, when the latter was encamped at Kara on his way to Bengal in 1540 to quell the rebellion of Khizr Khan. Bibi Saleha died at Manikpur and her tomb is still to be seen in the Ahta-i-Khanqah.⁵

It appears that after the death of Sher Shah and his son Islam Shah in 1545 and 1553 respectively, the district nominally passed under the subjugation of Muhammad Adil Shah,⁶ (another Afghan chief) who was defeated by Humayun the country still remained in the possession of the Afghans, and it was not till 1559 that Bahram Khan was sent to reduce Jaunpur.⁷ In this he was successful but the imperial rule was not firmly established, for in 1561 Adil's son Sher Khan, attempted to regain the eastern kingdom. The imperial commander in Jaunpur was Ali Quli Khan Zaman who had been left there by Bahram. He defeated the Afghans on the road from Chunar to Jaunpur and marched to meet Akbar at Kara, as he was suspected of disloyalty. He was readily welcomed and confirmed in his command.⁸

1. Pandey, A. B., *op. cit.*, p. 26

2. Haig, W., *op. cit.*, Vol. III, p. 20; Pandey, A. B., *op. cit.*, p. 26; Tripathi, R. P., *op. cit.*, p. 70

3. Burn, R. (Ed.): *The Cambridge History of India*, Vol. IV, p. 51

4. Nevill, H. R., *op. cit.*, p. 150

5. Nevill, H. R., *op. cit.*, p. 151

6. Elliot and Dowson, *op. cit.*, Vol. V, p. 56; Tripathi, R. P., *op. cit.*, p. 158; Srivastava, A. L.: *The Mughal Empire*, p. 133

7. Elliot and Dowson, *op. cit.*, Vol. V, p. 239; Blochmann, H.: *Ain-i-Akbari*, Vol. I, p. 320

8. Blochmann, H., *op. cit.*, Vol. I, p. 320; Elliot and Dowson, *op. cit.*, Vol. V, p. 279

Akbar appointed Kamal Khan¹ the governor of Kara-Manikpur in 1562 who was replaced by Asaf Khan in 1564 as the last joint governor when the former place was finally separated from Manikpur, the latter being held by Majnun Khan Qaqshal.² In 1565, Khan Zaman, (the governor of Jaunpur) joined by Bahadur Khan (his brother), Ibrahim Khan (their uncle) and Khan Alam, the governor of Avadh, rebelled and after defeating the imperial army under Asaf Khan and Majnun Khan (both the governors of Kara and Manikpur) besieged Manikpur. But they could not retain it any longer as Akbar, immediately sending Munim Khan in advance, joined him at Kannauj and recaptured the besiegers.³ The rebels, however, again rose in rebellion and at this time when Akbar asked Asaf Khan to pursue Khan Zaman, he joined the rebels and set-off to Manikpur.⁴ Then Shujaat Khan (an imperial commander) followed him who retreated to Kara where fight took place and Asaf Khan sought protection of Khan Zaman. Meanwhile, Khan Zaman opened negotiations with Munim Khan and asked for pardon, on whose intervention Akbar eventually pardoned the rebels and in 1566 was restored to his command at Manikpur which had been given earlier to Munim Khan.⁵

In 1567, Khan Zaman again rebelled and overran all the area of Avadh including the district.⁶ To subdue the rebels finally, Akbar himself marched by way of Rae Bareilly and at Manikpur, he was joined by Majnun Khan Qaqshal. The battle which was fought on June 9, 1567 at Fathpur Pasoki (7 miles south-east of Kara) ended with the death of Khan Zaman and the imprisonment of Bahadur Khan.⁷ Akbar appointed Munim Khan, the governor of Jaunpur and returned to Agra by way of Manikpur.⁸

A record of this period can also be seen in a form of mosque in the Shahpur village near the town of Manikpur which bears four inscriptions dated 972 Hijri or 1565 A. D., to the effect that it was built in the memory of the celebrated saint, Saiyid Mohi-ud-din Abdul

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1. Ahmad Nizamuddin : *The Tabaqat-i-Akbari* (English Translation by B. De). Vol. II, p. 267
 2. Elliot and Dowson, *op. cit.*, Vol. V, p. 297 ; Blochmann, H., *op. cit.*, Vol. I, p. 369
 3. Tripathi, R. P., *op. cit.*, p. 195 ; Smith, V. A. : *Akbar, The Great Mughals*, p. 53 ; Burn, R., *op. cit.*, Vol. IV, p. 91 ; Srivastava, A. L., *op. cit.*, p. 166
 4. Prasad, Dr I. : *A History of Medieval India*, p. 362 ; Elliot and Dowson, *op. cit.*, Vol. V, pp. 301—305
 5. Elliot and Dowson, *op. cit.*, Vol. V, p. 310 ; Tripathi, R. P., *op. cit.*, p. 199 ; Pandey, A. B., *op. cit.*, p. 333
 6. Tripathi, R. P., *op. cit.*, p. 199 ; Pandey, A. B., *op. cit.*, pp. 333-334
 7. Elliot and Dowson, *op. cit.*, Vol. V, p. 321 ; Burn, R., *op. cit.*, Vol. IV, p. 96 ; Edwards and Garrett : *Mughal Rule in India*, p. 23 ; Smith, V. A., *op. cit.*, p. 167
 8. Nevill, H. R., *op. cit.*, p. 152

Qadir Jilani by Humayun Khan Khana. This title was assumed by Munim Khan on whom it was conferred by Akbar in 1560¹ and that he was the builder of the mosque and also of the Qadam Rasul in the same village, is probable from the fact that he was then the governor of Manikpur.

When Akbar founded Allahabad and made it the headquarters of a province, a reconstitution of the old administrative divisions was carried out. He abolished the subah of Kara-Manikpur, having divided his whole empire among fifteen subahs which consisted of sirkars, parganas and *mahals*. The subedar of Allahabad was now the chief personage in the district instead of the governor of Kara-Manikpur. Manikpur became the head of a sirkar of which the present district comprising five *mahals* formed a part. Manikpur comprising the parganas of Rampur and Bihar, was held by Bisens, having an area of 1,29,830 bighas cultivation. The greater part of tahsil Kunda comprised the *mahal* of Manikpur and the rest of the tahsil was formed into two peculiar *mahals* known as Qariat Guzara and Qariat Paigah which consisted of a number of villages rather than a defined tract. The pargana Pratapgarh, held by Sombansis was then known as the *mahals* of Aror or Arol and pargana Ateha was probably included in Salon. Patti tahsil comprised the *mahal* of Jalalpur Bilkhar and was held by Bachgoti Rajputs and Brahmanas. It contained 76,517 bighas of cultivated land.²

During the later years of Akbar's reign Nawab Abdus Samad Ali Khan Gardezi, a *mansabdar*, built several palatial residences in Manikpur and founded Samadabad, now included in Chaukaparapur. Some of the edifices were so exquisitely carved that Asaf-ud-daula two centuries later used them to decorate the Imambara at Lucknow.³

In 1580, Akbar appointed Asad Khan Turkman to the charge of Manikpur but no details are available about this man.⁴

In 1605, Akbar was succeeded by his son Jahangir (1605—1628) in whose reign, an architect of Manikpur named Muhammad Damghani erected in the honour of Taj Khan Khan-i-Azam, (Tash Beg Mughal, a *mansabdar*) a mosque in 1609; the Rang Mahal in the same year and the Diwan Khas bearing an inscription dated 1612 A. D.⁵

In 1628, a Sombansi Rajput of lunar dynasty Raja Pratap Singh moved his headquarters to Rampur from Tejgarh on the death

1. Elliot and Dowson, *op. cit.*, Vol. V, p. 267; Nevill, H. R., *op. cit.*, p. 152

2. Nevill, H. R., *op. cit.*, p. 153

3. Fuhrer, A.: *The Monumental Antiquities and Inscriptions in North-Western Provinces and Oudh*, p. 318; Nevill, H. R., *op. cit.*, p. 154

4. Blochmann, H., *op. cit.*, Vol. I, p. 382

5. Fuhrer, A., *op. cit.*, p. 316; Nevill, H. R., *op. cit.*, p. 154

of his father Raja Tej Singh and there built the great fort and named it the town of Pratapgarh on the ruins of ancient town of Aror. He was great warrior and his first exploit was to attack and crush Raj Shah, the son of Sumer Shah of Awar. His growing power attracted the notice of Kamal Khan, the subedar of Allahabad, who was defeated and slain by the raja. He then fought successfully with the Kanhpuria chieftain of Kaithaula and reduced him to submission, and afterwards he quarrelled with Surat Singh of Tiloi (Rae Bareli); the later was blind and Pratap Singh was lame and the story goes that they mutually insulted each other on the score of their physical defects. The battle which was fought at Hindaurl, ended with the defeat of the Kanhpurias and paved the way to the establishment of the power of Pratap Singh who continued till his death in 1682 A. D.¹

Pratap Singh was succeeded by his son Jai Singh, whose mother was a Bhale Sultan. He defeated the raja of Sariawan and wrested from him the parganas of Mariahu and Bhadohi in Jaunpur and Mirzapur. At the imperial court of emperor Aurangzeb he was represented by Bakht Bali Singh, who undertook on behalf of his master to subjugate Chhatra Sal (the Bundela raja of Bundelkhand). This was successfully effected, and Raja Jai Singh was invited to Delhi, where Aurangzeb bestowed his own cap on the raja with the title of Kulah-Naresh, or 'the lord of the cap'.² He was further rewarded with the parganas of Mungra and Garwara in Jaunpur. It is said that the honours bestowed on Raja Jai Singh so incensed Pir Khan or Piru, the subedar of Allahabad, that he seized upon some small pretext to attack the raja, whom he besieged in Pratapgarh. The siege is said to have lasted for 12 years and terminated in the blowing up of an enormous gallery driven under the fort by the subedar. The countermine was completely successful, and Piru retired to the neighbouring village of Teunga, where he was attacked, defeated and slain.³

In July 1710, Mir Muhammad Amin (later Saadat Khan Burhan-ul-mulk), a Saiyid of Nishapur (in Khurasan) and a Shia by faith entered into the service of Sarbuland Khan, the *faujdar* of Manikpur, who appointed the former, his camp superintendent.⁴ Both retained their posts till March 17, 1712, when Azim-ush-Shan, Sarbuland Khan's patron and second son of emperor Bahadur Shah, was defeated and killed in fratricidal war by Jahandar Shah.⁵

1. Misra, B. K. : *Awadh Ke Pramukh Kavi*, p. 22 ; Nevill, H. R., *op. cit.*, p. 83

2. Nevill, H. R., *op. cit.*, pp. 83-84

3. *Ibid.*, pp. 84, 153

4. Srivastava, A.L. : *Awadh Ke Pratham Do Nawab*, Hindi translation of the *First Two Nawabs of Awadh*, (Hindi text, Agra, 1957), pp. 1-2, 7-8

5. *Ibid.*, p. 8

On the accession of Jahandar Shah in March 1712, Mir Muhammad Amin accompanied by his master, Sarbuland Khan, relinquished the charge of the district as they left Manikpur for Gujarat where the latter was appointed deputy governor.¹

The vacant post of *faujdar* of Manikpur was now bestowed on Chhabila Ram Nagar.² He extended his authority over the district, but it appears to have been nominally exercised due to the turbulence of local Rajput chiefs, the most powerful among whom was Jai Singh, the Sombansi raja of Pratapgarh.³ Besides being an able ruler, Jai Singh was also cultured and familiar with the ceremonious etiquette of the Muslims. He used to put on Muslim dress and observe Muharram. He died about 1719 and was succeeded by his son, Chhatardhari Singh.⁴ He could hold Pratapgarh estate independently till September 1722, when Saadat Khan Burhan-ul-mulk was appointed governor of the province of Avadh⁵ by emperor Muhammad Shah. By 1724, Saadat Khan had so firmly established himself there that he and his successors, though nominally subedars of the imperial government, were virtually independent rulers of the kingdom of Avadh which had thus been founded.⁶ Accordingly, the district ceased to have anything to do with the imperial government of Delhi and though nominally included in the subah of Allahabad, it formed an integral part of the dominions of the nawabs, or nawab-vizirs, as they were often designated of Avadh.

About the beginning of his reign, Saadat Khan endeavoured to receive the submission of the powerful local Rajput chiefs who cherished their traditional freedom and sovereignty and were very reluctant to yield obeisance to the nawab. Saadat Khan, therefore, annexed more than half of Chhatardhari Singh's estate.⁷ Chhatardhari Singh had five sons with his two wives. Of the elder were born Medni Singh, Budh Singh and Dalthambhan Singh, and by the other named Sujan Kunwari, a lady of exceptional physical charms, he had Prithipat Singh and Hindupat Singh.⁸ Hindupat Singh, on hearing that his paternal estate was annexed, determined to avenge the nawab. He entered into an alliance with Rai Bhao Singh, the Bisen chieftain of Rampur-Dharupur (both

1. *Ibid.*, pp. 8-9.

2. Burn, R. (Ed.) : *The Cambridge History of India*, Vol. IV, p. 327 ; Mir Gholam Husain Khan : *The Siyar-ul-Mutakherin*, (translated from the original Persian text into English by John Briggs, (London), Vol. I, p. 68

3. Srivastava, A. L., *op. cit.*, pp. 197-198

4. *Ibid.*, p. 202

5. Srivastava, A. L., *op. cit.*, pp. 33-34

6. Burn, R. (Ed.) : *The Cambridge History of India*, Vol. IV, p. 625

7. Srivastava, A. L., *op. cit.*, pp. 35, 202 ; *Gazetteer of the Province of Oudh*, Vol. III, (Allahabad, 1878), p. 143

8. Srivastava, A. L., *op. cit.*, p. 202

villages are now in tahsil Kunda and were formerly the property of the rajas of Kalakankar), setting the government demands for revenue at naught for sometime, and constituting a grave source of trouble and anxiety.¹ Meanwhile, Chhatardhari Singh utterly infatuated with Sujan Kunwari nominated her eldest son, Prithipat Singh his heir to the Pratapgarh raj, unjustly depriving Medni Singh, his eldest son, of his birth right. The latter resented his father's injustice and fought several pitched battles near the town of Pratapgarh with his father but without success.² Chhatardhari Singh died of paralysis in 1735 and was succeeded by Prithipat Singh.³ The new raja was an able soldier, a capable man of affairs and master of Arabic, Turki and Persian, besides knowing his own mother tongue, Hindi. In daily conversation he spoke flawless Persian which it was difficult to distinguish from that of a fresh arrival from Persia. In order to strengthen his defence, he built the fort of Pratapgarh.

In 1739, Saadat Khan died and was succeeded by his nephew and son-in-law, Safdar Jang (1739—54)⁴. In order to unite under his own central authority the various elements enjoying power and influence in the district, Safdar Jang, obtained from the emperor the charge of the subah of Allahabad also. But the Bisens of Rampur-Dharupur under their leader, Rai Bhao Singh continued to give trouble to this nawab as well. In 1748, they attacked and killed Jeo Ram Nagar the *faujdar* of Manikpur.⁵ Immediately Safdar Jang besieged them in their fort of Rampur and stripped them of their estate.⁶ About the same time, Daljit Singh, the talukdar of Bhadri also fought with Mirza Jan (the *nazim*) losing his life and his son, Rai Zalim Singh fled but was afterwards allowed to return and hold his estate.⁷

After the warfare, Safdar Jang appointed Jan Nisar Khan to hold the charge of the sirkar of Manikpur, under the general superintendence of his minister, Raja Nawal Rai.⁸

In 1750, hostilities broke out between Ahmad Khan Bangash (of the Bangash clan of Farrukhabad) and Safdar Jang. Having killed Raja Nawal Rai in August of that year in an engagement fought at Khudaganj⁹ (about 26 km. south-east of Farrukhabad),

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1. Nevill, H. R. : *Pratapgarh : A Gazetteer*, (Allahabad, 1904), p. 155
 2. Srivastava, A. L., *op. cit.*, p. 202
 3. Misra, B. K. : *Avadh Ke Pramukh Kavi*, (Hindi text). (Lucknow, 1960), p. 21; Srivastava, A. L., *op. cit.*, p. 202
 4. Srivastava, A. L., *op. cit.*, p. 91
 5. Nevill, *op. cit.*, pp. 155-156
 6. *Ibid.*, p. 92
 7. *Ibid.*, pp. 94-95
 8. *Ibid.*, p. 156
 9. Srivastava, A. L., *op. cit.*, pp. 157-161

Ahmad Khan Bangash marched to Allahabad in February 1751, where he received friendly letters from Prithipat Singh of Pratapggarh on becoming his ally.¹ In the fight that took place in Arail (in Allahabad district) between the rival forces of Safdar Jang and Ahmad Khan Bangash, Prithipat Singh made an attack inflicting a crushing defeat on Safdar Jang's troops.²

Hearing that his general (Shadi Khan) had been defeated near Koil (in Aligarh) by the combined forces of Safdar Jang and the Marathas, who were now advancing upon his own capital, Farrukhabad, Ahmad Khan Bangash raised the siege of Allahabad against the advice of Prithipat Singh in April, 1751 and left the place.³

Safdar Jang now appointed Muhammad Quli Khan (son of his elder brother Mirza Muhsin), his deputy at Avadh and started on a tour of his subah to reorganise the administration thrown into disorder on Raja Nawal Rai's death and greatly enraged at the overt act of hostility on the part of his subject resolved to chastise Prithipat Singh. Accordingly, Safdar Jang encamped at Sultanpur (about 58 km. south of Faizabad),⁴ or according to another account at Gutni,⁵ 8 km. south-east of Manikpur in Pratapggarh district, and despatched a friendly letter to Prithipat Singh requesting him to come in person to his camp.⁶ Suspecting the nawab's designs, Prithipat Singh refused to obey. Thereupon Safdar Jang declared on oath, that he intended no evil and promised him his pardon and in the event of compliance, to appoint him the *faujdar* of Manikpur, a post which had been long coveted by Prithipat Singh.⁷ He obeyed the call and appeared in nawab's camp early in 1752. During the interview Safdar Jang treacherously kept Prithipat Singh off his guard by sweet and friendly conversation and made a signal to Ali Beg Khan Kharji (a bodyguard), to despatch off the visitor. A soldier without a conscience, Ali Beg Khan Kharji quickly plunged his dagger in the left side of Prithipat Singh's abdomen. The unsuspecting victim, who was totally unarmed sprang upon his murderer, cut a piece out of his cheek and then fell down dead on the ground.⁸ Safdar Jang

1. *Ibid.*, pp. 176-177

2. *Ibid.*, pp. 178-179

3. *Ibid.*, p. 179

4. Srivastava, A. L., *op. cit.*, p. 201

5. *Gazetteer of the Province of Oudh*, Vol. III, (Allahabad, 1878), p. 174

6. Srivastava, A. L., *op. cit.*, p. 201

7. *Gazetteer of the Province of Oudh*, Vol. III, p. 147; Srivastava, A. L., *op. cit.*, p. 201

8. Srivastava, A. L., *op. cit.*, pp. 201-202

also seized the fort of Pratapgarh. Prithipat Singh's son Duniapat then aged only 12 years, however, succeeded to the Pratapgarh raj.¹

In October 1754, Safdar Jang died and was succeeded by his only son, Shuja-ud-daula.² He was a youngman of twenty-three years of age, utterly indifferent to the business of administration and given to sensual pleasures. His unworthy conduct caused popular agitation against him, which was taken advantage of by his cousin and deputy at Allahabad, Muhammad Quli Khan who unsuccessfully tried to displace the nawab from the throne of Avadh.³ He was, however, allowed to hold Allahabad⁴ including Manikpur, although the Rajput chiefs did not let him remain in peaceful possession of his charge. Therefore, Muhammad Quli Khan placed the entire Manikpur sirkar under the general superintendence of Ismail Beg and appointed Saiyid Fakhr-ud-din, *faujdar* of Manikpur and Patti; and Najaf Khan in Pratapgarh.⁵

In the meantime, Shuja-ud-daula joined the forces of Muhammad Quli Khan at Manikpur as a precautionary measure against the attempt of Imad-ul-mulk (the imperial vizir) to seize the nawab's possessions but the attempt failed. Muhammad Quli Khan now turned towards the rebellious Rajputs headed by Balbhadra Singh of Tiloi (in Rae Bareilly district), who recovered for the Sombansis the fort of Pratapgarh (which was seized by Safdar Jang). Muhammad Quli Khan, therefore, directed Najaf Khan to disperse the forces of Balbhadra Singh from Pratapgarh. Najaf Khan, however, could not completely crush the Rajput forces and in spite of the earnest solicitations of Fakhr-ud-din (the *faujdar* of Manikpur), left Pratapgarh to join his master Muhammad Quli Khan at Rae Bareilly. Seeing Fakhr-ud-din commanding an army alone, the Rajputs immediately besieged Manikpur and drove away the former who, with difficulty, escaped across the Ganga.⁶

Hearing this, Shuja-ud-daula himself proceeded against the Rajputs and dispersed them from Pratapgarh. Duniapat who was left alone at Pratapgarh in 1759⁷ met the same fate at the hands of Shuja-ud-daula as his father (Prithipat Singh) had met at the hands

1. *Ibid.*, p. 202

2. Srivastava, A. I. : *Shuja-ud-Daulah*, Vol. I, (English text; Agra, 1961), p. 14

3. *Ibid.*, pp. 15—17

4. *Ibid.*, pp. 18, 23, 52, 54

5. Nevill, H. R., *op. cit.*, pp. 156-157

6. Nevill, H. R., *op. cit.*, p. 157

7. *Ibid.*, p. XXXVII of Appendix

of Safdar Jang, and Pratapgarh estate was annexed to the dominions of the nawab.¹

In the same year (1759), Shuja-ud-daula seized the territory of Muhammad Quli Khan and ousted the remnant Rajput forces from Manikpur. He then transferred and included the sirkar of Manikpur including the present district from the subah of Allahabad to his dominions in Avadh² and from that date its component *mahals* formed part of the subah of Avadh. Some time later, Shuja-ud-daula handed over Pratapgarh estate to Hindupat³ (Prithipat's brother and Duniapat's uncle).

The nawab then tried to restore order in the district, but was prevented from doing so due to the incursions of the Marathas into Avadh.

In July, 1760, Sadashiv Rao Bhau, the Maratha commander-in-chief in northern India, sent instructions to his officers posted in the Allahabad region to win over the zamindars of Avadh and incite them against the nawab and to make reprisals in the latter's territory. Gopal Ganesh Barve and Krishnanand Pant, the Maratha *fauj-dars* of Kara Jahanabad and Kara respectively, intrigued with disaffected Avadh chieftains, notably Hindupat (the raja of Pratapgarh), and Balbhadra Singh of Tiloi, and instigated them to break into open rebellion⁴ against Shuja-ud-daula. About the middle of January, 1761, Krishnanand Pant crossed the Ganga and arrived at Manikpur which "was gutted and the property of many fugitives, who were attempting to escape, was plundered from the boats as they were going down the river".⁵ There being no opposition from any quarter, the Marathas joined by their new ally, Hindupat, penetrated into the heart of the district, carrying fire and sword through the countryside on their way and driving away the police and revenue officers of the nawab from their posts.⁶ They then proceeded to devastate other parts of Avadh. When news of this invasion reached Shuja-ud-daula, his minister and general, Raja Beni Bahadur rapidly marched against the intruders and fell upon them. Hindupat and other Rajput chiefs of the district were defeated and dispersed and Krishnanand Pant was forced to retreat from

1. Srivastava, A. L. : *The First Two Nawabs of Awadh*, (Hindi text), p. 202.

2. Srivastava, A. L. : *Shuja-ud-Daulah*, Vol. I, pp. 63—65 ; Nevill, H.R., *op. cit.*, p. 157.

3. Srivastava, A. L. : *The First Two Nawabs of Awadh*, (Hindi text), pp. 202-203.

4. Srivastava, A. L. : *Shuja-ud-Daulah*, Vol. I, pp. 96—93.

5. Srivastava, A. L. : *Shuja-ud-Daulah*, Vol. I, p. 98 ; *Oudh Gazetteer*, Vol. II, p. 479.

6. Srivastava, A. L. : *Shuja-ud-Daulah*, Vol. I, p. 98.

Avadh. Hindupat was punished for his alliance with the Marathas by being driven into exile across the Ghaghra and was dispossessed of his estate of Pratapgarh.¹ Some time later, he went to Shuja-ud-daula, and to retain possession of his paternal estate, embraced Islam, adopted the name Sarfaraz Ali Khan and regained hold over Pratapgarh.² But he was soon murdered for his apostasy by his proud clansmen.³

About 1763, Shuja-ud-daula deputed an officer to take possession of the fort of Pratapgarh, but Sikandar Sah, a nephew of Prithipat Singh, collected the Sombansis and seized Pratapgarh. He could hold it only for six months, and was then driven out by the nawab's forces. In 1768, Raja Bahadur Singh (brother of Duniapat) who was at Rewa (in Madhya Pradesh), returned and recovered the fort after a severe fight with the officers of the nawab. He subsequently joined Lal Barwand Singh, the Bisen talukdar of Rampur (in this district) in a war with the Avadh troops and was defeated. After this, Pratapgarh estate remained in hands of the *nazims* till annexation.⁴

Shuja-ud-daula died in January, 1775, and was succeeded by his son, Asaf-ud-daula.⁵ He assigned to his mother, Bahu Begum, the pargana of Ateha (in tahsil Pratapgarh) displacing Jham Singh, its Kanhpuria talukdar.⁶ Asaf-ud-daula made Pratapgarh the headquarters of a *chukla*; and a garrison of 1,000 infantry, two guns and some cavalry was stationed there.⁷ Asaf-ud-daula who was a great builder, removed some of the magnificently carved stones from the palatial residences at Chaukaparpur built in the reign of Akbar by Nawab Abdus Samad Khan Gardezi, and placed them to grace the great Imambara at Lucknow.⁸ In the district Asaf-ud-daula constructed a mud fort at village Murassapur (in tahsil Kunda).⁹

The later history of the district for more than half a century, is simply a record of continuous fighting between the officials of the Avadh government and the local Rajput chiefs. In 1796, Zabar

1. *Ibid.*, pp. 98-99

2. Srivastava, A. L. : *The First Two Nawabs of Awadh*, (Hindi text), p. 202; Srivastava, A. L. : *Shuja-ud-Daulah*, Vol. I, p. 99

3. Srivastava, A. L. : *The First Two Nawabs of Awadh*, (Hindi text), p. 202

4. Nevill, H. R., *op. cit.*, p. 85

5. Srivastava, A. L. : *Shuja-ud-Daulah*, Vol. II, (Lahore, 1945), pp. 286, 292-293

6. Nevill, H. R., *op. cit.*, pp. 98, 158

7. *Ibid.*, p. 158

8. Fuhrer, A. : *The Monumental Antiquities and Inscriptions in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh*, (Varanasi, 1969), p. 318

9. *Ibid.*

Singh, the Bachgoti chief of Patti Saifabad measured swords with Raja Hulas Rai, the *chakladar* of Pratapgarh, but was defeated at his fort of Jaisingharh.¹ In 1797, Raja Bhawani Parshad (the *nazim*), who held the charge of the district for a year, encountered trouble at the hands of the Bais Rajputs of Sonpura (in Patti tahsil).²

In September, 1797, Asaf-ud-daula died and was succeeded by his son, Wazir Ali whose accession was challenged by his uncle, Saadat Ali Khan on the ground of his spurious birth.³ Saadat Ali Khan, however, succeeded in his claim and was appointed nawab vizir of Avadh in January, 1798.⁴ At the beginning of the nineteenth century, Ghulam Husain, a resident of village Malaka Razzaqpur (in pargana Bihar) entered into the service of Saadat Ali Khan and was appointed Master of the Horse, to the nawab.⁵ From 1800 to 1856 the area was administered by *nazims* of Sultanpur appointed by Nawab of Avadh.

In 1810, Rai Zalim Singh, the Bisen chief of Bhadri, refused to pay land revenue to the officials of Saadat Ali Khan. He was, therefore, imprisoned and transported to Lucknow and his estate was taken under direct management of the Avadh government. In his absence his wife, Sheoraj Kunwar, managed to enter Bhadri under pretext of performing some religious rites and while there gathered some Bisens and collected revenue from the cultivators. She was besieged and stormed in the *garh* (fort) of Bhadri by the *chakladar*, Jagat Kishor, for eight days, until orders came from Lucknow to stop the attack and the courageous lady was permitted to occupy the castle.⁶ The lead balls fired from cannons in this fight are still found in the mound on which the Bhadri palace stands. Rai Zalim Singh was released only a year after⁷ the accession of Ghazi-ud-din Haider (Saadat Ali Khan's son) in 1814,⁸ and was allowed to recover his taluka.⁹ From this nawab, Ghulam Husain (of village Malaka Razzaqpur) received further favours and was appointed to the post of steward of the household of the nawab.¹⁰ About 1820, the Bachgoti Rajputs of Raipur-Bichaur (in this district) headed by Rai Pirthipal Singh assassinated Bahadur

1. Nevill, H. R., *op. cit.*, p. 158

2. *Ibid.*

3. Dodwell, H. H. (Ed.) : *The Cambridge History of India*, Vol. V., pp. 348-349

4. *Ibid.*, pp. 349-350 ; Basu, P. : *Oudh and the East India Company*, (Lucknow, 1943), pp. 157-164

5. Nevill, H. R., *op. cit.*, p. 192

6. Nevill, H. R., *op. cit.*, p. 95

7. *Ibid.*, p. 95

8. Dodwell, H. H. (Ed.) : *The Cambridge History of India*, Vol. V, p. 575

9. Nevill, H. R., *op. cit.*, p. 95

10. *Ibid.*, p. 192

Lal, the *kanungo* posted there. Thereupon, the nawab directed Mir Ghulam Husain (the *nazim*) to attack Rai Pirthipal Singh. The *nazim*, therefore, besieged the Bachgotis in their fort of Raipur-Bichaur. After a resistance of nineteen days, Rai Pirthipal Singh fled and Raipur-Bichaur was taken under direct management of the Avadh government. However, in 1825, the Bachgoti chief recovered his lost possessions.¹

In 1827, Nawab Ghazi-ud-din Haider died and was succeeded by his son, Nasir-ud-din Haider, (1827—1837).² He confiscated the great wealth amassed by Ghulam Husain³ during his tenure as steward under the late nawab. This nawab also received opposition from the Rajputs particularly the Bisens of Bhadri, who in 1833 under Jagmohan Singh (son and successor of Rai Zalim Singh) refused to pay an excessive amount of revenue demanded by Eshan Husain, the *nazim*. It is said, that Eshan Husain unsuccessfully attacked the fort of Bhadri with 50,000 men for twelve days but had to compromise⁴ with Jagmohan Singh. In the following year, Eshan Husain made a similar demand from Hanwant Singh, the Bisen talukdar of Rampur-Dharupur. The demand not being conceded, the *nazim* had to fight but was defeated at village Dharupur with the loss of two guns. Eshan Husain then fought the Bisens at Benti with a similar result. All these defeats, however, did not break the will of Eshan Husain to fight and having collected a larger force he besieged Bhadri for the second time. Thereupon, Jagmohan Singh and his son, Bishnath, fled across the Ganga in the British territory of Allahabad district, but were pursued and killed by Eshan Husain. The British government greatly resented this action of the *nazim*, as a result of which he was removed from office.⁵

On Nasir-ud-din Haider's death in 1837, his son, Muhammad Ali Shah ascended the throne of Avadh retaining it till his death in 1842.⁶ During his reign, Hanwant Singh constructed the fort at Kalakankar on the banks of the Ganga, surrounded with a canal from the river, so that the waters of the sacred stream might be available day and night; although probably the additional defence thereby secured was a stronger consideration.⁷

Under Amjad Ali Shah (1842—1847), penultimate king of Avadh, Dhir Singh, the local Rajput chieftain of Chitpalgarh, rose

1. Nevill, H. R., *op. cit.*, pp. 106-107, 179

2. Lucas, Samuel : *Decoitee in Excelsis : or the Spoliation of Oude by the East India Company*, (Lucknow, 1971), p. 4

3. Nevill, H. R., *op. cit.*, p. 192

4. *Ibid.*, p. 95

5. Nevill, H. R., *op. cit.*, p. 95

6. Lucas, Samuel, *op. cit.*, p. 4

7. Nevill, H. R., *op. cit.*, pp. 92, 186

into prominence and received twenty villages of Taraul estate. Wajid Ali Shah (1847—1856),² the last king of Avadh conferred the title of Raja on Hanwant Singh in 1849. Raja Hanwant Singh was constantly at war with the *nazims*. In 1853, owing to his unruly opposition to the authorities, he was besieged by the *nazim*, Khan Ali Khan in his fort of Kalakankar. After a gallant resistance for fifty-seven days, Hanwant Singh left the place to take refuge in the Sujakhar jungle.³

In February, 1856, Wajid Ali Shah was deposed and his territories, including the area now covered by the district, were annexed by the East India Company.⁴ The district of Pratapgarh was then created, with headquarters at Bela. The measure passed off quietly and without opposition either from the people or the talukdars and for a year attention was paid to the settlement of revenue and the working out details of the new administration. The progress of this work was, however, cut short by the outbreak of the popular uprising in 1857.

At the first summary settlement of revenue, made by the British soon after the annexation, the talukdars of the district had suffered too much. Hanwant Singh was dispossessed of the greater part of his property. 'At one blow', he said to Captain Barrow, in all friendliness despite his sense of loss, 'you took from me lands which from time immemorial had been in my family.'⁵ Nevertheless, up to June, 1857,⁶ the talukdars seem to have had no intention of joining the struggle. In the beginning of the outbreak of the freedom struggle, Hanwant Singh supported the British by saving the government treasure and escorted the European fugitives in safety to his fort at Dharupur from 11th to the 22nd of June, 1857.⁷ But afterwards he became a hostile for the British and put up to the last an obstinate and gallant resistance to the reoccupation of the subah⁸ of Avadh by them.

On one occasion a British steamer proceeding to Kanpur was fired upon from his fort of Kalakankar, and his son, Pratap Singh took an active part on the freedom fighters' side and was killed together

1. Nevill, H. R., *op. cit.*, p. 89

2. Lucas, Samuel, *op. cit.*, p. 4

3. Nevill, H. R., *op. cit.*, pp. 93, 186

4. Dodwell, H. H. (Ed.) : *The Cambridge History of India*, Vol. VI, p. 165

5. Chaudhuri, S. B. : *Civil Rebellion in the Indian Mutinies, 1857—1859*, (Calcutta, 1957), p. 16

6. Dodwell, H. H. (Ed.) : *The Cambridge History of India*, Vol. VI, p. 165

7. Nevill, H. R., *op. cit.*, p. 93

8. *Ibid.*, pp. 93, 159

with his uncle, Madho Singh,¹ at the fight at Chanda (in Sultanpur district) while bravely defending their guns.² Soon after, most of the talukdars threw off their allegiance to the British, declared themselves independent, and resumed full control of their old estates. Everyone of them enconced himself in his fort and prepared to defend his property. The result was that the British rule abruptly came to an end in the district and the inhabitants reverted to the shape of things that had prevailed on the eve of the annexation. The notable talukdars were Gulab Singh of Taraul and Ram Ghulam Singh of Ateha,³ who associated themselves for the freedom fighters and kept up to the last a relentless struggle against the British.⁴ The former refused shelter to the British fugitives and the latter joined hands with Beni Madho Singh of Baiswara.⁵

After the departure of the British officials, the whole district came nominally under the sway of Mehndi Husain, the self-styled *nazim* of Sultanpur, who had raised the banner of struggle against the British. In December, 1857, the freedom fighters held the whole line between Allahabad and Faizabad, the *nazim's* lieutenant Fazal Azim, being in command at Soraon (about 22 km. north of Allahabad). When General Franks moved against Fazal Azim from Jaunpur, most of the freedom fighters from Soraon entered into this district. Although, in February, 1858, Franks, marched through the east of Patti tahsil towards Sultanpur district, the district remained practically untouched by the British till July, 1858.

On July 14, 1858, a British detachment from Allahabad, under the command of Brigadier Berkeley crossed the Ganga into this district and found the freedom fighters assembled at Dahiwari, a dilapidated fort surrounded by jungle. The freedom fighters did not let their opponents go without resistance. In the fight that ensued there, about 500 fighters lost their lives.⁶ Two days later Brigadier Berkeley marched to Gulab Singh's fort of Taraul, which apart from being surrounded by thorny bushes was strongly defended with walls, bastions and ditches. The people of Taraul put up a gallant resistance against the British and evacuated the place only after the British stormed and destroyed the fort.⁷ What happened to the brave hero of the district, Gulab Singh,

1. *Ibid.*, p. 93

2. *Ibid.*

3. *Swatantrata Sangram Ke Sainik, Zila Pratapgarh*, (Hindi text), (Information Department, U. P.), p. ka

4. *Ibid.*, p. kha

5. *Ibid.*

6. Nevill, H. R., *op. cit.*, p. 161

7. *Swatantrata Sangram Ke Sainik, Zila Pratapgarh*, (Hindi text), p. kha; Nevill, H. R., *op. cit.*, p. 161

thereafter is shrouded in mystery. It is said that he died in action, but according to popular tradition, he migrated to some unknown place.¹ From Taraul, Berkeley returned to Allahabad, but after a brief interval marched out again towards Taraul and extended his force as far as Pratapgarh.² From there he went to join Hope Grant (the British commander) at Sultanpur.

On October 25, 1858, a British force from Allahabad under Brigadier Wetherall arrived at Dahiawan,³ where a fight took place in which about 700 Bisens were killed.⁴ After moving further to Bhawaniganj and Lalganj (in tahsil Kunda), Wetherall marched by way of Ateha to join the forces of Hope Grant at Sultanpur. Their detachments were to attack simultaneously Rampur Kasia, the stronghold of Ram Ghulam Singh. Wetherall, however, instead of carrying out this plan and joining Hope Grant on November 4, 1858, attacked the fort a day earlier (November 3) and suffered heavy loss, while a large number of freedom fighters escaped eastward.⁵ On hearing this, Hope Grant despatched his cavalry and four guns of the horse artillery to intercept the freedom fighters, but was too late to be of any use. The fort of Rampur Kasia, which was three miles in circumference and marked by dense jungle on all sides except the north-west, was protected by a mud wall seven or eight feet high, and a deep, but narrow, ditch covered by a line of rifle pits, while inside was another fort surrounding the talukdars' residence. The walls were quite invisible owing to the jungle, but by chance Wetherall attacked at a spot where the ditch and wall were unfinished. The freedom fighters defended the fort till they killed 78 men on the British side.⁶ On November 8, Colin Campbell (later Lord Clyde) who had arrived in the district on November 2, left a detachment at Pratapgarh and marched to Lauhi on his way to Amethi where joined by Wetherall and Hope Grant, he proceeded on November 13, via Ateha to Rae Bareilly. By this time the district was quiet and the insurrection having been smothered the district was placed under the charge of Carnegy, the deputy commissioner.

It was at Pratapgarh that Lord Clyde in November, 1858, read the Queen's proclamation⁷ to the army, assuming the direct government of the country.

1. *Swatantrata Sangram Ke Sainik, Zila Pratapgarh*, p. kha

2. Nevill, H. R., *op. cit.*, p. 161

3. *Ibid.*, p. 161

4. *Ibid.*, p. 178

5. Rizvi, S. A. A. and Bhargava, M. L. (Ed.): *Freedom Struggle in Uttar Pradesh*, Vol. II, (Published by the Information Department, U. P.), pp. 536-537

6. Nevill, *op. cit.*, p. 162

7. Rizvi and Bhargava, *op. cit.*, pp. 531-532

After the struggle was over, those who took part in it, were punished. Balbhadar Singh's portion of the estate of Sujakhar was confiscated. Ram Ghulam Singh also lost his property of Mustafabad. Similarly, Hanwant Singh's estate of Rampur-Dharupur was confiscated but was, subsequently granted a considerable amount of land.

The Oudh Rent Act, 1886 gave unlimited powers to the talukdars to eject the tenants from the land on the ground of non-payment of rent payable by the latter. Besides the rent there were many illegal exactions.

The exactions made and acts of oppression committed by them incited among the peasantry of the district a spirit of revolt which developed into a big agrarian agitation in 1920 under the leadership of Baba Ram Chandra.¹ He was from Maharashtra and had been to Fiji as an indentured labourer. On his return he had gradually drifted to the districts of Pratapgarh, Faizabad and Rae Bareilly and wandered about reciting the *Ramayana* and listening to tenants' grievances. He remarkably organised the peasants and taught them to meet frequently in *sabhas* (meetings) to discuss their own troubles and thus gave them a feeling of solidarity.²

Early in June 1920, about 200 kisans led by Baba Ram Chandra marched 50 miles from the interior of Pratapgarh district to Allahabad city with the intention of drawing the attention of prominent national leaders including Jawaharlal Nehru (later the Prime Minister of India from 1947 to 1964) there to their woebegone condition.³

Jawaharlal Nehru visited the district in their company for three days. He found "the whole countryside afire with enthusiasm and full of a strange excitement. Enormous gatherings would take place at the briefest notice by word of mouth. One village would communicate with another, and the second with the third, and so on, and promptly whole villages would empty out, and all over the fields there would be men and women and children on the march to the meeting place. Or, more swiftly still, the cry of *Sita Ram*---Sita Ra-a-a-m would fill the air, and travel far in all directions and echoed back from other villages, and then people would come streaming out or even running as fast as they could. They were in miserable rags, men and women, but their faces were full of excitement and their eyes glistened and seemed to expect strange happenings which would, as if by a miracle, put an end to their long misery".⁴

1. Nehru, Jawaharlal : *An Autobiography*, (London, 1955 reprint), p. 53

2. *Ibid.*

3. *Ibid.*, pp. 51-52

4. *Ibid.*, pp. 51-52

In the same month, a kisan *sabha* was inaugurated in village Kutia under the presidentship of Thakur Din Singh. Its main object was to promote the spirit of mutual help among the tenants and to stop the system of *begar* (forced and unpaid labour) and the presentation of *nazrana* (premium) to the zamindars on the occasion of Dasahra. The agrarian movement continued to grow in power and in September 1920, Baba Ram Chandra and Jhinguri Singh (another peasant leader) were arrested.

In order to secure their release, some 50,000 peasants assembled in the city of Pratapgarh and after demonstrating at the kutchery marched on the jail and entered the compound. Seeing their enthusiasm, the deputy commissioner, immediately ordered the release of the arrested leaders.¹

Early in October 1920, mass kisan meetings were held at Jagesharganj, Konhdour, Bishnathganj, Chitpalgarh Sarai, Medi Mandholi and Goura. The tenants decided to refuse to pay *nazrana* and other illegal cesses, not to cultivate the land from which a brother tenant was ejected, and to settle mutual disputes through panchayats. Jawaharlal Nehru visited the district on October 17, 1920 and addressed the kisans.

The Non-co-operation Movement launched by Mahatma Gandhi in 1920 also started, side by side, in this district under the guidance of Jawaharlal Nehru who had specially sent three or four students including Mangla Prasad and Shiv Murti Singh from Allahabad to Pratapgarh to organise the youth into a united body so that they could fully participate in the struggle. These students established their headquarters in a house opposite the Pratapgarh tahsil, where Jawaharlal Nehru also often came. Mahatma Gandhi himself visited the district in 1921 and addressed an audience of 50,000 at Sadar Bazar.² He appealed the people to whole-heartedly support the Non-co-operation Movement. In response to his call, the movement received enthusiastic response from all sections of people of the district. A special force of more than 1,700 volunteers was also raised for implementing this programme. Many persons, prominent among whom was Shyam Sunder Shukla resigned from the government jobs and organised the Congress in Patli tahsil on a strong footing. Mata Badal (a prominent local leader) spread the message of the Non-co-operation among the peasants of the district. Mazhar-ul-Hasnain (an armed constable) refused to go on sentry duty at the treasury and enrolled himself as a Congress volunteer for which he was suspended from service and was awarded six months'

1. *Swatantrata Sangram ke Sainik, Zila Pratapgarh*, (published by the Information Department, U. P., 1970), p. ga

2. *Swatantrata Sangram ke Sainik, Zila Pratapgarh*, p. gha

rigorous imprisonment. British goods were boycotted and bonfires were made of foreign cloth and western style clothes. On December 27 and 28, 1921 all the foreign cloth taken from shops selling them were burnt at Pratapgarh. Liquor shops and government offices were picketed, processions and meetings became a daily feature. The government, alarmed at the mass enthusiasm for the movement arrested even those remotely suspected of national sympathy.

Day by day, repression grew and on January 5, 1922, the police made a baton charge on 25 volunteers who were peacefully picketing the liquor shops. These volunteers were then asked to disperse and on their refusal eleven of them were arrested. In spite of these ruthless measures, the authorities could not curb the movement and on January 8, 1922, a procession of 100 volunteers with tri-colour was taken out through the city. On July 3, 1922, before a mass gathering at Rajanpur (in police circle Kunda) some western clothes were burnt and Muhammad Ismail, Habib-ullah and Musammamat Rahmat-un-Nisa advocated the use of *khaddar* (hand-woven and hand-spun cloth). The Gandhi cap and *khaddar* soon became the fashion of the day. About this time Bajrang Bahadur Singh, the raja of the erstwhile Bhadri estate, then a lad of 17 years, also joined the Congress.

The district has also been associated with such revolutionaries as Kundanlal and Chandra Shckhar Azad, who established a bomb factory at village Matoi.¹ On April 4, 1923, Jawaharlal Nehru visited the district and presided over the Kisan conference at village Rur which was attended by over 2,000 persons, other leaders present there included Baba Ram Chandra and Narendra Chandra Banerji. All of them deplored the miserable condition of the kisans. In November, 1923, Motilal Nehru and Madan Mohan Malaviya came to canvass for the Congress candidates contesting municipal board elections.

On the occasion of Gandhiji's release from prison in February 1924, the entire population of Pratapgarh became jubilant. Both the Hindus and Muslims united and held meetings in spite of the prohibitory orders. When the British governor of the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh) paid a visit on August 16, 1924, a complete hartal was observed by the people of the district.

To popularise the use of *khadi*, Sarojini Naidu, accompanied by Gauri Shanker Misra, visited Pratapgarh on June 6, 1926 and addressed about 1,000 persons.

1. *Svatantrata Sangram ke Sainik, Zila Pratapgarh*, p. gha

On February 16, 1927, Shaukat Ali speaking at a largely attended Khilafat meeting emphasised on the Hindu-Muslim unity.

In February, 1928, when the Simon Commission arrived in Bombay, complete hartal was observed in Pratapgarh and protest demonstrations and processions were organised. Black flags were waved and banners with the words, "Go back Simon", were displayed.

Then commenced a period of intense activity and widespread agitation against the government. Some of the leading talukdars also openly joined the national movement against the British. On July 10, accompanied by Mohanlal Saxena, Jawaharlal Nehru visited the district and was welcomed by Lal Brijesh Singh of Kalakankar and leading advocates of the Pratapgarh bar. Mohanlal Saxena and Jawaharlal Nehru addressed a public meeting at Hadi Hall.

Mahatma Gandhi revisited the district on November 14, 1929, and received a tumultuous ovation wherever he went. At Kalakankar he received purse amounting to Rs. 5,570 and addressed a meeting of 5,000. He arrived at Bhadri on the morning of November 15, 1929 and was presented with a purse of Rs. 2,800. He addressed an audience of over 3,000 near Bhadri palace where Rani of Bhadri and other women of the district were also present. At both the places, western style clothes were burnt publicly. Gandhiji then addressed a public meeting of 8,000 persons at Bela Pratapgarh and received a purse of Rs. 3,185.

During the Civil Disobedience Movement of 1930, the district of Pratapgarh played an important part. As a protest against Gandhiji's arrest in that year for defying the Salt Act, agitation broke loose and protest meetings, processions and hartals were organised. On May 6, a complete hartal was observed at Bela Pratapgarh and Kalakankar. The first phase of the movement was the violation of the Salt Law and under the leadership of Venkat Rao (of Allahabad), Matabadal, Kashi and Bhagwandin, contraband salt was publicly manufactured not only in Pratapgarh proper but also at Sugahi Bagh, Patti and Jethwara. At Kalakankar picketing of foreign cloth shops and demonstrations were started by Lal Suresh Singh. At the end of May 1930, he organised a meeting of cloth merchants with the object of inducing them to sign the pledge for not selling foreign cloth. Many shop-keepers willingly allowed Congress workers to seal up their stocks of foreign cloth. With the help of the employees of the Kalakankar estate, Lal Suresh Singh also dissuaded intending purchasers from buying foreign cloth. The government unleashed a reign of terror by resorting to mass arrests, brutal lathi charges on peaceful and defenceless demonstrators,

fabrication of cases against freedom-fighters and innocent persons. More than 131 persons were sent to jail in this connection.

Alongside the Civil Disobedience Movement, the peasant agitation also continued which took the form of a no-rent campaign. The Raja of Kalakankar played a prominent role in this movement and held nine meetings. The government retaliated by issuing the Press Ordinance, and the Unlawful Instigation Ordinance and declared the Congress unlawful. The district authorities deputed special police force to the area on the Allahabad border to prevent no-tax meetings and many speakers were arrested. In spite of these repressive measures, Congress volunteers from Allahabad poured into the villages of Pratapgarh district on market days and after addressing people, disappeared before information reached the local police-station. Section 144 of Cr. P. C. was promulgated throughout the district. In spite of this ban, on January 2, 1931, a largely attended no-tax meeting was held at Bhadri under the presidentship of Raja Bajrang Bahadur Singh. The administration ran amuck and the ferocity of their methods to curb the movement has few parallels in the history of national struggle. To quote an instance of British brutality, Mata Charan, a local kisan leader organised a meeting at Kahla which attracted thousands of peasants. After the national song, the police-station officer attempted to arrest a few volunteers but was resisted by the crowd. This infuriated the police who opened fire on the gathering killing two persons on the spot and wounding 17. The police took into custody 22 persons and at the police-station they were subjected to inhuman torture. One of the wounded also died subsequently. Purushottam Das Tandon and Kamla Nehru (wife of Jawaharlal Nehru) visited the district after this incident to hold an inquiry into the firing and also visited the wounded and families of the dead. Spontaneous demonstrations were held all over the district in protest against the police firings and the overwhelming majority of the people kept up their non-violent struggle.

Kunwar Man Singh, the talukdar of Chitpalgarh himself enlisted as a Congress valunteer and persuaded his tenants to join Congress. At the instance of Raja Awadhesh Singh, ten excise contractors on the Kalakankar estate resigned and all the palm trees (*tar*) from which fermented *arrack* is obtained, were cut down at Kalakankar. A two-day district political conference was held at Pratapgarh on June 11, 1931 with Raja Awadhesh Singh as chairman of the reception committee. The prominent leaders present were, Mohanlal Gautam, Narbada Prasad Singh, T. A. K. Sherwani, Thakur Prasad Singh, Mohanlal Saxena and Brijesh Singh. Welcoming these speakers, the kisan *sabha* workers organised a large pro-

cession which passed through a number of villages and culminated at Kisannagar. Jawaharlal Nehru visited the district on December 9, 1931 and urged the kisans to withhold the payment of rent. After his return twenty-two persons were arrested for propagating no-rent. In its endeavour to suppress the movement the government was ruthless. But instead of achieving its purpose, these repressive measures succeeded merely in adding fuel to the fire. Village panchayats and Congress offices were established all over the district and Congress volunteers extensively toured villages, dissuading tenants from paying rent. The government now determined to suppress the movement more ruthlessly, banned the Congress, locked and sealed the Congress offices. On January 21, 1932, the police raided the Kunda tahsil Congress office and arrested two volunteers.

This was followed by mass arrests of the Congress workers throughout the district and on November 3, 1932 when notices were being served on Congress volunteers in court, three persons entered the court room preaching no-rent. They were immediately taken into custody. Next day four local leaders headed by Venkat Rao burnt the Union Jack (the British national flag) and hoisted the Congress flag in its place over the collectorate and wrote Congress slogans on the kutchery walls. They were promptly arrested.

When the elections for the provincial legislature were conducted in 1937, under the Government of India Act, 1935, two seats allotted to the district were won by the Congress candidates, Govind Malaviya and Harishchandra Bajpai.

In 1939, the Second World War broke out. The Congress decided not to co-operate with the government in its war efforts and in this connection Subhash Chandra Bose arrived at Pratapgarh on January 20, 1940 and was received by more than 25,000 persons. In May-June 1940, such prominent leaders as Acharya Narendra Dev, Damodar Swarup Seth and Rafi Ahmad Kidwai visited the district and exhorted the public not to enlist in the army. In October, 1940, Jawaharlal Nehru began his five-days' tour of the State by arriving in the district on October 18 and was enthusiastically welcomed by 15,000 persons.

In the Individual Satyagraha of 1940-41, about 600 persons were arrested in the district.

The Quit India movement of August 9, 1942, received wide support from people in the district under the leadership of Ambika Singh and Rajmangal Singh. In tahsil Patti, hartals were almost daily observed, protest meeting held and processions taken out.

There was also wholesale defiance of the prohibitory orders under Section 144 Cr. P. C. Once again, the people of the district had to pay a heavy price. In an attempt by the police on the life of Ambika Singh, an innocent man, was killed. More than 112 persons were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment and the collective fines realised from them amounted to about Rs 3,870.

In 1945, the Second World War ended and in the following year elections to the legislative assembly were held. Both the seats allotted in the district went to the Congress. By this time, the British had realised that they could no longer hope to keep India. At last, on August 15, 1947, the country shook off the foreign yoke and achieved the long awaited independence.



CHAPTER III

PEOPLE

GROWTH OF POPULATION

The first enumeration of the population of the district of Pratapgarh was carried out on 1st February, 1869 when the preliminary work was carried on by paid workers, aided by the settlement staff, police and leading talukdars. The total population was returned as 7,82,681 with a density of 543 persons per square mile. The only place in the district with a population of over 5,000 inhabitants was Bela Pratapgarh (the headquarters town of the district), and 18 places contained over 2,000 inhabitants.

At the census of 1881, the population of the district stood at 8,47,047, showing an increase of 64,366 persons which may be attributed partly to inaccuracies in the last enumeration and partly due to the general prosperity of the district and increase in area and improvement in quality of cultivation. The density also increased to 589.6 persons per square mile. As before, Bela Pratapgarh was the only place containing more than 5,000 persons, while in the rest of the district there were nineteen villages containing more than 2,000 inhabitants, 113 villages with over 1,000 persons, and 2,081 villages with less than 1,000 inhabitants.

As the decade between 1881—1891 continued to enjoy great prosperity, with good harvest and sufficient rainfall, the census of 1891 registered a further increase by 63,848 giving the total population of the district as 9,10,895 persons, the density rising to 624.7 persons to the square mile. Bela Pratapgarh, as before, occupied the same pre-eminent position among the towns; but the number of villages with a population of over 2,000 persons had increased to 25; those containing over 1,000 and less than 2,000 inhabitants numbered 121, and 2,031 villages had less than 1,000 persons.

The decennial growth of population in the district during the period 1901—1971, as per census records is given below:

Year	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage decade variation	Male	Female
1901	9,08,105	—	—	4,43,994	4,64,111
1911	8,95,279	— 12,826	— 1.41	4,35,152	4,60,127
1921	8,50,752	— 44,527	— 4.97	4,15,491	4,35,261
1931	9,01,618	+ 50,866	+ 5.98	4,40,051	4,61,567
1941	10,36,496	+ 1,34,878	+ 14.96	5,27,429	5,09,067
1951	11,06,805	+ 70,309	+ 6.78	5,42,763	5,64,042
1961	12,52,196	+ 1,45,391	+ 13.14	6,07,165	6,45,031
1971	14,22,707	+ 1,70,511	+ 13.62	7,05,726	7,16,981

Thus, during the first two decades of the present century the population had declined. It appears to have been largely due to epidemics, particularly the outbreak of the influenza of 1918-19 and partially due to the migration of the people. But since 1921 there has been a constant increase in population. Subsequently the lowest increase of 5.98 per cent was registered in the decade of 1921—31 and the highest 13.62 per cent in the decade of 1961—71, when the State average was, however, 19.79 per cent. The tahsilwise growth during the last decade was highest in tahsil Kunda being about 39 per cent followed by about 39 per cent in tahsil Patti, and about 30 per cent in tahsil Pratapgarh.

On July 1, 1971, the area of the district according to the surveyor general of India, was 3,730 sq. km. The population of the district at the census of 1971 was 14,22,707 (7,05,726 males and 7,16,981 females). The district occupied 48th position in area and 37th position with respect to population among the districts of the State of Uttar Pradesh. The density of population in the district was 381 persons per sq. km. which was higher than the State average of 300 persons per sq. km. Among the tahsils the most densely populated was Pratapgarh with 432 persons per sq. km. followed by Patti with 370 and Kunda 364 persons per sq. km. In the rural and urban areas of the district, the density of population per sq. km. was 375 and 3,367 persons respectively.

The number of females per 1,000 males in 1901, was 1,045; in 1911, 1,057; in 1921, 1,048; in 1931, 1,049; in 1941, 965; in 1951,

1,039; in 1961, 1,062 and in 1971, 1,016. It would thus appear that sex-ratio was lowest (965) during the decade 1931--1941 and highest (1,062) during 1951--1961. In 1971, the district had a much higher sex-ratio (1,016) than Uttar Pradesh (879) taken as a whole. It is one of the few districts in the plains where females out-numbered males. The chief reason is the migration of a large number of males elsewhere in search of employment. The rural sex-ratio in 1971 was 1,020 and urban 847.

Population by Tahsil

At the census of 1971, the district comprised the three tahsils of Pratapgarh, Kunda and Patti and had only one town, the Pratapgarh municipality. There were 2,234 villages of which 2,195 were inhabited and 39 uninhabited. The tahsilwise distribution of population and number of villages and town are given below :

Tahsil	Villages		Towns	Population		
	Uninhabited	Inhabited		Persons	Male	Female
Kunda	23	681	—	5,03,704	2,51,675	2,52,029
Patti	10	816	—	4,35,847	2,15,062	2,20,785
Pratapgarh (rural)	6	698	—	4,55,247	2,23,877	2,31,370
Pratapgarh (urban)	—	—	1	27,909	15,112	12,797
Total	39	2,195	1	14,22,707	7,05,726	7,16,981

A comparison of the area and population of the district and tahsils, both rural and urban, in 1961 and 1971, is given in Statement I at the end of the chapter.

Immigration and Emigration

According to the census of 1961, about 92.6 per cent of the total population were born in the district, 7.1 per cent in other districts of Uttar Pradesh, 0.3 per cent in other parts of India. The number of persons born in other countries was 407. Among these from other countries, 294 were from Pakistan, 88 from Burma, 18 from Nepal, 5 from Italy, and one each from South Africa and Fizi Islands.

In the rural population 92.9 per cent were born within the district, 6.9 per cent in other districts of the State and 0.2 per cent in other parts of India. The persons born in other countries numbered 330. The corresponding figures for the urban area were 73.6 per cent born within the district, 21.8 per cent in other districts of the State, 3.5 per cent in other parts of India, and 1.1 per cent in other countries.

The duration of residence of more than half (58.4 per cent) of the immigrants according to the census of 1961, is over 10 years. About 93.9 per cent immigrants were returned from rural areas and remaining 6.1 per cent from urban. Among them 15.4 per cent were males and 84.6 per cent females. Of the immigrants from adjacent States, 1,226 persons (males 432, females 794) are from Madhya Pradesh, 363 persons (males 135, females 228) from Bihar, 262 persons (males 132, females 130) from Punjab, 224 persons (males 100, females 124) from Rajasthan, and 57 persons (males 23, females 34) from Delhi. The number of immigrants from other districts of the State was 89,074 (males 12,655, females 76,419).

A number of persons must have gone out from the district to other parts of the State or country or abroad for purposes of education, employment, trade or business or on account of marriage. The figure of emigrants is however, not available.

Displaced Persons

In 1951, there were in the district only 273 persons recorded as hailing from Pakistan and most of them were classed as displaced persons. At the census of 1961, however, the number of displaced persons rose to 294. It appears that during the decade 1951—1961 a few more displaced persons from Pakistan came to the district. They have all settled down in different trades and avocations. The facilities and amenities extended to such persons have included educational assistance, technical and vocational training, loans and other types of help (to settle them in industry and business) allotment of land and absorption in different fields of employment.

Distribution of Population

The distribution of the rural population in the district, among villages of different population ranges, in 1971 is given in the statement below :

Range of population	No. of villages	Persons	Male	Female	Percentage of total population of the district
Less than 500	1,201	3,28,521	1,61,581	1,66,940	23.09
500—1,999	912	8,34,882	4,13,221	4,21,661	58.60
2,000—4,999	81	2,24,729	1,12,349	1,12,380	15.70
5,000 and above	1	6,667	3,463	3,203	0.46

Thus about 98 per cent of the total population of the district lived in its 2,195 inhabited villages (including three town areas) and only two per cent in its only town of Bela Pratapgarh.

The number of villages in 1961 had increased by 10 since 1951. The number of these villages remained the same in 1971. The number of small villages having populations under 500 in 1971 was 1,201. The percentage of medium-sized villages, with population between 500 and 1,999 was 41.5 and that of large-sized ones having populations of 2,000 and above, 3.7. As much as 58.6 per cent of the rural population lived in medium-sized villages and only 16.16 and 23.09 per cent, respectively in larger and smaller ones. In 1971, the population of the headquarters town of Pratapgarh was 27,909 or about 2 per cent of the total district population.

LANGUAGE

The list of the languages spoken as mother-tongue, with the number of persons speaking each in the district, in 1961, is given below :

Language	Number of persons speaking		
	Persons	Male	Female
1	2	3	4
Hindi	11,59,873	5,60,083	5,99,790
Urdu	91,692	46,756	44,936
Punjabi	465	250	215
Bengali	54	22	32

(Continued)

1	2	3	4
Gujarati	38	7	31
English	22	11	11
Gurmukhi	20	20	—
Malayalam	6	1	5
Sanskrit	5	—	5
Marathi	4	—	4
Arabic	3	2	1
Konkani	3	3	—
Kumauni	2	2	—
Bhojpuri	2	2	—
Assamese	1	—	1
Dogri	1	1	—
Kanjari	1	1	—
Khasi	1	1	—
Garhwali	1	1	—
Mewari	1	1	—
Telugu	1	1	—

Of these twenty one languages, Hindi had been returned as their mother-tongue by 92.6 per cent of the people of the district, followed by Urdu, spoken by 7.3 per cent. In the rural area, 92.9 per cent of the inhabitants spoke Hindi and 7.1 per cent Urdu, whereas in urban area the corresponding percentages were 70.9 and 26.7.

The form of Hindi, spoken by the people, is Avadhi which according to Grierson's classification, is one of the three main dialects of Eastern Hindi and belongs to the mediate group of Indo-Aryan languages. Avadhi means the language of the region known as Avadh, and since the ancient name of Avadh was Kosala, the language is also called Kosali. The district of Pratapgarh lies in the eastern part of Avadh and its dialect is, therefore, called Eastern Avadhi.

In the east and centre of the district of Pratapgarh, the language is Avadhi, but is somewhat corrupted, owing to the proximity of the Western Bhojpuri spoken in Jaunpur. The ensuing specimens may also be taken as examples of the dialect of the western portion of that district.

The specimens contain several examples of the redundant form of nouns, which end in *guna*, as in *betauna*, a son ; *bapauna*, a father. The third person singular of the past tense of transitive verbs often ends in *isi* instead of *is*, as in *kihisi*, he did, instead of *kihis*. We also find examples of the past tense in *an* of verbs whose roots end in *a*, as in *dayan*, he felt compassion ; *risian*, he was angry. The suffix of the genitive masculine is often *kai*, as in *dada kai majur*, servants of my father ; *dayu kai nagich*, near God. Nouns ending in consonants have an oblique form in *e*, as in *hathe ma*, in the hand ; *ghare ma*, in the house. The third person plural of verbs often ends in *e*, instead of *en*. Thus, we find *rahe*, instead of *rahen*, they were. The following forms which are not given in the grammar may also be noted ; *bechabya*, will you sell ? *ham jawa चाहित् चाहि*, we want to go. The dialect of the west of district differs somewhat from that of the east, and approaches more nearly that of Rae Bareilly district where instead of the vowel *e*, *a* is often found as in *yak* for *ek* (one), *days* for *des* (country), and *dyakh lihisi* (he saw). Nouns have an oblique form in *ai*, as in *par desai* (in a foreign country) ; *luchchai me* (in debauchery), *khetai* (in the field). There is an oblique genitive in *kere*, as in *manai kere* (of a man), and *dyas kere* (of a country). The language of the north of the district in Patti pargana, closely resembles that of the west.

Script

The scripts in use are the Devanagari for Hindi and the Persian for Urdu. Other languages have their respective scripts.

RELIGION AND CASTE

The number of the followers of different religions in the district, in 1971 is as given below :

Religion	Followers	Male	Female
Hinduism	12,54,298	6,23,322	6,30,976
Islam	1,67,678	81,998	85,680
Sikhism	534	305	229
Christianity	127	61	66
Buddhism	56	34	22
Jainism	14	6	8
Total	14,22,707	7,05,726	7,16,981

Principal Communities

Hindus— Of the total population of the district 81 per cent are Hindus. The society is no longer patterned on the traditional four-fold caste system. Originally based on the four Varnas viz. Brahmans, Kshatriyas, Vaish and Shudra. The first three usually termed the twice born or higher castes now include a number of castes including Backward Classes. The Shudras now include only the Scheduled Castes. The Brahmans are distributed throughout the district but are numerous in Patti and Dhingwas parganas. A majority of them belong to the Sarwariya (Saryuparin) sub-caste, followed by the Kanaujias, Gaurs and Sanadhs. They are for the most part agriculturists but many of them are also in government service and the learned professions and some are engaged in trade and business. At the close of the nineteenth century and the beginning of the present century, many Sarwaris had enlisted themselves in the army of the Hyderabad State.

The Kashatriyas or Rajputs have been the principal landholders in the district. The erstwhile talukdars mostly belonged to this caste. The well-known sub-castes of the Rajputs in this district, are the Bachgoti, Sombansi, Kanhpuria, Bisen, Bilkharee and Durgabansi (Drighbansi).

The Bachgotis are mainly found in Patti tahsil where they formerly held a large number of villages. According to tradition, the founder of this clan in the district was Bariar Singh, who is said to have settled in Sultanpur district about 1248 A. D.

The Sombansis of the Pratapgarh pargana are among the most ancient and exalted sub-castes of the Rajputs of Avadh. Their early history is traditional. They are said to have come in this district from Jhusi near Allahabad.

The Kanhpuriya sub-castes of the Rajputs is mostly found in Ateha pargana. There are two branches of Kanhpurias in this district, claiming descent respectively from Rahas and Sahas (the sons of Kanh, the reputed founder of this sub-caste).

The other Rajput sub-caste include the Bilkharias, who according to tradition, in ancient times held the whole of tahsil Patti from where they were ousted by the Bachgotis. Originally they are said to have been Dikhits and are a branch of Dikhit family which was established in Unnao by Udaibhan.

Some time later, the Bilkharias were with a few exceptions, driven out of Patti and went westwards into Pratapgarh, where they found shelter under the Sombansis. However, they also established themselves at Antu.

The Bisen sub-caste of the Rajputs is practically confined to the Kunda tahsil, in which they were by far the largest proprietors.

Of the three sons of Rai Ragho, Rai Askaran established himself at pargana Rampur in this district. From the other son, Kashi, descended the Bisens of Dhangarh and Dhingwas; and from Khem Karan (the third son) are descended the Bisens of Bhadri, Kundrajit, Dahiawan and Sheikhpur Chaura (all in pargana Bihar).

The erstwhile estate of Parhat was held by the Durgabansis (or Drigbansis) another sub-caste of the Rajputs found in this district.

The Vaishs at the beginning of the present century, were most numerous in this district than in any part of Avadh except Gonda and Faizabad districts. They are distributed all over the district, though their number in tahsil Pratapgarh is large. They mostly belong to Agarhari, Dasarwani and Kandus and Umar sub-castes. The latter are mainly found in Patti tahsil. Formerly these sub-castes were entirely distinct, and they neither ate and drank together, nor intermarried. But now these social restrictions are not followed rigidly. Their main occupation is trade and money-lending. Many of them are also government servants and members of the learned professions and some are engaged in agriculture.

Most of the Kayasthas are Srivastava. They are dominant in point of number in tahsil Patti. As in the past their main profession was clerical and administrative service, especially in the revenue department and the secretariat, they were mostly educated.

Among the cultivating castes, the Kurmis, are the most numerous. They are fairly distributed all over the district but are larger in number in Pratapgarh tahsil. Till about the beginning of the twentieth century, this district had more Kurmis than any other part of the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh), with the single exception of Bara Banki. As cultivators they are said to be hard-working, careful and intelligent. The Muraos (other cultivating caste) are chiefly confined to Patti tahsil. Formerly as a rule the Kurmis and Muraos of village had each a hamlet (*purwa*) of their own, locally called a Kurmiauti or Murauti, round which their cultivation lay. But this system is disappearing owing to the urbanization of the rural areas of the district.

The Ahirs, who also call themselves Yadavas, are also good cultivators. Next comes the Gadariyas, who are chiefly concentrated in Kunda tahsil where they frequently pursue their traditional occupation of keeping sheep and goats, but are mainly engaged in agriculture.

In 1961, the Scheduled Castes of district constituted 20.8 per cent of the total population. The important Scheduled Castes in order of their population in the district were Chamar or Dhusia or Jhusia or Jatava (43.5 per cent), Pasi (42.3 per cent), Kori (5.7 per cent), Dhobi (5.0 per cent) and Musahar (0.7 per cent). The percentages within brackets are with respect to the total Scheduled Castes population in the district. Other member of the Scheduled Castes in 1961 included Baheliya, Balmiki, Beldar, Beriya, Dharkar, Hela, Kaparia, Khatik, Nat, Bongali, Bhuiyar, Boria, Dom, Dabgar and Banmanus. They mainly lived in the rural areas and only 0.5 per cent in the town. Their total in 1961 was 2,60,490 of which 1,22,080 were males and 1,38,410 females. Their number, however, increased to 3,01,997 in 1971. The tahsilwise break-up of the Scheduled Castes according to the census of 1971 is as follows:

Tahsil	Number of persons		
	Total	Male	Female
Kunda	1,25,318	60,188	65,130
Pratapgarh	89,950	42,354	47,596
Patti	86,729	41,298	45,431
Total	3,01,997	1,43,840	1,58,157

Muslim—In 1971, there were 1,67,678 Muslims in the district, of whom 81,998 were men and 85,680 women. They constituted about 12 per cent of the total population of the district. The first Muslims to settle in the district were the Damghanis, who originally came from the town of Damghan in Ghur (a small district in the hills between Gazni and Herat) about the close of the twelfth century and received Manikpur in jagir from Sultan Qutb ud din Aibak. They flourished till the days of Sultan Muhammad bin Tughluq, after which they decayed. Now only a very few Damghanis are traced in the district. The portion of Manikpur formerly occupied by them is now known as Chaukaparpur. Manikpur is one of the earliest Muslim settlements in Avadh. It must have been a place of great importance for the Muslims, in the reign of Iltutmish (1211—1236), for Mir Saiyid Shab-ud-din, a Muslim saint and progenitor of the Gardezis (a sect) in India and Maulana Ismail Qureshi (famous saint from Yemen), settled down at Manikpur. All the Muslims of the rest of the district date their advent from comparatively

recent times, for there were no followers of Islam among the talukdars in the 17th and 18th centuries, whose influence was always strong enough to exclude followers of a different religion till the establishment of the Avadh government of the nawabs. The majority of the Muslims of the district consist of the Sunnis, only a few thousands being Shias. Their subdivisions represented in the district are numerous.

Among the Sunnis the Sheikhs are most numerous in the district and are largely concentrated in Kunda tahsil and are chiefly Qureshis, Siddiqis, Faruqis, Ansaris and Usmanis. The Qureshis also live in large number in Patti tahsil. The Pathans are far more numerous in tahsil Pratapgarh than elsewhere, and there they had formerly landed possessions, for a large part of the Sujakhar estate was given to them as a reward by the British after the freedom struggle of 1857-58. The Yusufzai, Ghilzai, Kakar, Lodi and Ghori are their main subdivisions. The few Muslim Rajput of the district trace their origin from the Bais of Pratapgarh and Kunda and the Bachgotis of Patti. The few Mughals in the district are Chaghtais. Other Muslims are the Saiyid, Julaha, Behna, Kunjra, Darzi, Dhobi, Hajjam (Nai), Manihar, Churihar, Dafali, Nats, Mallah, Ghosi, Kunera (Barhai).

Sikh—In 1971, there were 534 Sikhs in the district, of whom 305 were men and 229 women. The present Sikh population, however, consists mostly of immigrants from Pakistan.

Christian—There were 127 Christians in the district, including 66 women, in 1971. They are mostly Indians converted to Christianity. The evangelistic work was carried out by the Church Missionary Society, Zenana Bible and Medical Mission and the Roman Catholic missionaries about the last decade of the nineteenth century. About 1922, the Swedish Free Mission also started evangelistic work in the district.

Buddhist—The Buddhists numbered 56 in 1971, of whom 34 were men and 22 women. They have been living in the district since long as is evident from the presence of Buddhist remains in pargana Bihar, the name itself signifying *vihara* (monastery).

Jain—According to the census records of 1971, there were 14 Jains in the district, consisting of 6 males and 8 females.

Religious Beliefs and Practices

Of Hindus—Popular Hinduism, as professed in the district covers a vast range of beliefs and practices from the transcendental

mysticism of the monotheists to an elaborate polytheism. The principal deities worshipped in the district are Brahma, Vishnu, Siva, Surya, Lakshmi, Parvati, Krishna, Rama, Sita, Hanuman, Ganesha and Devi. Devi is worshipped under various names, the chief being Durga, Kali, Asthbuji and Bhawani. Bhains-Swar, a local deity and her temple at Atcha is greatly revered by the Kanhpurias. Bela (the headquarters town of the district) is said to have derived its name from the temple of Bela Bhawani on the banks of river Sai, standing close to the bridge and the old ghat. Ganga is worshipped as the holiest river. Worship in temples is not obligatory and only a few visit them daily, others doing only on special occasions. Some people have a separate place for puja in their houses as well, where idols of the favourite deity or deities are installed and worshipped, and perform *sandhya* (prayers) daily in the morning and evening. Some also make oblation to fire at *yajnas* held occasionally. Fasts are observed on various week-days or according to the dates of the lunar month and at some festivals. Discourses and recitations from the scriptures like the *Gita*, the *Upanishads*, the *Ramayana*, the *Bhagwata*, and *Puran kathas*, are sometimes arranged. *Kirtan* and collective singing of devotional hymns are also held. The illiterate and more backward sections of the community, on the other hand, indulge in various superstition and the propitiation of ghosts, spirits, etc.

There are many temples in the district, the more important being Asthbuji Devi at Bihar and Gonda, Devi at Agai, Chandrika Devi at Chandika, the temple at Bhadri, six old temples dedicated to different deities at Manikpur, and Chauharja Devi at Parasrampur. The Hindu believe that village Hindaar was founded by a Rakshas, named Handawi, who was conquered by Bhima (the Pandava). Another place of local religious importance is Parasrampur, where a portion of Parvati's body fell when she burnt herself at her father's sacrifice.

A branch of Arya Samaj, a Hindu reformist movement founded by Dayananda Saraswati, was established in Pratapgarh about the end of the nineteenth century. In 1901, the number of Arya Samajists in the district was 90. By 1951, the number of Arya Samajists increased to 183. They believe in one God and repudiate idol worship and rituals.

Of Muslims—Any one believing in the God and His prophet, Muhammad, is a Muslim. A Muslim is required to say prayers (*namaz*), either individually or collectively in a mosque five times a day, keep *roza* (fast) in the month of Ramadan, undertake hajj to Mecca and contribute in cash or kind to charitable purposes (*zakat*). *Quran*, the holy book of the Muslims, is read or recited. A person

who can recite it by heart is called a *hafiz*. Many Muslims have faith in *pirs* (saints). There are many mosques in the district, the more important being at Lalgopalganj, Jama Masjid at Manikpur, two mosques at Murassapur. A *dargah* and a mosque was built at Shahpur in the reign of Akbar in honour of Saiyid Mohi-ud-din Abdul Qadir Jilani. Another mosque built in reign of Jahangir, stands at Shahpur. The mosque at Manikpur was built by Shah Jahan. Near Deobar Patti (a village in pargana Bihar) is situated the shrine of Mardan Shahid (a *pir*). Village Lalgopalganj contains the tomb of Sana-ul-Haq (a fakir), where *urs* celebrations are held.

Of Sikhs—Sikhism is a monotheistic religion, which disavows idolatry and has no caste distinctions. It enjoins the wearing by each adherent of a *kanghi* (comb), a *kara* (iron bangle), a *kirpan*, (daggar) and *kuchha* (shorts) and forbids the cutting of the *kesh* (hair). The Sikhs attend congregational prayers in *gurdwaras* (places of Sikh worship). The *Granth* is their holy book.

Of Christians—The Christians believe in God, and His son, Jesus Christ, and the Holy Ghost, the resurrection of the dead and the life everlasting. The *Bible* is their holy book which contains two main sections: the *Old Testament* and the *New Testament*. The Christianity teaches that God is in control of the universe, that He directs the affair of men to certain pre-determined goals and that He is a living, loving, merciful, purposeful being, not a blind, heartless. Among the churches or chapels, the Anglican church, dedicated to Saint John, standing in civil lines was constructed in 1890 at cost of Rs 3,578. At a short distance from this church a Roman Catholic chapel, was erected during the closing years of the nineteenth century by subscription collected chiefly from the talukdars of the district, among whom Raja Rampal Singh of Kalakankar laid the foundation stone. The Christians attend congregational prayers in these churches on Sundays.

Of Buddhists—The main tenets of Buddhism are that while there is sorrow in the world, the eightfold path of virtue—right views, right aspirations, right speech, right conduct, right living, right effort, right mindfulness and right meditation leads to the end of sorrow and to the attainment of peace, enlightenment and nirvana. Avoiding the two extremes (on the life of pleasure, the other the denial of worldly enjoyments) he advocated the middle path. The Buddhists worship in their temple situated at Chilbila, about five km. from Pratapgarh.

Of Jains—The Jains follow the creed of the Jains or Tirthankaras and instal their images in their temples. They are strict vegetarians and uphold ahimsa as the highest dharma.

During the rule of the sultans of Delhi, the district of Pratapgarh became a centre of reformist activities in the religious and social spheres, becoming associated with Kabir who visited Manikpur in quest of saints and mystics. He made the most earnest efforts to foster a spirit of harmony between Hinduism and Islam. He struck at the root of class distinctions idolatry and all the external paraphernalia of religious life.

Festivals and Fairs

Hindu—On the eighth day of dark half of Chaitra falls the Sheeta Ashtmi when Devi, Sheeta, is worshipped. The ninth day of bright half is Ram Naumi, the birth anniversary of Rama culminating the nine days of Navratri. The *Ramayana* is recited in the temples. The 10th day of the bright half of Jyaishta, called the Ganga or Jaith Dasahra, is supposed to mark the day when the river descended to the earth and people bathe in it on this day.

Nag Panchmi, falls on the fifth day of the bright half of Sravana. It is celebrated to propitiate Naga (the serpent god). Live snakes are also brought to the homes by snake charmers, who are given alms and milk for feeding the snakes. Wrestling matches are also held on this occasion. Some celebrate it as the dolls day for small girls.

On the full moon of Sravana falls Raksha Bandhan. It is the festival when Brahmanas invoke protection for the families (which they serve as priests) from evil during the coming year, in token of which they tie coloured cotton thread round the wrists of the members of the family. In practice this rite has a wider application as sisters also tie the auspicious thread round the wrists of brothers, implying that the latter are responsible for their protection.

The festival of Janamashtami falls on the eighth day in the dark half of the month of Bhadra to celebrate the birth of Krishna. The worshippers fast the whole day and break their fast only at midnight which is supposed to be the hour of his birth. The temples of this deity and small shrine specially set up for the occasion, are decorated and are thronged with people who sing devotional songs in praise of the deity.

Pitra Visarjan is the first fortnight of Asvina devoted to the ceremony of *shraddha*.

The first nine days of the bright half of Asvina are known as Navratri and are devoted to the worship of Durga. The temples of this deity in Pratapgarh are specially decorated on this occasion and are visited people who perform rituals in the temples.

Ramlila is held in various parts of the district, during ten days of Asvina bright half culminating in Vijayadashmi or Dasahra which marks the victory of Rama over Ravana.

In the dark fortnight of Kartika the fourth day, called Karva Chauth, is observed as a day of fasting and puja by married women for the health, prosperity and well being of their husbands. The 13th day is Dhanteras, when the Divali festivities begin and people purchase metal utensils. The next day is Narak Chaturdashi or Chhoti Divali when *daridra*, that is poverty, is supposed to quit houses which are cleaned and prepared for the reception of Lakshmi the goddess of wealth, on the following day. This day is also the birth day of the god Hanuman and is so celebrated. Next day is Divali (Dipavali) proper which is the festival of lights and day of rejoicings. On the day of Dipavali, the houses are illuminated (generally with small earthen oil lamps) and the goddess Lakshmi is worshipped. The next day is celebrated as Annakut (or Govardhan Puja) in memory of Krishna's protection of the cows. The following day is known as Yamaduttiya or Bhaiyaduj when sisters greet their brothers.

Gangasnan (or Kartikipurnima) is the bathing festival which is held on the full moon day of Kartika.

Makar Sankranti, which falls on January 13 or 14, is another alms giving and bathing festival, the Basant Panchmi, falls on the fifth day of the bright half of the Magha. Sivaratri is celebrated in honour of Siva, and falls on the thirteenth day of the dark half of Phalgun. Fast is observed and Siva linga is worshipped in the specially decorated temples where devotional songs are sung and puja is performed.

With the coming of Holi or the spring festival, which falls on the last day of Phalgun, people indulge in merriment. *Phaags* are sung in the evenings. On the night of the festival big fires are burnt on road crossings, symbolising the destruction of the forces of evil, where cow-dung cakes are burnt and ears of barley and wheat are roasted. Soon after the bonfires are lit, people go and cordially embrace their relations, friends and acquaintances. There is common rejoicing at this time and coloured powders called *abir* or *gulal* are rubbed and coloured water thrown on all. They put on new clothes in the evening and visit friends and relatives.

The number of Hindu religious fairs held annually in different parts of the district is quite large. Practically all of these are of a purely religious character. The fair of Kamsin Devi is held on eighth day of the bright half of Chaitra at Kamsin (in tahsil Kunda) where about 10,000 persons assemble to worship the Devi. Another bathing

fair held on the banks of Ganga at Manikpur in tahsil Kunda on the Kartiki Purnima attracts about 20,000 persons. On this occasion Sheetla Devi is worshipped and utensils, sweetmeats, clay toys, clothes and other articles of day to day use are sold. Another bathing fair is held at the Sheetla Devi temple at Manikpur on the 7th day of the bright half of Asadha when about 15,000 persons worship Jwala Devi and take bath in Ganga. The Chandrika Devi fair is held at village Sandwa Chandika twice a year on the 9th day of the bright halves of Chaitra and Asvina. On this occasion Chandrika Devi is worshipped, being attended by about 15,000 persons. On the occasion of Dasahra, Ramlila fairs are held at a number of places, the more important being those held at Babuganj (a hamlet of village Majhilgaon), Katra Gulab Singh, Belaghat and Sarai Pranmati, each being attended by 15,000, 4,500, 3,000 and 5,000 devotees respectively. The chief feature of the Ramlila fairs is the open air dramatisation of the story of the *Ramayana*. In the same month of (Asvina), Bharat Milap fair is held for a day at Pratapgarh when about 50,000 persons gather. This fair at Patti which lasts for three days is attended by 10,000. The Panchmi fair is held on the 5th day of the dark half of Bhadra at village Ajgara (in Lakhmipur development block) where bangles, utensils, toys, etc., are sold. Fairs are held at almost all the important Siva temples on Sivaratri, the biggest being held at Yahyapur (in Sheogarh development block) attended by 4,000 persons. The Bitian-ka-mela (fair) is held at Chaukiwapur on Agrahayana, *sukla* 1 (first day of bright moon) attended by 8,000 persons. A list of some important fairs appears at the end of the Chapter in Statement II.

Muslim—The Muslim of the district celebrate a number of festivals. Id-uz-Zuha is celebrated on the 10th day of the month of Zilhij, commemorating the day when Ibrahim submitted to the will of God and is celebrated by attending community prayers in Idgahs or mosques and sacrificing sheep and goats in God's name. The first ten days of the month of Muharram commemorate the martyrdom of Imam Husain and his companions on the historic field of Karbala.

The Muharram is a period of mourning, specially for the Shias, *Majlises* are held to hear the *marsia* or elegy depicting the life of Imam Husain and the scenes of the battle of Karbala, accompanied by loud lamentations and beating of chests. On the tenth day of the Muharram (*Ashara*) the *tazias* are taken out in procession. On the Chehellum or the fortieth day of the *Ashara*, the *tazia* processions are again taken out. On the 8th day of the third month of the Hijri era, i. e., Rabi-ul-awwal, mourning concludes and a procession of *tazias* is taken out by the Shias. Barawafat, the 12th day of Rabi-ul-awwal is celebrated as the birthday of the prophet Muhammad. Shab-e-barat, falling on the 14th of Shaban, is a festival of rejoicing. It

is marked by a display of fireworks, distribution of sweets and sayings of *fatiha*, prayers for the peace of the souls of the dead. The month of Ramadan is observed by fasting. On its expiry, on the first of Shawwal, the festival of Id-ul-Fitr is celebrated by offering prayers in Idgahs and mosques and exchanging gifts and greetings. Besides these festivals *urs* ceremonies are held at the tombs of famous saints. The *urs* celebrations accompanied with fairs are held at village Malaka Razzaqpur (in tahsil Kunda) when about 2,500 persons assemble annually. Ghazi Miyan *urs* is celebrated in village Purab Gaon attended by about 2,000. Clay toys, sweetmeats, earthen-pot and fancy goods are sold in these fairs.

Sikh—The Sikhs celebrate the birthdays of their gurus, Nanak and Govind Singh, when portions of the *Granth* are read or recited, congregational prayers are held and processions taken out. The Baisakhi is another Sikh festival.

Christian—The main festivals of the Christians are Christmas, which is celebrated on December 25 in honour of the birth of Jesus Christ, Good Friday, the day of crucifixion, Easter (which always falls on Sunday in March or April), the day of His resurrection and New Years Day. People attend services in their churches and exchange presents.

Jain—The Jains celebrate the birth and nirvana anniversaries of their Tirthankaras, particularly of Mahavira, the Paryushana, in the last ten days of Bhadra, and the three Ashtanhikas falling during the last eight days each of Asadha, Kartika and Phalguna.

Buddhist—The principal festival of the Buddhists is the Buddha-purnima, the day of birth and nirvana of Buddha.

SOCIAL LIFE

Property and Inheritance

The Hindus and Muslims have their own separate laws of succession and inheritance, the Hindu Succession Act of 1956 and the Muslim Law. In the case of the talukdars, those who had received sanads under the Oudh Estates Act of 1869, succession was governed by that Act irrespective of the fact whether the talukdar was a Hindu or a Muslim. The majority of the population of the district depends on agriculture. In agricultural land, the succession and partition of holdings are regulated by the U. P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950.

Marriage and Morals

The following statement shows the distribution of the population of the district according to marital status in various age-groups, in 1971 :

Age-gr. up	Total population		Unmarried		Married		Widowed		Divorced or separated		Unspecified status	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0-9	4,24,922	2,21,276	2,03,646	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10-14	1,82,095	61,170	30,994	50,720	3,800	120	—	—	—	—	70	80
15-19	1,17,238	19,458	5,237	33,363	5,026	240	2,089	10	60	10	60	10
20-24	92,392	1,567	475	35,855	814	395	120	10	15	10	15	10
25-29	93,173	232	295	39,574	1,249	700	70	70	20	—	20	—
30-34	92,677	225	105	38,735	1,890	1,301	240	90	70	30	70	30
35-39	72,720	70	80	33,038	1,995	1,746	140	70	25	70	25	70
40-44	75,476	800	155	29,981	2,399	2,280	150	60	50	50	50	50
45-49	63,739	685	65	28,238	2,467	3,630	80	30	30	10	30	10
50-54	62,886	150	—	26,954	4,146	8,681	60	40	55	20	55	20
55-59	36,959	780	25	14,745	2,666	5,133	60	30	—	—	—	—
60-64	49,124	400	—	16,237	5,734	10,643	50	—	—	—	—	—
65-69	23,024	175	70	7,743	5,264	4,052	30	—	—	—	—	—
70—above	36,246	470	—	8,773	7,755	10,345	60	10	30	—	30	—
Age not stated	36	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	—
Total	14,22,707	3,07,472	2,41,147	3,48,377	4,25,836	49,276	3,149	420	425	302	425	302

Persons in the age-group 15—34 account for 28.7 per cent of the population, followed by 5—14 (26.5 per cent), 35—54 (19.9 per cent), 0—4 (15.0 per cent), and 55 and over (9.8 per cent). The population of the district is progressive as the percentage of persons in young and very young age-group is 41.5 as against a small percentage (9.8) of elderly persons (55 years and above).

Of the total population of the district in 1961, about 38.0 per cent were unmarried, 53.9 per cent married, and 8.1 per cent widowed or divorced. The corresponding figures for the rural area were 37.9 per cent, 54.0 per cent and 8.1 per cent and for the urban area 45.8 per cent, 47.0 per cent and 7.2 per cent. Among the men in the district 43.1 per cent were unmarried, 50.5 per cent married and 6.4 per cent widowed or divorced, while among the women the percentages were 33.3, 57.0 and 9.7. Of the married males 12.1 per cent are in the age-group 0—14, 43.5 per cent in the age-group 15—34, 31.7 per cent in the age-group 35—54, and 12.7 per cent in the age-group 55 and over. Among the married females, 11.8 per cent are in the age-group 0—14, 50.5 per cent in the age-group 15—34, 29.8 per cent in the age-group 35—54, and 7.9 per cent in the age-group 55 and over. Among males and females aged 35 and over, 3.2 per cent of the males and 0.2 per cent of the females were found unmarried. The corresponding figures for 1951 are 4.9 and 1.2 respectively. The percentage of unmarried persons aged 35 years and over is 3.2 for males and 0.3 for females in the rural, and 4.5 and 1.5 respectively in the urban. This shows that percentage of unmarried persons in the age-group is more both for males and females in towns. Child marriage is still prevalent, though fast dying out. The percentage of males and females of ages 0—14 returned as married is 13.7 and 17.2 respectively.

Of Hindus—The Hindus have both endogamous and exogamous marriage rules. The Hindu community is divided into castes and sub-castes which are usually endogamous groups. Among the Hindus of the district, as elsewhere in the State, marriage is a sacrament and its rites are prescribed in the scriptures and to some extent, by custom and tradition. Some variations in the performance of the different rites may occur from caste to caste or even from family to family within a caste but the important ceremonies of *bhanwar* (or *saptapadi* literally seven steps) and *kanyadan* (giving away of the girl or bride) are essentials of every marriage ceremony.

In the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, polygamy was common among the Hindu talukdars of the district. With the passing of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, polygamy has been declared

illegal among Hindus, the term Hindu including Sikhs and Jains in this context. The marital age is 18 years for the bridegroom and 15 years for the bride but in the event of the latter not having completed the age of 18 years, the consent of the guardian has to be obtained. The customary restrictions generally observed by the people of the district, such as those on marriages between persons of the same *gotra* (eponymous group descended from the common ancestor in the male line of descent), have been modified. Both law and custom prohibit *sapinda* (literally having the same *pinda* or funeral cake ; an agnate within 7 generation) marriages. The restrictions regarding endogamic marriages are not as rigid as they were in the past. Inter sub-caste marriages have become very popular. Generally marriages are arranged by the parents, the bride's side approaching the bridegroom's in some cases through intermediaries. The date and time of the marriage are fixed in consultation with a pandit who makes the astrological calculations that are necessary.

A few days before the marriage the *tilak* (or *lagan*) consisting of cash, clothes, a little (symbolic) rice, etc., is sent in a metal plate to the bridegroom's house. On the day fixed for the marriage the bridegroom goes to the house of the bride with the *barat* (marriage party) and is received at the main entrance of the house, where the ceremony of *dwarpuja* (*puja* at the door) is performed. The important stages of the marriage ceremony are *kanyadan* (giving away of the girl) by her father (or in his absence by the nearest male relative), *bhanwar* or *saptapadi* (7 steps taken round the sacred fire) and the repetition of the marriage vows by the bride and bridegroom. The ceremony of *vida* (departure) then takes place, the *barat* returning with the bride to the bridegroom's house.

Among the members of the Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes, marriage is also considered to be a sacred rite and at times the ceremony (known as *paipuja* or *dola*) takes place at the bridegroom's house. The observance of the usual rites is not considered essential among certain of these castes and only one or more of the following formalities is observed, applying *sindur* (mercury oxide or vermillion) in the parting of the woman's hair ; the giving of a gift by the bridegroom to the bride ; in some cases the making of a declaration before the caste panchayat concerned by the bride of her willingness to accept the bridegroom, the reciting of *kathas* ; and the tying of one end of the bride's garment to the bridegroom's.

Of Muslims.—Marriage ceremonies among the Muslims are much simpler. The actual *nikah* ceremony differs somewhat in the case of the Shias and the Sunnis. The Muslim marriage is a contract and the dowry or *mehr* is always fixed before the ceremony takes place, the amount of the *mehr* varying according to the status of the

wo families who are united by marriage. The marriages are, as in the case of Hindus, usually settled by the parents of the parties, the proposal being initiated by the parents of the bridegroom rather than those of the bride. In Muslims also ceremonies of *mangni* or settlement of the marriage and the *barat* takes place. The actual marriage ceremony is called *nikah*. Among Sunnis, *nikah* is performed by a *qazi* who keeps a marriage register and the contract of marriage is witnessed by witnesses, who sign the register. The consent of the parties to the marriage is obtained through *vakils* since the girls are in *purdah*, and, in any case, they cannot be expected to give a consent openly out of modesty. The ceremony is a simple one. As soon as the consent of the parties to the marriage has been communicated and announced and the *mehr* fixed, the *qazi* recites the *khutba* and the marriage is complete. Among the Shias the ceremony is slightly different and the marriage is performed by *vakil* (Mujtahid) of both the parties who obtain the consent of the bride and the bridegroom. The prohibited degrees for marriage among the Muslims are not large and marriages among cousins are permitted and indeed considered desirable. But marriages between uncles and nieces cannot take place. Marriages are thus closely endogamous. Though Islam permits polygamy to the extent of having four wives at the same time, but a government servant is prohibited to have more than one wife under the Government Servant Conduct Rules.

Of Christians—According to the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, as amended by Act 48 of 1952, the minimum marital age of the bridegroom must be 18 years and that of the bride 15 years but if the latter is below 18, the consent of the guardian is required. The marriage customs of the adherents of different denominations usually follow the same general pattern in the district as elsewhere. The marriage may be arranged by the parties concerned or by their relatives. The period of engagement, which precedes the marriage, may be long or short. The banns are published 3 times (one every week) by the pastor, in the church where the marriage is to be solemnised, to give opportunities of raising objections. On the date fixed the bride and the bridegroom are married in church, the ceremony being performed by the pastor. The essential parts of the ceremony are giving away of the bride by the father (or other relative or friend), the repeating aloud after the pastor of the marriage vows by the bride and bridegroom, the placing of the ring by the bridegroom on the third finger of the bride's left hand, (sometimes the bride and the bridegroom exchange rings at this time), the pronouncement of the couple as man and wife by the priest and the signing of the marriage register by the couple and their witnesses. The wedding festivities then usually follow at the bride's home.

Dowry—The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961, has made the offering and accepting of dowry illegal.

Civil Marriage—The Special Marriage Act, 1954, provides for marriages of parties belonging to any religion, which have to be performed and registered by a marriage officer appointed by government for the purpose. The procedure for a civil marriage, in short is that either of the two parties to a marriage can give notice to the marriage officer of their intention to marry. The notice must be of 15 days before the date of the proposed marriage. The notice of marriage is exhibited on the notice board of the deputy commissioner for any objections. After the expiry of 15 days and if no valid objection is raised, the marriage is performed. The parties sign the register and the marriage certificate signed by the marriage officer is issued. The number of such marriages was 10 and 18 in 1967 and 1968 respectively and 8 and 8 in 1969 and 1970 respectively, it being 21 in 1971.

Widow Marriage—With passing of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1956, such marriages have been legalised among the Hindus but as neither tradition nor custom yet views them with favour, they are rare amongst higher caste Hindus. The practice of widow marriage is, however, not uncommon among the members of the Scheduled Castes, and Other Backward Classes. Among the Muslims and Christians, widow marriage is permitted by law but such marriages are not very common in the district.

Divorce Among the Hindus the dissolution of marriage was not permissible either by law or by custom, except with the sanction of the panchayat of the caste concerned among the Scheduled Castes. The Hindu Marriage Act, 1956, provides for divorce under certain conditions and circumstances. The Dissolution of Muslim Marriages Act, 1939, gives under certain conditions, the right to the wife to claim the dissolution of her marriage. The Indian Divorce Act, 1869, is generally applicable to the Christians. Nevertheless, not a single case of divorce was filed in court during the last five years ending with 1973.

Prostitution and Traffic in Women—Before the enforcement of the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956, in the district, the main brothel area in Pratapgarh city was at Bhaironpur, and the number of prostitutes was 116 living in 45 houses. With the enforcement of the Act in the district 30 of these prostitutes adopted married life and the rest adopted the profession of dancing and singing. Only two prosecutions were launched in 1969 both resulting in convictions.

Economic Dependence of Women in Society

In the recent times women have successfully tried to free themselves from economic dependence. In all fields of activity they now play a dominant role. A good number of women are employed as teachers, nurses, clerks and typists. There are also doctors and politicians among the women of the district. These are signs of the growing economic independence of women. Among the poorer classes women work in large numbers as daily labourers, agricultural and industrial, and cases of the economic dependence of men on such women are also not rare.

Gambling—The Public Gambling Act, 1867, prohibits gambling (as defined in the Act). It is usually indulged in as a pastime throughout the year. The number of prosecutions launched in 1966 to 1970 were 10, 5, 4, 17 and 9 respectively. The number of convictions secured was only 7 in 1966 and 1 in 1968, the rest resulting in acquittal.

Home-life

As per census records of 1971, there were 99 'houseless persons' in the district of whom 53 were the males. The tahsilwise break up of 'houseless population' was 18 in Kunda, 29 in Pratapgarh and 52 in Patti. The institutional population then numbered 908 persons, of the total 235 persons were living in the urban area and the remaining 673 in the rural. There were 2,49,826 'occupied residential houses' in the district, of whom 2,45,208 were in the rural area and 4,618 in the urban. Its tahsilwise break up being: Kunda 96,057, Pratapgarh 85,035 and Patti 68,734. The average size of a household (group of persons ordinarily living together with a common kitchen) in the district was 5.1 in the urban area and 5.3 in the rural area, the corresponding figures for the year 1961 were the 5.2 and 5.0 respectively. The households living in two room tenement predominated, accounting for 75,560, while the 57,720 households in three room, 52,203 in five room and above, 45,000 in one room, 44,565 in four room, 10 in unspecified number of rooms and 5 household had no specified details. The following statement shows the classification of households by their size and tenure status in the district :

Total District Rural/Urban	Tenure status	Total of census household	Households having number of persons						
			One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six and more No. unspecified	
District total	Owned and rented	2,75,065	18,335	26,550	31,710	33,635	41,525	1,17,275	35
	Owned	2,70,105	17,000	25,830	31,140	38,980	41,000	1,16,120	35
	Rented	4,860	1,335	720	570	655	525	1,155	—
Rural total	Owned and rented	2,63,640	17,710	25,945	31,105	39,060	40,315	1,14,970	35
	Owned	2,67,170	16,895	25,590	30,820	38,710	40,595	1,14,525	35
	Rented	2,470	815	355	285	350	220	445	—
Urban total	Owned and rented	5,425	625	605	605	575	710	2,305	—
	Owned	2,935	105	240	320	270	405	1,655	—
	Rented	2,450	520	365	285	305	305	710	—

Houses—The residences of some of the erstwhile talukdars, mostly at their country seats, are well built and occasionally spacious and palatial. The poor people mostly peasants, lived in mud houses. Mud is still the predominant material of house walls in villages. In the town of Pratapgarh most of the houses are made of burnt bricks, often plastered and sometimes cemented. There are also few bungalows, particularly in the civil lines area of Pratapgarh proper. In the villages about 98.1 per cent of the houses have walls of mud or unbaked bricks and the dwellings, are generally of one storey. Tiles constitute the most important roofing material both in the rural area and in the town accounting for 83.7 and 36.2 per cent respectively. Brick and lime and concrete and stone slab are the next important roof materials in the town. In the town houses of one, two or even three storeys are seen here and there.

Furniture and Decoration—Furniture and decoration in the residences of the talukdars of the eighteenth and nineteenth century was elaborate. After the abolition of zamindari in 1952, the need for owning and using furniture is linked with economic condition and the standard of the living of people. The well-to-do have drawing room suites, dining tables, chairs, almirah, dressing tables, beds, etc., while those less affluent usually manage with *takhats* (wooden divans), *morhas* (chair made of reeds), cane chairs, a small table or two, etc. In the rural areas poor people have string cots, *morhas* and couple of wooden chairs, etc. Some have a few more articles of furniture such as *takhats*, chairs, stools and tables. There are hardly any furnishings or decorations worth the name but the walls are often decorated with crudely painted figures of deities, animals, human beings, etc., and clay toys and clay idols made locally are often seen in Hindu homes in rural dwellings.

When taking their meals—usually in the kitchen—people generally sit on the floor or on wooden boards or small carpets and eat out of metal utensils. The educated and less orthodox eat at tables and the use of crockery is becoming popular particularly among town folk.

Food—Till about the third and fourth decades of the present century, the people were, generally speaking, tall, well-built and long lived, and a careful comparison of the size and physique of the living men and women of the older generation with those of the younger confirms the popular belief that both have been gradually deteriorating. The downward trend may be due to deterioration in the quality of diet caused by increasing difficulties. The upper class, consisting of some erstwhile talukdars and high officials, businessmen and other wealthy people of the district spend more over diet. In the past, the talukdars of the district were most extravagant over food.

Fruits were commonly used by the middle class people as well as the upper class. In villages, Hindus and Muslims more or less eat the same sort of food, the majority of the people being vegetarian by habit. Common people generally eat *roti* (unleavened bread), rice, dal and vegetables. Special dishes are prepared on special occasions. On the whole people have only two meals a day and the poor (the landless and those depending on daily wages) often have only one and subsist on maize, millet and other coarse grains.

Dress—In the district the ordinary dress of the men, both Hindus and Muslims, is a shirt (*kurta*) and a dhoti or pyjamas. People following the learned professions, officials, college students, etc. irrespective of caste and creed, generally dress in clothes of western style. Not unoften, on formal occasions, men wear the *sherwani* or *achakan* and *churidar* (tight fitting) pyjamas. In villages one still sees men wearing turbans.

The usual dress with women is the sari and blouse or *choli* (short blouse). Some of the poorer Muslim women still wear *churidar* pyjamas, *kurta* (long shirt) and *dupatta* (large scarf) and at times the *garara* (a very full, long divided skirt) with a long shirt and waiscoat somewhat like a man's. In the town of Pratapgarh young girls are seen wearing the *salwar* (loose trousers caught in at the ankles) and *kamiz* (shirt) and the *dupatta*. The use of the *lahanga* (full long skirt) lingers among the women of the villages.

Jewellery—Men do not wear jewellery except sometimes a gold chain round the neck and a silver or gold ring or two on their fingers. The jewellery worn by women is usually made of gold (by those who can afford it) silver or nickel and that seen in the district usually comprises the following.

Bunda or *jhumki* (ear ring) ; *kara* or *payal* (anklets) ; *keel* and *nath* (nose-stud and nose-ring) ; *hansula* (heavy necklace) ; *kardhani* (gold or silver waist band) ; *bichhia* (toe-ring) ; *anguthi* (ring) and *panchhaila* (wristlet).

Communal Life

Amusements and Recreations—There are two cinema houses having seating capacity for 1,200 persons. Touring talkies and circuses also visit the district now and then and *dangals* (wrestling matches), *nautankis* (indigenous open-air dramatic performances), *qawwali* parties, *kavi-sammelans*, *mushaira* and *katputli* (puppet) shows are arranged occasionally at different places.

Performances given by jugglers, acrobats, fire-eaters, magicians, snake-charmers, monkey-dancers etc., and above all nautch of dan-

cing girls, are also held. The well-to do erstwhile talukdars, are fond of domesticating of birds, fish and animals. The late Bajrang Bahadur Singh of Bhadri, was a keen sportsman, an expert rider, a swimmer, an expert with camera and photography and was a good hand at oil and water colour painting.

Folk-song, peculiar to the various festivals and seasons of the year are sung in the district : the *kaharwa* at Dipavali, the *phaag* during Holi, the *alha*, *barahmasi* and *kajri* during the rainy season and *birha* during the winter nights.

Women also sing *debigeets*, while proceeding to take a dip in rivers or visiting *melas* (fairs), *dhartigeets* are sung by the farmers while transplanting paddy.

Of the popular folk-dances of the district the *kaharwa*, *dhobiya* and *mela* are performed on the occasions of festivals, marriages and during fairs. The musical instruments generally used are harmonium, *dholak*, *manjira*, *thali*, *mridung*, *nagara* and *huruk*.

Competitions are held and prizes in the shapes of costumes awarded annually out of the funds allotted by the late Bajrang Bahadur Singh.

Village outdoor games, such as *kabaddi*, *gulli-danda* and *kho-kho* in which not only boys but, sometimes grown-ups also participate, are played in the district. The more common of the modern games played in the district are volley-ball, foot-ball, hockey, cricket, badminton and tennis.

The Impact of Zamindari Abolition on Social Life

Prior to the abolition of zamindari on July 1, 1952, almost the entire agricultural community of the district consisting of tenants held the cultivated area on rent. They were not the masters of their lands. The district was a stronghold of the talukdars who maintained residences outside the district, besides their country seats in the district. Some of them were in prosperous circumstances, good and considerate.

After zamindari abolition a significant change was brought about in the social and economic life of the people of the district. The rights of zamindars in *abadi* land (inhabited sites), *parti* (fallow land), *banjar* (barren land), etc., were abolished. The social and economic life of the district was greatly influenced by it, the talukdars and zamindars lost both in economic and social status, and have had to make a bid for maintaining the standard of living that they were accustomed to. The wiser among them have invested their assets in business and

industry or have taken to other professions, and some have entered in the field of politics. They are also making serious attempts to cultivate the *sir* and *khudkasht* land which used to be almost completely neglected prior to 1952. Many small zamindars have become mere cultivators. The decline in the fortunes of the talukdars has had serious repercussions on the trade in articles of luxury as the tradesmen who catered primarily to their needs found themselves without their best customers.

On the other hand, many cultivators, have acquired *bhumidhari* rights, the number of *bhumidhars* now being 1,10,400 possessing 36,029 hectares of land. There are 1,65,600 *sirdars* in the district holding 56,693 hectares of land. They are now masters of their land and ejectment no longer holds terror for them, as it did in the days of the talukdars and zamindars. They now pay land revenue direct to the State, they have gained in stature and dignity. The high prices of agricultural produce and a fixed land revenue have improved their financial condition.

Village life no longer revolves round the *garhi* or the house of the zamindar. The *panchayatghar* of the village *chaupal* is now the centre of all activities. The *pradhan* (chairman) and members of the *gaon samaj*, elected by the villagers themselves and not by the zamindars, are the persons who generally carry weight with the villagers. The common man has developed a sense of self-respect and does not submit to 'begar', a system greatly in vogue in this district in the past. The large number of persons now sharing in the proprietorship of the land is indicative of the silent economic as well as social revolution that has taken place in the district in recent years.

STATEMENT I
Area and Population

Reference Page....57

District and tahsil	Area (sq. km.)		Population					
	1971	1961	1971			1961		
			Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
District								
Total	3,730.0	3,677.5	14,22,707	7,05,726	7,16,981	12,52,196	6,07,165	6,45,031
Rural	3,721.7	3,669.2	13,94,798	6,90,614	7,04,184	12,30,799	5,95,530	6,35,269
Urban	8.3	8.3	27,909	15,112	12,797	21,397	11,635	9,762
Kunda tahsil								
Total	1,382.5	1,382.5	5,03,704	2,51,675	2,52,029	4,38,967	2,15,306	2,23,661
Rural	1,382.5	1,382.5	5,03,704	2,51,675	2,52,029	4,38,967	2,15,306	2,23,661
Urban	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pratapgarh tahsil								
Total	1,118.1	1,116.8	4,83,156	2,38,989	2,44,167	4,30,394	2,07,220	2,23,174
Rural	1,109.8	1,108.5	4,55,247	2,23,877	2,31,370	4,08,997	1,95,585	2,13,412
Urban	8.3	8.3	27,909	15,112	12,797	21,397	11,635	9,762
Patti tahsil								
Total	1,176.6	1,178.2	4,35,847	2,15,062	2,20,785	3,82,835	1,84,639	1,98,196
Rural	1,176.6	1,178.2	4,35,847	2,15,062	2,20,785	3,82,835	1,84,639	1,98,196
Urban	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

1. There has been no jurisdictional change in the district during the decade. The difference in area figures is due to revised calculation of area done by the Board of Revenue

2. According to Central Statistical Organisation the area of the district in 1971 was also 3,730 sq. km.

STATEMENT II
List of Fairs

Reference Page . . . 70

Town or Village	Name of Fair	Date	Approximate attendance
1	2	3	4
KUNDA TAHSIL			
Malaka Rajakpur	Urs	Chaitra, <i>sukla</i> 3	2,500
Kamsin	Kamsin Devi	Chaitra 8	10,000
Pure Ali Naqi	Sheetla Saptami	Asadha, <i>krishna</i> 7-8	10,000
Naubasta	Ashtmi	Asadha, <i>krishna</i> 8	1,500
Babuganj hamlet of Majhilgaon	Dasahra	Asvina 1-30	1,500
Pure Ali Naqi	Kartika Purnima	Kartika, <i>sukla</i> 14-15	10,000
Chaukiwapur	Bitian-ka-Mela	Agrahayana, <i>sukla</i> 1	8,000
Shahabpur	Haudnath	Phalguna, <i>krishna</i> 13	2,000
Hathigwan	Shivratri	Phalguna, <i>krishna</i> 13	1,000
PRATAPGARH TAHSIL			
Sandwa Chandika	Chandika Devi	Chaitra, <i>sukla</i> 9 and Asvina, <i>sukla</i> 9	5,000
Gonda	Ram Naumi	Chaitra, <i>sudi</i> 9	1,000
Sheora	Bhairvi	Chaitra, <i>sukla</i> 8	4,000
Purab Gaon	Ghazi Miyan	First Sunday of Jyaistha	2,000
Ajgara	Panchmi	Bhadra, <i>krishna</i> 5	5,000
Katra Gulab Singh	Dasahra	Asvina, <i>sukla</i> 10	4,500
Belaghat	Dasahra	Asvina, <i>sukla</i> 10	3,000
Sarai Pranmati	Dasahra	Asvina, <i>sukla</i> 10	5,000
Teunga	Dasahra	Asvina, <i>sukla</i> 10	1,000
Bhopia Mau	Cattle fair	Asvina	10,000
Bhairwan	Shivratri	Phalguna, <i>krishna</i> 13	1,000
Ghuisernath	Ghuisernath	Phalguna, <i>krishna</i> 13	1,000
Pratapgarh	Belhi Devi	Each Monday and Friday	4,000
PATTI TAHSIL			
Mangaura	Devi fair	Chaitra, <i>sukla</i> 8 and Asvina, <i>sukla</i> 8	2,500
Parasrampur	Devi fair	Asvina, <i>sukla</i> 8	3,000
Ramganj	Cattle fair	November	3,000
Madafarpur	Dhanush Yagya	Pausa	1,000

1	2	3	4
Yahiapur	Belkhar Nath	Phalguna, <i>krishna</i> 13	4,000
Sadana	Bishambhar Nath	Phalguna, <i>krishna</i> 13	2,000
Mahraura	Mahraura Nath	Phalguna, <i>krishna</i> 13	2,000
Rakhha	Muharram	Muharram 1-10	1,000
Patti	Patti fair	For three days in October or November	10,000



सत्यमेव जयते

CHAPTER IV

AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

AGRICULTURAL POPULATION

Agriculture is the predominant occupation in the district. The 1951 census figures showed that 86.1 per cent population was dependent on agriculture. It had been increasing ever since 1901 when it was only 76.2 per cent. Owing to changes in the methods of classification and enumeration, the census of 1961 and 1971, do not provide the corresponding figures. An idea of the changes can, however, be had from the figures of rural population which include not only persons depending on agriculture but also those on other non-agricultural occupations. The figures illustrate that the rural population has been continually increasing, they being 97.6 per cent in 1951, 98.2 per cent in 1961 and 98.4 per cent in 1971.

Land Utilisation and Reclamation

The district has a total geographical area of 3,67,747 hectares of which 72 per cent is utilised for agricultural purposes. The statement below compares the land utilisation in the district during 1901 with that in 1970-71 :

Utilisation purpose	1901			1970-71 (1378 Fasli)		
	Area in thousands		Percentage to the total area	Area in thousands		Percentage to the total area
	Acres	Hectares		Acres	Hectares	
Cultivated area	513	207	55.5	625	253	68.8
Culturable area including groves	151	61	16.4	111	45	12.2
Old fallow	—	—	—	5	2	0.5
Current fallow	20	8	2.1	25	10	2.7
Not available for cultivation	239	97	26.0	143	58	15.8
Total geographical area	923	373	—	909	368	—

Cultivated Area

The earliest available records of the cultivated area are those of the first regular Settlement which began in 1863 when the area was 449 thousand acres (182 thousand hectares), or 48.8 per cent of the whole district, the most highly developed tahsil being Pratapgarh, in which 54.1 per cent of the whole area was cultivated—a very high proportion for that time. The Settlement was followed by extensive clearance of jungle and waste land which in a very short time bore luxuriant crops. In 1892 towards the close of the Settlement, the cultivated area had risen to 499 thousand acres (202 thousand hectares) which altogether amounted to 54.03 per cent of the total area of the district. The greatest development took place in pargana Bihar, tahsil Kunda, where there was an increase of 14.07 per cent, owing mainly to reclamation of the Benti lake, although at the same time much alluvial land was washed away by the Ganga. In 1901 the cultivated area was 513 thousand acres (207 thousand hectares) or 55.5 per cent of the whole district. It was then considered that the limit of profitable cultivation had nearly been reached, but subsequent developments have shown that there was room for further extension. The decennial figures of the cultivated area from the years 1931 to 1971 in relation to the growth of population are shown below :

Year*	Population in thousands	Net cultivated area in thousand		Area of cultivation per hundred persons	
		Acres	Hectares	Acres	Hectares
1931*	901	522	211	57.9	23.4
1941*	1,036	529	214	51.0	20.6
1951*	1,106	569	230	51.4	20.8
1961*	1,252	588	238	46.9	18.9
1971@	1,452	625	253	43.9	17.7

* Quinquennial averages for the preceding five years

@ Fasli 1378

It is obvious that cultivation has failed to keep pace with population. The cultivated area per hundred persons has gone down from 57.9 acres (23.4 hectares) in 1931 to 43.9 acres (17.7 hectares) in 1971. The magnitude of the crop is about one-fourth of 1931 level. This could have created a very serious situation, but for the fact that efforts are constantly made to compensate for the shortage by steps taken to increase the yield per acre through more irrigation, better fertilization, crop-rotation and other scientific methods.

Double-cropped Area

In 1892, the area cropped more than once in a year was 1,11,000 acres or 22.3 per cent of the cultivated area. This average area from 1894 to 1903 was 1,65,000 acres or 33.5 per cent of the cultivation and this figure remained fairly constant in spite of great extension of cultivation. The figures given in the following statement show the double-cropped area in the district in the different decades from 1931 to 1971 :

Year	Double-cropped area in thousand		Percentage to net cultivated area
	Acres	Hectares	
1931†	137	55	26.2
1941†	151	61	28.5
1951†	152	61.5	26.7
1961@	143	58	24.3
1970-71 (₹)	146	59	23.3

† Average of five years with the census year as mid-year

@ Average of five years ending in 1961

(₹) Revenue year Fasli 1378

Culturable Area

Apart from cultivated and barren land and excluding groves, the area classified as culturable waste at the time of first regular Settlement amounted to 1,36,000 acres (55.037 hectares) or 14.79 per cent of the total area. By the end of the Settlement this reduced to 1,01,916 acres (41,244 hectares) or 11.03 per cent, and since that time the variation has been but small. This culturable waste included

both old and new fallow, as well as the remaining land which has never been cultivated. The latter consisted for the most part of poor uneven ground near the streams.

In 1901, the culturable area, excluding the current fallows, amounted to 1,47,736 acres (59,787 hectares) or about 16.3 per cent of the whole district. Of this nearly half was in Patti tahsil and almost all the rest in Kunda, especially in the Bihar pargana. In 1911, the area registered an increase of only 132 acres (53 hectares) but in 1921 the increase was of 5,179 acres (2,096 hectares) the actual culturable area being 1,52,915 acres (65,882 hectares) or 17.6 per cent of the total area. The following statement gives the culturable area and its percentage to the total area every ten years from 1931 to 1971 :

Year	Culturable area excluding current fallows		Percentage of the total area
	Acres	Hectares	
1931	1,52,830	61,848	16.5
1941	1,51,981	61,505	16.4
1951	1,40,121	56,705	15.2
1961	1,22,287	49,487	13.4
1971	1,12,406	45,489	12.3

The area also includes orchards and groves which find a detailed mention under the section of horticulture.

Current Fallow—The current fallow varies from year to year. It amounted to only 803 acres (325 hectares) at the first Settlement but in 1892 there were 12,755 acres (5,161 hectares) thus classified, and in 1901 it had risen to 19,886 acres (8,047 hectares). This land was distributed fairly evenly throughout the different parganas. The area dwindled between 24,434 acres (9,888 hectares) and 32,513 acres (13,158 hectares) from 1911 to 1951 and registered an abnormal rise in 1961 but went down again in 1971, the acreage during these years being 45,635 acres (18,467 hectares) and 24,433 acres (9,887 hectares) respectively.

Land not Available for Cultivation

The land under this head consists chiefly of sterile *usar* plains and the sandy tracts broken by ravines along the banks of rivers.

Other areas include those occupied by sites, roads, buildings, etc., amounted to about 40,000 acres (16,187 hectares) in 1902 as against 31,846 acres (12,888 hectares) in 1863. The land covered by water varies from year to year, on an average it amounted to some 75,000 acres (30,351 hectares) during this period. Excluding these the barren land at the first regular Settlement was about 1,47,000 acres (59,489 hectares) or 15.97 per cent of the whole area of the district. The largest proportionate area of barren land was in Patti tahsil where it amounted to 18.53 per cent.

The details of uncultivated land for each census year since 1931 are given in the statement that follows :

Uncultivated land		Year				
		1931†	1941†	1951†	1961†	1971@
Under water	Ac.	62,788	59,757	53,537	40,173	—
	ha.	25,409	24,182	21,665	16,254	17,455
Under buildings, roads	Ac.	40,612	40,677	40,286	46,012	—
	ha.	16,432	16,458	16,300	18,620	17,165
Under other non- agricultural uses	Ac.	1,22,322	1,14,876	92,853	66,116	—
	ha.	49,501	46,489	37,576	26,756	22,938
Total	Ac.	2,25,722	2,15,310	1,86,676	1,52,301	—
	ha.	91,346	88,132	75,545	61,634	57,558

† Average of five years
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LAND RECLAMATION

Precarious Tracts

The precarious tracts of the district are few and not extensive. In the clay circles where the lakes predominate, there is an ample supply of water in ordinary years. But in case of the Naiya, where

the subsoil is sandy, an early cessation of the rains is liable to be dangerous, as unprotected wells cannot be made in sufficient numbers. The danger is greater, however, in unusually wet years, for then, owing to the absence of proper drainage, the tract suffers from saturation, the injury being greatest in those villages which lie close to the *jhils*. In the clay tract of Patti, on the other hand, although there is an equal danger of waterlogging in wet years, wells can easily be dug when the natural reservoirs of water fail. The other class of precarious villages include those in the broken and sandy tracts along the Sai, in which wells cannot be made and which are consequently dependent on the rainfall. Another source of serious danger lies in the gradual extension of the ravines along the Sai and on the high bank of the Ganga, and it is conceivable that in the course of time this cause may seriously affect the prosperity of individual villages.

Reclamation of Land

The district is covered with a network of rivers and nalas and the soil mostly is *domat* and *balui*. These two factors have badly affected the soil erosion in the watersheds of rivers, etc. It is estimated that an area of about 178 thousand hectares is facing soil erosion. The areas in thousand hectares in the catchments of river and nalas are : Ganga 17, Gomati 2, Sai 67, Pili 2.5, Loni 10, Sakami 4, Chamraur 12, Baklahi 41, Paraya 5, Patti 2, Duar 8, Napa 5 and Tambur 2.5.

Anti-soil erosion measures which have been taken since 1962-63 comprise contour bunding, check daming, levelling, afforestation and masonry structures. The areas covered by these measures during the different periods are as follows :

Period/year	Area covered (ha.)
III Plan	13,343
1966-67	3,014
1967-68	6,371
1968-69	5,309
IV Plan (upto 1970-71)	14,357

It is also planned to reclaim about 200 hectares of *usar* patches ranging from mild to severe intensity.

IRRIGATION

Even as far back as 1900 the district, on the whole was well supplied with means of irrigation. There were no canals within its limits, but all parts possessed in ordinary years an ample water-supply in the shape of the numerous tanks and *jhils*, and in some places the rivers and streams were employed for this purpose, while these natural sources of irrigation were supplemented to a very striking degree by wells. The only exceptions were those villages which had large areas of land on the banks of the rivers and ravines, where, owing to the sandy nature of the subsoil, unprotected wells were found to be impracticable, and the building of masonry wells was attended with considerably greater expense and labour than elsewhere. Broadly speaking, it may be said that all crops requiring water could easily get it. The average of total irrigated area from 1896 to 1903 was 2,51,721 acres (1,01,868 hectares) or 51.23 per cent on an average cultivated area of 4,91,310 acres (1,98,826 hectares). These figures being taken for a series of years, which also furnished a considerable variety of climatic conditions, are more reliable than those of any single year and afford a better idea of the state of irrigation in the district. The general average was considered very high and testified to the security of the district. The proportion of irrigated to cultivated land varied in different parts. In 1903 Kunda tahsil was first with 58.3 per cent, while in Patti it was 50.2, and in Pratapgarh only 46.6 per cent.

To give a boost to irrigated area, irrigation works were for the first time taken up in 1939 and the district is now well covered with various irrigation systems.

The following statement gives the data of total irrigated area in the district in some of the years between 1901 and 1971 :

Year	Irrigated area (in thousands)		Percentage of cultivated area
	Acres	Hectares	
1901	242	98	46.7
1911	248	100	47.4
1921	251	102	49.4
1931	249	100	47.6
1941	233	94	44.0
1951	228	92	40.0
1961	236	95	40.1
1971	244	99	39.0

The irrigated area under certain crops during these years is given in the following statement to the nearest thousand unit :

Year	Paddy		Wheat		Pulses		Sugar-cane		Other non-food crops	
	Acres	Hectares	Acres	Hectares	Acres	Hectares	Acres	Hectares	Acres	Hectares
1901	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1911	20	8.1	55	22.2	13	5.2	10	4.0	20	8.1
1921	10	4.0	61	24.7	15	6.1	11	4.5	17	6.9
1931	17	6.9	62	25.1	8	3.2	10	4.0	12	4.9
1941	4	1.6	60	24.3	2	0.9	13	5.3	14	5.7
1951	4	1.6	56	22.7	1	0.4	11	4.5	12	4.9
1961	2	0.8	64	25.9	39	15.8	102	41.3	0.5	0.2
1972-73	7	2.8	29	11.7	68	27.5	4	1.6	—	—

Means of Irrigation

Canals—The district is served by the branches of the Sarda canal the oldest of which are Purwa branch and Allahabad branch which were completed during the period 1939—41 and irrigation was started in 1941. Later on Pratapgarh branch, Mariahun branch and Jaunpur branch systems were constructed during the periods 1948—51, 1954—57 and 1954—56 respectively. A few channels were also constructed under Nanak Sagar, Sarda Sagar and N.E.S. Schemes during the period 1960—65. The total length of these branches and the area irrigated by them during the different Plan periods is as follows :

Period	Length (km.)	Area irrigated (hectares)
At the beginning of First Plan	272	12,325
At the end of First Plan	592	16,877
At the end of Second Plan	675	23,381
At the end of Third Plan	938	50,997
At the end of March, 1972	938	50,702

Lift Canals—Under the lift irrigation schemes Juriamau pump canal, about 4.0 km. long, was completed in 1969, on Sai river about 3 km. from Pratapgarh town and Dhakwa pump canal, about 7 km. long, was completed in 1971, on Gomati river in Patti tahsil about 48 km. north-east of Pratapgarh town. Later on Misirpur pump canal on river Sai, about 9.6 km. long, and Manikpur pump canal on Ganga, 9.6 km. long, were also constructed. All these four irrigated only 803 hectares against a capacity of about 8,000 hectares.

Tube-wells—No State tube-well existed in the district prior to Second Plan. A tube-well was constructed on experimental basis during this period and none during the next. During the Fourth Plan period 43 more tube-wells were constructed but only 26 could be energised. Even these tube-wells have not been functioning with full capacity for want of connecting pucca channels. The area commanded by these tube-wells was nearly 7,000 hectares in 1971-72 out of which only 190 hectares was irrigated by March, 1972. At the end of Second and Third Plan periods the area irrigated was 50 hectares and 55 hectares respectively and by the end of March, 1972 it was 61 hectares.

Wells—In 1903 there were no less than 57,777 masonry wells liable for irrigation, while of these 16,678 were in actual use.

In the same year land irrigated from wells was 1,82,243 acres (73,751 hectares). The average depth at which water is found is about 19 ft. (5.8 metres) below the surface for the whole district, so that construction is not a difficult matter. In 1971 there were 38,046 masonry wells which irrigated 45,396 hectares. Wells are almost invariably worked by bullocks which draw up water in large leathern buckets known as *pur*.

Tanks and Lakes—These include both the large natural *jhils* or lakes and artificial excavations. The hollows in and near sites made by removing earth for building purposes are all used for irrigation. Tanks are frequently dug, the wells and channels being kept in repair and weeded annually. There are also many old tanks with high surrounding walls. They are called *bharadi*, or built by Bhars. There are but few masonry tanks for irrigation. In 1903 there were altogether 11,280 tanks of all descriptions employed and irrigated 82,901 acres (33,549 hectares). In 1971 the number of such tanks decreased to 2,365 which irrigated 11,957 hectares of land. The water from these tanks is raised by labourers by means of *doglas* or swing-baskets, the Pratapgarh *dogla* being unusually large, about three times the size of that employed in other parts of Avadh. Sometimes a smaller basket, the *dauri*, is used where the water is deep.

Minor Irrigation Works—The rainfall data reveal that drought condition often prevails in the district and adversely affects agricultural production of land mainly cultivated by small farmers who have lagged behind because of lack of assured irrigation facilities. Therefore for small farmers minor irrigation works have been introduced in the district. A brief description of minor irrigation works and the area irrigated by them is as follows :

Minor irrigation works	Area irrigated in hectares			
	At the end of			1966-67 to 1970-71
	I. Plan	II Plan	III Plan	
Masonry wells	233	815	3,418	3,878
Borings of wells	10	284	505	4,076
<i>Rahats</i>	1	45	209	145
Pumping sets	1	64	234	1,614
Private tube-wells	—	—	—	1,829
Bundhies	—	36	29	—

By June, 1973, minor irrigation works irrigated more than 58,000 hectares or 48 per cent of the total irrigated area. It is expected that by the end of Fourth Plan period the percentage of the total irrigated area to the total cultivated area will go up to 45 against 39 at present.

The different branch systems detailed earlier are all situated at the tail end of the Sarda canal which results in an inadequate water-supply to these branches. To do away the insufficiency of water Sarda Sahayak Pariyojna has been prepared under which a barrage at Katarnia Ghat (Bahraich) on Ghaghra, another near Lakhimpur Kheri on Sarda, 28 km. long canal from Ghaghra barrage to Sarda barrage and from Sarda canal to Rae Bareilly 250 km. long feeder canal are being constructed. The 165 crore rupees project was taken in hand in February, 1969, and its first phase is likely to be completed by 1974 and the second one by June, 1979.

AGRICULTURE INCLUDING HORTICULTURE

Soils

At in all parts of Avadh, the richly manured land around the village site is known as *goind* while the outlying fields are described as *siwar* or *ahar*. At the same time the recognize various natural soils as *matiyar* or clay, *bhur* or sand and *dumat* or loam—a wide term which embraces everything that does not clearly come under the first two categories. The clay soils vary in character for much of the land so termed is so stiff that it can only be used for rice during the rains, while elsewhere it is capable of being ploughed for a second crop in the succeeding winter. The *bhur* ranges from a very light loam, distinguished by being slightly undulating, to soil filled with *kankar* or else pure sand. In the former case excellent crops are often grown on it. As it becomes more broken and sandy it produces only the inferior staples, such as *bajra* and *arhar*, and in its worst state only *masoor*. The loam of the district is light fertile soil, shading off imperceptibly into clay in the rice-growing tracts and near the rivers into sand. Outwardly it appears to be much of the same fertility throughout.

At the Settlement of 1923 A. D. the artificial classification was adopted. The soil was divided into Rabi and rice land. The former is stabler and the latter more or less precarious. The rice land is classed as *dhan* and grows invariably *ekfasti* late or early rice and depends more or less on the caprice of monsoon and is liable to serious damage in case of long breaks or early cessation. It cannot be protected sufficiently by wells except on the edges of deep lakes.

It has been classed into *dhan* I, II and III according as it is fertile, secure or unsafe and precarious. *Dhan* I consists of late or fine rice or *jarhan* lands with good soil and sufficient water-supply for the season. *Dhan* II consists of *ekfasli* late rice lands with defective soil or insufficient or excessive water-supply and *ekfasli* Bhadain rice lands. *Dhan* III consists of *ekfasli* early rice lands amid *usar* blocks of a very thirsty type liable to be damaged by comparatively short breaks of monsoon.

The class of Rabi land depends first on the kind of soil, second, distance from the homestead, third, irrigation. The common feature of such land is almost the same as in other neighbouring districts. The soil classed under Rabi lands are *kachchiana*, *goind* I, and II (wet and dry), *dumat* I, II and III, *bhur* I and II, *tarai* I and II, *kachchar* I and II. The vegetable plots which are heavily manured and skillfully and intensely cultivated and the *pan* gardens have been classed as *kachchiana*. The land as described above which receives natural and artificial manure has been demarcated as *goind*. Fairly manured Rabi land and sloping fertile land falling below the standard of *goind* has been demarcated as *dumat* I, which is well irrigated and well manured soil while *dumat* II is comparatively inferior land where irrigated Rabi crops are rarely grown. *Dumat* III consists of *usar* blocks including the poor *ekfasli* Rabi fields. *Bhur* is sandy or broken ravine-scoured land, *terai* contains the submerged areas in the bed of lakes and *nalas* or on their edges which get flooded during rains and grow *ekfasli* Rabi unirrigated. *Kachchar* consists of alluvial land in the valley of the Ganga which is flooded during the rains and grows *ekfasli* Rabi. The fertile *kachchar* land with clayey alluvial silt is *kachchar* I. The rest of the *kachchar*, generally pure sand is *kachchar* II. A heavy soil containing good deal of clay has been classed as *dumat matiar*, an average loam as *dumat dorasa* and sandy loam as *dumat baluhi*.

Harvests

At the time of first regular Settlement the Rabi crops covered a very much larger area than Kharif, the former accounted for 56.8 per cent of the cultivation and the latter for 43.75 per cent. At the time of second Settlement the Rabi crops covered 3,04,606 acres (1,23,269 hectares) or 61.05 per cent of the cultivated area and the Kharif 3,05,490 acres (1,23,627 hectares) or 61.23 per cent. Since the Settlement the Rabi area has diminished, the average from 1894 to 1903 was 2,90,515 acres (1,17,567 hectares) although in 1903 all previous records were exceeded, no less than 3,07,183 acres (1,24,312 hectares) was sown with Rabi crops. The Kharif crop, on the other hand had increased still further. The average for the same period

was 3,44,953 acres (1,24,308 hectares) and in 1903 it reached 3,65,000 acres (1,47,710 hectares). The result was that on the average of the past ten years, while the Rabi harvest covered 59.1 per cent of the cultivated area, no less than 70.2 per cent was occupied by the Kharif. During the same period Zaid or intermediate harvest covered some 15,000 acres (6,070 hectares). The following statement gives the decennial figures of area under the Kharif, Rabi and Zaid crops in the district from 1911 to 1971 in thousand acres/hectares :

Year	Kharif		Rabi		Zaid	
	Acres	Hectares	Acres	Hectares	Acres	Hectares
1911	368	149	280	113	17	7
1921	355	144	294	119	15	6
1931	344	139	304	123	15	6
1941	370	150	298	121	17	7
1951	389	157	306	124	17	7
1961	432	175	324	131	10	4
1971	—	127	—	180	—	5

Principal Kharif Crops

Rice—First and foremost among the Kharif crops come rice, which includes several varieties sown at different times and called by different names. In 1863 rice covered 60,766 acres (24,591 hectares) or nearly one-third of the Kharif harvest. In 1892 the area had more than doubled, and since that year there had been a further large increase. From 1895 to 1903 the average area under this crop was about 1,50,000 acres (60,703 hectares) or over 43 per cent of the total area sown in the Kharif. The largest area was in Kunda tahsil and the least in Pratapgarh. In pargana Dhingwas the paddy crop accounted for two-thirds of the Kharif cultivation, and in Rampur for three-fifths.

The earlier paddy is that known as *jethi dhan* from the month in which it is reaped and is properly speaking, a Zaid crop being sown in Chaitra. Another early species is *kuari dhan*, sown with

the first fall of rain and cut in the month of Kuar (Aswina). It ripens in two months, and so finds great favour as a food crop. The late paddy is known as *jarhan*, and is the best both as regards quality and quantity. It is thickly sown in small plots at the beginning of the rains and when about a foot high is transplanted into fields which have been carefully prepared, and is reaped in November. The principal locality in which this variety is grown is the stiff clay tract of Kunda in which a second crop can seldom be raised. In many villages, however, it is grown in good land in preference to other crops. The *kuari* rice and the other early varieties are preferred by the poorer classes to *jarhan* as they swell to a larger bulk in cooking and consequently less is required for a meal.

There has been an increase in the area under paddy since 1911 when it covered only 1,22,725 acres (49,664 hectares). In 1961 it was grown in 2,05,038 acres (82,976 hectares) and in 1971 the area under paddy rose to 83,359 hectares. The area covered by the improved variety of *dhan* (paddy) in 1971-72 were 13,948 hectares under exotic *dhan* and 13,398 hectares under U. P. *dhan*.

Jowar and Bajra—Next in importance among the Kharif staples come the larger millets—jowar and *bajra*, both of which rank high among the principal food-grains and also afford excellent fodder for cattle. They are nearly always grown in combination with *arhar*; which flourishes in all parts of the district and often is very dense and tall. *Arhar* is to be seen in almost every village, and its popularity may be due to the fact that a leguminous crop best alternates with a cereal. In 1863 jowar covered a somewhat larger area than *bajra* when it extended over some 46,000 acres (18,615 hectares) and *bajra* to 21,000 acres (8,498 hectares). The average area under jowar from 1894 to 1903 was 62,883 acres (25,447 hectares) or 18.2 per cent of the Kharif cultivation and that of *bajra* was 44,887 acres (18,165 hectares) or 13 per cent of the Rabi harvest for the ten years following the second Settlement. The relative areas (in thousands) under the two crops in the district for certain years were as given below:

Year	Jowar		Bajra	
	Acres	Hectares	Acres	Hectares
1941	30	12	43	17
1951	30	12	44	18
1961	24	10	51	21
1971	—	9,575	—	20,569

The cultivation of jowar and *bajra* gained a sudden spurt as a result of the popularity of various high-yielding varieties at Pantnagar and other places. During the year 1971-72 the areas covered by the improved variety of different crops were as follows :

Crop	Area covered (in hectares)
Hybrid <i>bajra</i>	396
Hybrid jowar	33
U. P. <i>dhan</i>	13,398
U. P. jowar	587
U. P. <i>bajra</i>	4,219

Other Crops—The other main cereals are *mandua*, *sawan* and maize and pulses like *urd* and *moth*. The areas covered by the first three in 1971-72 was 8,617 hectares, 3,154 hectares and 2,742 hectares respectively and that of the last two were 4,156 hectares and 2,737 hectares respectively. During the same year other crops were *kakun* (117 hectares), *kodon* (65 hectares), *kutki* (1 hectare) and *moong* (571 hectares).

Principal Rabi Crops

Barley—Of the Rabi crops the most important is barley in that it covers the largest area. At the first regular Settlement its cultivation extended to about 1,42,000 acres (57,465 hectares) and in 1898 it rose to over 1,58,000 acres (63,940 hectares), the average from 1895 to 1903 was nearly 1,37,000 acres (55,442 hectares) or 47 per cent of the total Rabi area. In 1971 the area covered was 44,972 hectares or nearly 27 per cent of the total Rabi area.

Barley is grown to an almost equal extent in all parts of the district and grows in light as well as in ordinary soil, while it frequently flourishes without irrigation. It is commonly sown after early rice. It is grown separately as well as with other crops.

Wheat—Wheat is more valuable, but at the same time more expensive crop. It requires a rich and well manured soil and is mainly confined to the *goind* lands where it can obtain the abundant irrigation that is necessary. It is sown in Kartika on land that has

been ploughed more often than for barley, sometimes twenty times. It is watered in December, January and February, unless this is rendered unnecessary by abundant winter rains, and is harvested in the end of March and beginning of April. In parts where the soil is very rich, wheat is grown as a second crop after early rice, or after jowar and *bajra* when these are grown alone.

In 1863 the area under pure wheat was 57,277 acres (23,179 hectares) and under wheat in combination 8,487 acres (3,434 hectares). The average area under wheat from 1894 to 1903 was about 63,000 acres (25,495 hectares) or 21.6 per cent of the Rabi harvest of which some 10,000 acres (4,046 hectares) represented land under mixed wheat. In 1971 the area under wheat (alone and mixed) was 31,090 hectares. The largest wheat growing area is in Kunda tahsil, and the smallest in Patti.

Gram and Peas—Gram and peas also are important Rabi staples. They showed an enormous increase in 1892 as compared to that in 1863 when the area nearly doubled and covered 83,637 acres (33,846 hectares). This great extension was chiefly due to the increase in the practice of double cropping, both almost invariably follow rice, except in lowlying ground flooded in rainy season, where they are sown after the floods recede. In 1902, the area further increased to 1,01,000 acres (40,873 hectares), the average from 1894 to 1903 was 68,200 acres (27,599 hectares) or 23.5 per cent of the whole Rabi harvest. In 1971 the area under gram alone and mixed was 14,936 hectares or 24.9 per cent of the total Rabi area.

Peas are a favourite food crop and are the earliest to be reaped of all the Rabi staples as the harvest is over by the end of February. Peas are usually watered once and do not require much manure. They are grown both in the best land, the fields having been prepared to receive them by lying fallow during the rains, and in inferior land after early rice, maize and jowar. In 1971 the area of peas extended to 18,124 hectares. Gram is not reckoned in so great esteem. It flourished without much attention and is sown in fields loosely broken up and not usually hoed or pulverised. By custom it is not irrigated even when within easy reach of water. It is grown at the same time as peas in Kartika, but not harvested till Chaitra.

Other Crops—Of the Rabi pulses, *arhar* is the most important and covered an area of 24,566 hectares or about 17 per cent of the

total Rabi area. It is sown with main Kharif crops but is harvested after most of the Rabi crops. This is, perhaps, why it is hardly ever sown singly, being usually combined with jowar or *bajra* which are harvested by November-December, leaving it standing alone in the fields.

Non-food Crops

The main non-food crops of the district are sugar-cane, sunn-hemp (fibre), potato and oil-seeds whereas tobacco occupies an insignificant area of 53 hectares. Sugar-cane is an important crop mostly grown in Patti tahsil. In 1892 the area under sugar-cane was 14,200 acres (5,746 hectares) which was assessed to be double that of thirty years before. In 1902 it covered no less than 15,815 acres (6,404 hectares). In 1971, it was grown in 4,270 hectares both in loam and clay soils. Seeds are never sown, but the stalks are chopped up and the pieces buried in rows. There are three varieties grown, known as *kuswar*, *mangun* and *sarauti*, the cultivation of any of these being a matter of preference on the part of the cultivators. Sunn-hemp is grown both for its fibres and as green manures in the fields. It was sown in an area of 5,437 hectares. In 1971 oil-seeds covered an area of 747 hectares which included 350 hectares of mustard, 194 hectares of linseed, 185 hectares of til, and one hectare of castor. Ground-nut was cultivated only in 17 hectares. During the same area potato occupied a sizeable area of 4,247 hectares amongst the vegetables which were grown in 7,075 acres. Next comes onion sown in 1,293 hectares and the rest by others.

Mention should, however, be made of the *Tambolies* (*pan* dealers) and their *panwaris* or *pan* gardens, which are found mostly in Patti tahsil in an area of 15 hectares, the area in tahsil Kunda and Pratapgarh being 5 hectares and 4 hectares, respectively. The plant thrives best in a stiff soil, which is retentive of moisture. The site selected is generally on elevated spot with a good slope. The *Tamboli* then proceeds to plough, level and clean the land thoroughly. This done, he encloses it with stalks and brush wood, and then covers it in with a roof of *sentha* grass, which gives the garden its very distinctive appearance. Shallow trenches are next scooped out, about two feet wide by five or six inches deep. These trenches are about 1.52 m. apart. Water is then introduced, and when soil is thoroughly saturated, the planting commences. This is done by cutting down a full grown plant close to the root after it has been stripped. It is then divided into three or four portions and these are laid horizontally into the trenches and covered over with earth. In the course of a few days sprouts appear at each knot, and each of these becomes a separate

plant which is trained to grow up by sticks fixed in the ground. The planting goes on from February to April, and, except when there is rain, each row is watered two or three times a day. The stripping of *pan* leaves begins about the middle of June and is continued regularly for nearly a year, after which the plant is exhausted and is used for stocking a fresh plantation on another site, the old garden being allowed to rest for a year or two. The plantation usually consists of twenty *qutars* or rows. The leaf is sold in bundles of 200 called *dholis*, the price varying according to the quality and age of the leaf.

Formerly this district was also known for its production of poppy from which opium is extracted. It was a very valuable and remunerative crop. About the beginning of the present century the average yearly acreage was nearly 12,000 acres (4,856 hectares). It is now not grown at all in the district. Indigo, cotton, and other cash crops of the past, have also disappeared from the district.

Improvement of Agriculture

It was realized that with the traditional methods of cultivation the rapidly increasing demand for food-grains could not successfully be met. Improvements and changes in the patterns and techniques of cultivation were, therefore, adopted after the country gained Independence. Development of agriculture gained an important place in all the Five-year Plans. Improved methods of growing wheat and barley and the Japanese method of paddy cultivation were popularized among the cultivators of the district. These methods include proper tillage, sufficient and timely manuring, sowing seeds of improved varieties and high yielding crops, sufficient and timely irrigation and protection of crops against pests and diseases. The sixties of this century saw the ushering in of the 'green revolution' in the country, under which programmes of intensive cultivation and sowing of high yielding varieties of crops have been implemented. This is done through agricultural campaigns—Kharif, Rabi and Zaid—which are taken up every year in the district. During the campaign period the workers and progressive cultivators are imparted training in different agricultural works. Much stress is laid for taking recourse to the various methods of development such as plant protection measures, use of improved agricultural implements and storage of grains, etc.

The agriculture department gives *taqavi* and other loans to the cultivators for purposes like the purchase of chemical fertilizers, agricultural implements, improved variety of seeds, pesticides and bullocks.

The following statement gives the amount of money distributed by the agriculture department in the district from 1970-71 to 1972-73 :

Year	<i>Taqavi</i> (in Rs) for		
	Seeds	Fertilizers	Implements
1970-71	1,08,668	4,12,254	17,166
1971-72	1,48,642	16,53,466	70,222
1972-73	1,80,551	18,81,768	59,480

The co-operative department also advances credit for various agricultural purposes. In the Third Five-year Plan a loan of Rs 35,68,822 was distributed and in 1970-71 the amount was Rs 63,84,140. Another loan for the purchase of cattle amounted to Rs 8,46,364 and Rs 73,72,325 in the Third Plan period and in 1970-71 respectively.

Agricultural Implements and Machines

In 1966, there were 1,63,938 wooden ploughs, 2,606 iron ploughs, 174 other improved agricultural implements, 28,425 chaff-cutters, 39 machines for spraying insecticides and pesticides, 2,851 bullock-carts, 19,030 sugar-cane crushers, 26 tractors, 2,678 oil-seed crushers, 144 oil-engines, 48 electric pumping sets for irrigation and 61 Persian wheels (*rahats*) in the district. Recently many new implements and tools have been introduced and in 1972-73 the agriculture department distributed 35 tractors, 2,865 improved ploughs, 260 cultivators, 25 harrows, 36 seed-drills, 56 power threshers, 40 Olpad threshers, 35 winnowing fans and 1,829 other implements.

Small Farmers Development Agency

In order to bring about a real and meaningful 'green revolution' in the countryside and better the lot of small farmers, owning land from 1.01 hectares to 3.0 hectares of land, who constitute nearly 83.3 per cent of the farming community in the district. A 'small farmers development agency' was established in the district in 1970, under a scheme sponsored by the Government of India and implemented by the State government. The scheme was introduced to provide necessary help in making easy credit, to impart useful know-how and to render necessary service to the small farmers so that they may improve their land by constructing private minor irrigation works and adopting measures for land levelling and *usar* reclamation,

increase farm production by adopting improved farming practices, adequate and judicious soil fertilization and use of high yielding varieties of crop seeds, and augment their income by pursuing subsidiary occupations like rearing of milch cattle, poultry keeping and the like.

In the initial stages the programme was implemented to benefit about 50,000 small farmers and its operational area was limited to nine development blocks—Pratapgarh, Laxmanpur, Sangipur, Patti, Gaura, Kunda, Kalakankar, Babaganj and Bihar.

The schemes of the 'small farmers development agency' are as follows :

A—Permanent improvement and development of farm land

- (i) Development of irrigation
- (ii) Land levelling
- (iii) *Usar* reclamation

B—Maximization of farm production

- (i) Intensive agriculture
- (ii) Orchard development
- (iii) Farm equipment and tractorisation of farm land

C—Storage and marketing of farm produce

- (i) Storage of farm produce
- (ii) Marketing and processing of farm produce

D—Subsidiary occupations

- (i) Rearing of milch cattle
- (ii) Poultry keeping
- (iii) Assistance to rural artisans

The agency has been registered under the Societies Act 21 of 1860, with the district magistrate as its chairman and additional district magistrate (planning)/district planning officer-cum-project officer, Pratapgarh, its member-secretary and 15 other members including two non-officials. The total outlay on the entire project for the four year period (1970-71 to 1973-74) is estimated to be Rs 6,26,37,000 of which Rs 4,76,37,000 will be advanced to the

farmers as long, medium and short term loans by different loaning agencies and Rs 1,50,00,000 will be spent to meet the expenditure on risk funds, managerial and other subsidies, staff and office of the agency.

The targets laid down by the agency for the entire project period of four years and its achievement since inception (up to March, 1973) for some of the important programmes are as follows :

Programme related to	Targets			Achievements		
	No. of units	Area covered in ha.	No. of beneficiaries	No. of units	Area covered in ha.	No. of beneficiaries
Improved agriculture	—	54,000	48,000	—	36,532	21,716
Fruit orchards	—	400	1,000	—	51	268
Improved agricultural implements	2,514	—	2,514	1,857	—	1,792
Land development	—	300	300	—	80	116
Usar reclamation	—	200	1,000	—	—	—
Tractorisation (ploughing, levelling and threshing)	25,000	—	4,000	5,890	—	2,445
Minor irrigation works	4,200	—	4,200	1,060	—	1,060
Animal husbandry and dairying	4,000	—	4,000	315	—	312
Individual storage bins	5,000	—	5,000	1,692	—	1,657

Agricultural Co-operatives—The age old practice of joint farming carried out by the village community is fast disappearing, but it is assuming new forms with increasing government participation in the welfare of the rural people. Co-operative societies have been formed in the villages for a variety of purpose like distribution of seeds, loans, fertilizers, implements, farming, irrigation, cattle breeding, marketing of agricultural produce, etc.

The first co-operative society, a marketing one, was started in 1958-59 in Madhoganj, tahsil Pratapgarh and the first co-operative

farming society started functioning in 1961-62 at Sangrampur, tahsil Kunda. The following statement gives some details of these societies functioning in the district :

Name of society	Tahsil	Year of starting	Produce handled in 1970-71 (in Rs)
Marketing Society			
Madhoganj Marketing Society, Ltd	Pratapgarh	1958-59	2,30,363
Ramganj Marketing Society, Ltd	Patti	1959-60	59,331
Laxmanpur Marketing Society, Ltd	Pratapgarh	1960-61	7,65,892
Farming Society †			
Sangrampur	Kunda	1961-62	2,628
Nawada	Patti	1963-64	8,346
Amahara	„	1963-64	18,514
Glarahiya	„	1964-65	12,260
Bibipur	„	1964-65	9,965
Ram Kola	„	1964-65	8,261
Barahupur	„	1964-65	12,449
Dhangarh	„	1965-66	8,184
Kazipur Kushamar	Kunda	1965-66	6,192
Bagahahat	„	1965-66	4,768
Kalakankar	„	1965-66	2,450
Aidha	„	1966-67	13,763
Diduhi	Patti	1966-67	13,687
Mahewa Malkiya	Kunda	1967-68	11,491

The names of the Societies are after the names of the villages, in which they are located

Amount of loans distributed through the co-operative societies during the different Five-year Plan periods are detailed in the statement that follows :

Five-year Plan periods	Amount of loan (in Rs) distributed for	
	Agricultural purposes	Purchase of cattle buffaloes
First	13,77,789	—
Second	46,27,995	—
Third	35,68,822	8,46,364
Fourth (up to 1970-71)	63,84,140	73,72,324

Besides, the district is also served by 30 co-operative seed stores.

Horticulture

About 1900 the district contained an abundance of artificial groves and it then probably surpassed all other parts of the State. In 1863 groves covered no less than 7.51 per cent of the total area of the district. The proportion was highest in Pratapgarh tahsil, where it amounted to 8.38 per cent, in the Manikpur pargana of Kunda tahsil it rose to the extraordinary figure of 9.09 per cent. The majority of these groves dated from nawabi times, and the trees were generally planted by the tenants, to whom the landlords readily accorded this permission as an inducement to them settle in their villages. At that time tenants had to be bribed to take up their abode in a village and cultivate its land. During this period the planting was chiefly done by the zamindars, great and small. In Dhingwas, there was the finest mango grove in the district, known as the Lakhpera which covered nearly 80 acres. Other splendid groves were to be found at Sonpura in the extreme east of Patti; at Jethwara, Mandhata, and Bahlolpur in pargana Pratapgarh; at Narwal, Ranki, Mustafabad and Lakhanpur in Ateha; and at Manikpur and Dayalpur in pargana Manikpur. After the first Settlement there occurred a noticeable decrease in the grove area, for in 1902 it had fallen to 65,359 acres (26,449 hectares) or 7.08 per cent of the whole district. In these groves mango was the commonest tree. Next figured *mahua*, which was probably more abundant in Pratapgarh than in any other districts of Avadh, it being most frequently found in parganas Ateha and Pratapgarh to the north of the Sai. Mixed groves of mango and *mahua* were also very common, specially in Kunda. Other grove trees included the tamarind, *shisham*, *tun*, *jamun*, *siris*, *gular* and *ncem*, all

of which were to be found in and around the villages. Besides there were several varieties of cultivated fruit trees, such as *kathal* (jack-fruit), mulberry and *bel*. There has been no appreciable change since then except that the grove area in 1970-71 increased to 26,118 hectares. In 1971-72 the area covered by fruit trees was about 9,000 hectares, mango alone occupying 4,940 hectares, jack-fruit 560 hectares, guava 419 hectares, *aonla* 130 hectares, lemon 117 hectares and the rest by other fruit trees.

There are three government nurseries at Pratapgarh for the distribution of seeds, seedlings, saplings, fruit plants, etc. The following statement gives an account of work done by the horticulture section of the department of agriculture :

Item	Unit	Yearly target	Achievement		
			1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Plantation of new orchards	ha.	168	171	189	156
Old orchards renewed	ha.	180	185	196	185
Distribution of fruit seedlings	No.	30,240	45,813	39,125	25,018
By the department	No.	15,120	10,978	11,402	7,013
By other sources	No.	15,120	36,335	27,723	18,005
Papaya seedlings distributed	No.	10,000	19,229	11,898	12,249
Banana seedlings distributed	No.	5,000	9,491	6,010	5,050
Vegetable seeds distributed	kg.	2,200	2,852	2,188	2,450
By the department	kg.	1,100	1,153	800	1,236
By other sources	kg.	1,100	1,699	1,388	1,214
Vegetable seedlings distributed	No.	4,00,000	15,51,655	4,15,820	9,42,000
By the department	No.	2,00,000	6,39,460	35,510	4,27,000
By other sources	No.	2,00,000	9,12,195	3,80,310	5,15,000
Additional area under vegetables	ha.	578	308	181	668

Seed Supply

Seeds of improved and high-yielding varieties are supplied by the government through seed stores maintained by the agriculture

and the co-operative departments, the former advancing the seed on cash payment or as *taqavi* and the latter on *sawai* basis, cash and co-operative credit. *Sawai* distributed seeds are recovered in kind and cash at the rate of 25 per cent in excess of the quantity advanced. In 1972-73 there were 45 seed stores, out of which 15 were maintained by the agriculture department and the rest by the co-operative department. The statement given below shows the quantities of various Kharif and Rabi seeds distributed from these seed stores during the Third Plan period and in 1972-73 :

Seeds	Agriculture department (in q.)		Co-operative department (in q.)	
	III Plan	1972-73	III Plan	1972-73
Paddy	5,500	930	20,465	2,709
Barley	3,600	75	5,952	937
Wheat	16,500	3,000	11,930	2,856
Gram	4,600	50	2,200	154
Pea	3,600	60	3,660	483
Others	600	122	2,333	255

The quantity of vegetable seeds supplied in 1972-73 in the district was 2,450 kg. By the year 1972-73, the farmers of the district were able to obtain nearly 98 per cent of good quality of wheat, 85 per cent of barley, paddy, gram and peas, 60 per cent of maize, 40 per cent of jowar, 30 per cent of ground-nut and 25 per cent of *bajra*.

Government Agricultural Farm

There is only one government agricultural farm situated on the western side of the planning office at Pratapgarh on Katra road. It started functioning from the year 1919 and is generally used as a seed multiplication farm and covers an area of 21.7 acres (8.8 hectares). During 1972-73 the area covered by paddy was 205 acres (83 hectares), wheat 19 acres (7.7 hectares), gram 0.7 acres (0.3 hectares) and barseem 2 acres (0.8 hectares).

Soil Nutrients

Cattle dung, farm's refuse and stable litter are the traditional manures. Farmers have their own compost pits into which rubbish

is allowed to decompose and turn into manures. The usefulness of green manure crops such as *sanai*, *dhencha*, *moong* and others is being increasingly realised by the cultivators as they provide nitrogenous ingredients to the soil and enriches it. In 1972-73 the area covered by *sanai* was about 7,500 hectares, by *dhencha* 630 hectares, by *moong* 750 hectares and by others (*lobia*, *guar*, etc.) 155 hectares.

For quick results and better manuring chemical fertilizers are becoming very popular with the cultivators, even though they are costly. The statement below gives the quantities of chemical fertilizers distributed in the district by the different agencies—agriculture department, co-operative department and private agencies—during the Third Plan period and in 1972-73 :

Fertilizer	Quantity distributed (in metric tonnes)	
	III Plan	1972-73
Nitrogenous	20,000	4,000
Phosphatic	15,000	3,500
Potassic	16,000	2,500

Rotation of Crops and Mixed Cultivation

The practice of growing different crops by rotation in the same field has been followed for centuries. But knowledge of the usefulness of the practice was empirical rather than scientific. The agriculture department now propagates the results of the latest researches regarding the rotation of crops. The common rotations of crops in the district differ with soil types and availability of irrigation. The more common crop rotation in vogue under different soil and irrigation conditions are given below :

Crop Rotation On Sandy Loam Soils

No.	Year	July to October	November to March	April to June
1	2	3	4	5
(a) Intensity of irrigation low to medium				
1.	I Year	<i>Bajra</i>	Peas	—
	II Year	—	Wheat or barley	—
2.	I Year	Maize	Barley	—
	II Year	<i>Bajra</i> & <i>arhar</i> mixed	—	—
	III Year	—	Wheat	—
3.	I Year	Jowar for fodder	Wheat	—
	II Year	Maize	Peas	—
	III Year	<i>Bajra</i>	Barley	—

[Continued]

1	2	3	4	5
(b) Intensity of irrigation high				
1.	I Year	Maize	Wheat	Moong
	II Year	Fodder	Potato & gram	—
2.	I Year	Bajra	Peas	Summer vegetables
	II Year	Maize	Wheat	Early green manure
	III Year	Khari fodder	Potato	Summer maize
(c) Under unirrigated conditions				
1.	I Year	—	Bajra & arhar	—
	II Year	—	Barley	—
2.	I Year	Mandua	Barley	—
	II Year	Maize	—	—

Crop Rotation On Clay Loam Soils

No.	Year	July to October	November to March	April to June
1	2	3	4	5

(a) Intensity of irrigation low to medium				
1.	I Year	Paddy	Wheat	—
	II Year	Fodder	Peas	—
2.	I Year	Paddy	Peas	—
	II Year	—	Wheat	—
3.	I Year	Paddy	Peas	Early green manure
	II Year	Maize	Barley	—
	III Year	—	Wheat	—
(b) Intensity of irrigation high				
1.	I Year	Paddy	Wheat	Moong
	II Year	Paddy	Potato	Summer vegetables
2.	I Year	Paddy	Wheat	Green manure
	II Year	Maize	Peas	Summer vegetables
	III Year	Bajra	Barley	Moong

[Continued]

1	2	3	4	5
(c) Under unirrigated conditions				
1.	I Year	<i>Mandua</i>	Barley	—
	II Year	Paddy	—	—
2.	I Year	—	<i>Bajra & arhar</i> mixed	—
	II Year	Paddy	—	—
	III Year	Maize	Gram	—

Crop Rotation On Clay Soils

No.	Year	July to October	November to March	April to June
(a) Under irrigated conditions				
1.	I Year	Paddy	Wheat	<i>Moong</i>
	II Year	Paddy	Peas	<i>Moong</i>
(b) Under unirrigated conditions				
1.	I Year	Paddy	—	—
	II Year	Paddy	Gram	—

Mixed Cultivation—The practice of growing more than one crop in a field simultaneously gives additional harvest, besides increasing the fertility of the soil. Usually the pests, diseases and adverse weather conditions also do not affect all the crops equally. Accordingly, *arhar* is sown mixed with *bajra*, or with jowar and *urd* both; maize with *arhar* and *urd*; barley with gram or peas, and potato with wheat.

Agricultural Diseases and Pests

There are four main enemies of crops in the district, viz. animals, birds, insects and diseases. Monkeys, rats, squirrels, wild animals, bats, parrots and some others damage the crops badly, besides a number of plant diseases which differ from crop to crop. The usual methods of protection normally provided by the cultivators are fencing, keeping watch and destruction of animals and birds, whereas pests are killed by insecticides. The following state-

ment gives the common diseases and insects with which the main crops are generally effected :

Crop	Common insect	Common disease
Paddy	Gundhy bug	Khaira
	Paddy stem borer	Bacterial blight
	Rice hispa	Bacterial streak
	Army worm	Blast
	Root weevil	Tungrovirosis
Jowar and <i>bajra</i>	Red hairy caterpillar	Green ear disease of <i>bajra</i>
	Leaf roller	
	Stem borer	
Wheat	Gujia and termite	Rust
		Smut
		Blight of wheat
Pea and <i>arhar</i>	Pod borer	Powdery mildew
		Downey mildew
Potato	—	Blight of potato
Sugar-cane	Pyrilla	Red rat of sugar-cane
	Stem borer	
	Gujia and termites	
	Sugar-cane white fly	
Mango	Mango hopper	Powdery mildew of mango
	Mango mealy bug	Necrosis
		Black tip of mango

There are various insecticides and pesticides like Aldrin, BHC and DDT which are sprayed or dusted over the crops to control pests and diseases. To save the crops from seed borne diseases the seeds are dried in the sun and also treated with certain chemicals before sowing. There are also various leafy growths and weeds which are harmful to the crops. These are usually overcome by systematic and timely weeding, interculturing and the deep ploughing of the fields. The plant protection staff posted in the district gives free advice to the cultivators for raising healthy crops, including those of fruits and vegetables. They also provide insecticides, spraying and dusting machines and services of trained staff at moderate charges. The statement below gives the achievements of

the plant protection unit of the district during the three years ending 1972-73 :

Item	Achievement (in hectares to the nearest hundred)		
	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Treatment of seeds	511	245	250
Killing of rats in fields	560	259	204
General disease and pest control	203	91	85
Intensive plant protection measures	457	195	202
Weed control	31	42	40

During the last two years 1,583 and 6,215 farmers were trained in the plant protection methods and revenue received by the government was Rs 74,202 and Rs 78,582 respectively.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND FISHERIES

Animal Husbandry

As in the past the cattle of the district are small and suffer from the deficiency of good pastures. The animals for the most are stall fed, their fodder consisting chiefly of *bhusa* and *karbi*, the latter being the chopped stalks of *bajra* and jowar which are largely grown for the purpose and cut when young. The supply is augmented by oil-cake.

About 1900 the supply of cattle was large and was taken as a sign of the general prosperity of the agricultural classes. Nearly every tenant, even the smallest had his pair of plough animals and these were universally employed not only for ploughing but also for working the wells. In 1892, the number of plough cattle was given as 2,48,538 which gave an average of 2.17 cattle per plough and an average duty of 4.34 acres—a low figure compared with that of other districts, but higher than in Sultanpur. In 1899, the plough duty was 5.13 acres, but the recorded number of cattle was very much greater, amounting to 4,10,441, although this probably included cows and young stock. The figures of the live-stock population of the district in 1966 were as follows :

Cows, bulls and bullocks	5,79,355
Buffaloes	1,70,669
Pigs	45,373
Sheep	48,162
Goats	2,43,135
Horses and ponies	4,929
Camels	2,814
Donkeys	2,369
Mules	26
Poultry	1,06,640

The buffalo is held in the greater estimation and yields the finest ghee. The country cows yield but little milk, and that of very poor quality. Cows and buffaloes are kept by Musalmans (particularly Qureshis) and Ghosis for the sale of their milk—a trade which they carry on along with agriculture. There have been but few attempts at horse-breeding in the district, and the ponies and donkeys are almost always undersized, inferior and overworked.

There is a fine breed of sheep in the Kunda tahsil and large numbers are to be found there and in all parts of the district. The shepherds sell but few, as they prefer to keep them for their wool, out of which they manufacture blankets. They are grazed on the stubbles and their manure is much sought after by the landowners. Goats' flesh as well as goats' milk is a common article of food amongst all classes.

Development of Live-stock

For the first time attempts were made in this direction about 1900 under the Court of Wards, but the experiment proved a failure. The cows were too small for the imported bulls, which drove off the small indigenous animals and thus brought breeding to a stand-still. During the same period there had been but few attempts at horse-breeding in the district. The Court of Wards started an experiment in mule-breeding on the Bhadri estate, but little success was achieved. The climate was considered unsuitable to horse-breeding. An attempt was also made to improve the breed of sheep and goat by the introduction of the larger trans-Yamuna goat but, in this case also, the experiment failed, probably for the want of proper pasturage. Absence of pastures, demand of the population on soil, low level of the water in the wells, all these fac-

tors, have combined to result in undersizing the cattle and comparative absence of milch cattle and horses.

The district is conspicuous for its insufficient pastures land. Except for some such land adjacent to the Ganga and a negligible area of *usar* land which provides scanty and short-lived pastures during and after rains, there is no pasture land worth the name. Improved facilities of irrigation have been reducing even marginally waste lands which are being brought under plough. In 1972-73 the district had only 18 hectares of permanent pastures against a total 10 lacs of cattle.

Grazing facilities are also provided by the government and the *gaon* panchayats in forests and waste lands. It is also allowed, in private groves and harvested or fallow fields, on the canal banks and within the precincts of the railways according to stipulated condition.

The main fodder crops sown in the district and the area covered by each in 1971 are given in the following statement :



Fodder crops	Area covered in hectares
M. P. Chari	70
Lobia	35
Barseem	75
Oat	26

The husk, and dried and crushed stalks of various crops are also used to feed the cattle.

With the introduction of Five-year Plan schemes from 1951-52, live-stock is being considered as the mainstay of agriculture in the district. As such it was considered inconceivable to usher in a balanced agriculture economy without paying due attention to rural live-stock problem, and particularly to that of the cow. The buffaloes, sheep, goats, horses, boars and poultry, in their respective setting played a complementary role to that of cow.

Under the First Five-year Plan, for the first time in the district, improvement of live-stock was based on adoption of measures (both qualitative and quantitative) designed to provide adequate nutrition and freedom from disease to the live-stock in the district. For the development of domestic animals 64 stud bulls, 28 buffaloes

(*murrah*), 29 goats, 150 sheep and 15 sows have been operating in the district since 1970-71. Besides there is one natural breeding extension centre at Mandawara, which has two stud bulls and a semen collection centre at Pratapgarh having two Jersey bulls. Improvement in the breed of cattle is further effected by the artificial insemination, through its main centre at Pratapgarh and at each centre located in the veterinary hospitals in the district. The numbers of artificial insemination done and animals castrated during each Plan period is as follows :

Plan period	No. inseminated	No. castrated
First Five-year Plan	4,410	16,127
Second Five-year Plan	13,324	37,816
Third Five-year Plan	26,865	66,293
From 1966-67 to 1970-71	54,857	79,403

There are also three sheep and wool extension centres, having the strength of 50 rams at each of the centre at Laxmanpur, Kusuja-pur and Bhujahi. Five goat breeding centres, having a *barbari* goat and a Bikaneri, each are functioning at the veterinary hospitals at Patti, Gaura, Kaka and Laxmanpur and two breeding centres, at Bhajai Bazar and Kusuja-pur, have also been functioning with two goats each.

Sow breeding programme is functioning only at Kunda, where the work is done by Pasis. To encourage them in their work, there is provision for loans from the department with 33 per cent as grants on them.

Poultry keeping is an important subsidiary occupation of the farmers and is a quick yielding scheme. To provide quality chicks and technical guidance and know-how there is a government poultry farm at Pratapgarh which has 400 birds. During the year 1970-71, about 13,000 birds were distributed from the farm.

The government also provides loans on easy terms to the farmers for the purchase of cattle and buffaloes of improved breed. For the first time *taqavi* loan of Rs 75,400 for the purpose was given during the Third Five-year Plan.

Cattle Diseases and their Treatment

The prevalent common cattle diseases in the district are rinderpest, haemarrage septicemia, Ranikhet disease,

foulpox. Besides these black quarter and anthrex also attack the animals, though their incidence is comparatively lower. By the end of 1971, the district had 20 veterinary hospitals and 23 stockman centres (Pashu Palan Kendra) for the treatment of animals and their vaccination against various diseases. The statement below gives the number of animals treated and vaccinated in the district during the Plan periods :

Item	I Plan 1951—56	II Plan 1956—61	III Plan 1961—66	From 1966-67 to 1970—71
Animals treated	46,725	2,16,645	4,12,573	3,08,868
Animals vaccinated against :				
Rinderpest	51,170	37,543	4,93,913	4,16,357
Haemorage septicemia	46,733	1,87,037	2,79,920	3,01,086
Ranikhet disease	2,080	4,313	—	1,40,653
Black quarter	541	643	3,220	16,530
Foulpox	—	—	—	46,074
Anthrex	—	—	—	1,250

The farmers have now become conscious of the efficacy of the modern methods of prevention and treatment of cattle diseases though old superstitious practices and taboos are also taken recourse to by the rural folk.

The uneconomical animals are sent to Gosadan at Bahraich.

Fisheries

Fresh water fish species of about 30 types are commonly found in the district of which *rohu*, *bhakur*, *nain*, *karaunch*, *bata*, *tengra*, *parahin* and *patra* are good for the table. Fishing as a vocation is not followed in the district. Very small nets are employed for catching the smaller fish, the large ones being usually caught in traps and baskets of various sizes.

In the Third Five-year Plan period, during 1961-62 pisciculture programmes were first introduced in the district when fingerlings distribution work was taken up under 'small water scheme' which is still functioning in the district. In 1963-64, the fingerlings distribution work was started under 'applied nutrition programme' at Kalakankar development block. This scheme was extended to Babaganj and its adjoining development block Kunda during the year 1967-68. The main object of the scheme is to give more proteins and nutrition to the growing children and pregnant ladies. Under this programme one-fifth of the total production of fish is to be distributed free.

The fish seed collection in the district is being done only at Kalakankar in Ganga. Owing to shortage of suitable collection grounds at Kalakankar the seeds are collected at 'Sotia' in river Gomati in Sultanpur district to meet growing demand of fingerlings.

The department of fisheries maintains four rental nurseries in Kalakankar development block area to rear the fish seed and to take up the distribution of fingerlings under the 'applied nutrition programme'. At Pratapgarh seeds received from Sultanpur are reared and distributed under 'small water scheme' through its three nurseries.

All these nurseries are rental. Thus to minimize the expenditure on rearing a fish seed farm has been functioning at Panigo (Block Kalakankar) since 1966-67. The fish seed collected from river Ganga are being reared in this departmental farm as well as in rental nurseries. The fish seed farm has 18 nurseries, 4 rearing and 3 broad ponds covering an area of 1.6 hectares, total area of fish farm being 1.8 hectares. The department has taken under its control the four medium waters—Runi Tal, Lasar Tal, Gujwal Tal and Majhi Katan Tal—from Gram Sabhas of the district on $\frac{1}{3} : \frac{2}{3}$ income basis during the year 1967-68 to increase fish production in the district. These waters were fished during 1968-69 for clearing and removal of predators and cat fishes and to stock them with fast growing species. Since then they are being stocked regularly and their exploitation is being made through auction of tanks. It also proposes to take big fallow waters from the Gram Sabhas for pisciculture on technical lines.

The following statement gives some details about nurseries, number of fingerlings supplied through them and their prices from 1966-67 to 1971-72 :

Year	No. of nurseries	No. of fingerlings supplied	Price (Rs./Thousand)
1966-67	17	1,10,400 S.W.S.	10.00
		77,200 A.N.P.	10.00 6.00 including as subsidy
1967-68	11	1,57,300 S.W.S.	18.00
		2,98,500 A.N.P.	10.00
1968-69	15	5,000 S.W.S.	40.00
		98,000 A.N.P.	10.00
1970-71	11	91,300 S.W.S.	40.00
		31,000 A.N.P.	10.00
1971-72	11	23,500 S.W.S.	40.00
		57,000 A.N.P.	10.00
S.W.S.—Small water scheme			
A.N.P. —Applied nutrition programme			

For about 10,000 Mallahas and Kahars fishing is the main occupation and they solely rely on it for their livelihood. The fish are caught with different types of nets, most common of which are *mahajal*, *chanta*, *jhinguri*, *fasla* (gill net), besides other indigenous implements such as *bansi* (rod and line), *tapha*, fix engine and *pachki*.

NATURAL CALAMITIES

Famines play an unimportant part in the history of the district as it is well supplied with its means of irrigation. In 1877, the rainfall was the best hitherto recorded for on an average the district received less than 19 inches (48 cm.). The famine however was not severe. As time went on, some distress among poorer classes was more deeply felt by the day-labourers than by any other portion of the working community. Those dependant on charity were cut off from the ordinary source and in April, 1878, were cared for in the charitable dispensary and shortly afterwards sheds were erected for them. In July relief work was opened on the road from Ateha to Jalesarganj where the failure of the crop had been the greatest. A little later a second work was opened on the road

from Pratapgarh to Patti and Akbarpur. The former closed on September 28 and the latter on October 7, 1878. Many came to the poor house only to die for the police were at this time particularly active in rescuing persons from starvation at their homes and sending them to Pratapgarh with relief for the way. However, no remissions of land revenue were made, and the advances were small and were all repaid during the year. Arrears of revenue only amounted Rs 7,924, which was extremely small as compared to other districts.

In 1896-97, the whole area of the district was affected, though not to such an extent as to justify its inclusion among the famine districts. The district was placed under observation and relief measures were undertaken to a moderate extent. Relief works were also started towards the end of December, 1896, and were closed in June of the following year and all relief operations came to an end in September. The famine works chiefly took the form of road improvement, construction and deepening of tanks and lakes and maintenance of poor houses.

The district suffered from floods in 1948 when 27 villages and about 2,000 persons were affected and 400 houses were damaged. In 1955, 1970 and 1971 severe floods affected the district, an account of which follows in the statement below :

Year	No. of villages affected	Area in hectares	Persons	Houses damaged	Life lost	
					Persons	Animals
1955	1,208	3,12,758	2,97,700	30,000	—	—
1970	2,242	4,60,000	6,56,500	38,000	17	55
1971	2,241	2,23,170	10,42,710	23,666	19	19

During the year 1971 and 1972 an assistance of about Rs 5,50,000 was given for house-building purposes, Rs 7,86,636 for educational purposes and Rs 1,33,000 were distributed without any strings. About Rs 31,00,000 were also given as *taqavi* for different purposes, besides a loan of Rs 2,10,000 for the construction and repair of houses.

CHAPTER V

INDUSTRIES

Old-time Industries

The main industries that existed in the region in the past were the manufacture of iron, wooden and leather goods, pottery and bricks and textiles. The production of most of the goods was tailored to local demand and confined to local markets. With the development of the means of communication and particularly in the wake of the production of motor carriages and trains pulled by steam engines, the markets could receive their supplies from distant places. The value of cotton goods alone sent out from England to post cast of cape of Giwd Hope mainly to India increased from £ 156 in 1794 to £ 1,08, 324 in 1813.¹

The British annexed the district in 1856, and the industries of the district could not escape the fate which awaited the industries of the rest of India. In a period of about 70 years of British rule, the village and cottage industries began to shrink and decay as the markets were slowly dominated by imported goods. Although the textile industry was the worst-hit, however, it managed to survive. But the glass industry which provided bangles for the women disappeared with the appearance of foreign bangles in the markets. Salt was produced in a number of wells that were built along the river Sai. Saline earth was used as raw material for making salt. The manufacturers were penalised, as the government assigned itself the monopoly of supplying salt. But the British encouraged the cultivation and manufacture of indigo. The industries in the beginning of this century were intimately connected with the agriculture of the district. The outstanding trade was the manufacture of silk. It was initiated in 1896 by Raja Rampal Singh, who established a factory at Kalakankar and another at Dharupur. Silk-worms were imported from Bengal and Madras. These worms were fed on the mulberry leaves. Later on silk-worms were also imported from Assam, which were fed on the castor plant. The Assam silk, though of great strength and durability, was not popular in the markets, and moreover local weavers could not produce silk of the quality produced by the weavers in Assam. The mulberry silk on the other hand was popular, and its production increased because of tremendous demand at Varanasi, fetching from Rs 12.50 to Rs 15.50 per seer, which also yielded

1. Dutt, R. ; *The Economic History of India*, Vol. I, p. 176, (Nasik, 1970)

an average profit of Rs 3 per seer. Most of the silk was sold in this form, but only a small quantity of silk fabric was woven. The workmen employed in the trade were efficient and well-trained, and in addition the silk industry provided a means of subsistence to many boys and old women who were employed in spinning the silk from cocoons and the waste mulberry silk. The Raja also created several plantations of mulberry trees. Two varieties were cultivated. *Morus nigra*, the mulberry of these provinces, which grows into a tree of considerable size, and is planted in rows with a distance of some 30 feet (10 m.) from centre to centre, thus permitting the intervening land to be cultivated; and the other variety, *Morus alba*, a small shrub from Bengal, which requires great care and grows on good soil only. The Raja allowed the tenants to hold the land for its cultivation rent-free, paying for the leaves of the mulberry and permitting the tenant to retain for himself any other crops that may be raised; but the system had not acquired popularity. There were rearing stations for silk-worms at Jajupur near Kalakankar, Rampur, Dharupur and Purahasi. However with the death of Raja Rampal Singh the industry decayed and disappeared.

In the second half of the nineteenth century indigo was planted in the district to the extent of 4,000 bighas, the produce being sent to Calcutta. For many years the growth of this crop was encouraged by many of the talukdars and landowners, notably Raja Rampal Singh and Captain Chapman of Benti but by the end of the first decade of the twentieth century the cultivation of indigo decreased as prices fell. There were 40 factories in the district in 1902 nine registered factories in Patti tahsil, twelve in Pratapgarh, 19 in Kunda of which the majority to be maintained by Raja Rampal Singh and 4,000 acres were under cultivation. But by the end of 1903 its acreage was reduced by half. By 1920, the indigo trade completely vanished from the district as synthetic indigo from Europe flooded the markets.

Coarse woollen blankets were produced at Kunda and at a few other places in that tahsil by shepherds themselves, but the trade had never flourished. The material was woven in strips about a 30 cm. wide, and made up into blankets about 1.80 m. long and 1.20 m. wide, casting from a rupee to Rs 1.25 and reputed to be of good quality. The *baijaris* or itinerant traders came from Jaunpur and Azamgarh in June and advanced money to the shepherds, carrying off the blankets in November. The village of Swansa and one or two other localities in Patti used to be famous for the glass phials and beads made there by the Musalman Manihars and Churihars, but the trade decayed owing to foreign competition, and was confined to the manufacture of glass bangles in 1904.

This trade also disappeared due to foreign competition by 1920. The country pottery was of ordinary type. A light red or dark yellow clay known as *piara* obtainable in many places, either on the surface of the ground or a short depth below it, was used as raw material.

Cotton fabrics were also manufactured to a small extent, but mainly for the supply of local needs. The largest amounts were turned out at Dawa in the Kunda tahsil and Katra Medniganj. The fabrics manufactured here were only the common white clothes, such as *garha* and *dosuti*. A speciality of Katra Medniganj was the manufacture of crystallised sugar in flat cakes ; this had considerable reputation and was exported to other districts. The other old industry of the district had been the making of knives and *sarautas* (nut-cutters). The blacksmiths used to produce artistic *sarautas*, which were sold in the district, and some were exported to Allahabad and Jaunpur. This trade is also decreasing, although some of the blacksmiths still produce *sarautas*.

The industrial development of the district has been very slow even after 1947.

According to the census report of 1961, there were 4,393 registered and unregistered factories in the district in 1961. Of these 3,975 were located in the rural areas and 418 in the urban areas. The State average of the number of factories in a district was estimated at 4,460 which exceeds the number pertaining to Pratapgarh district by 67 factories.

In the rural areas the largest number (899) was engaged in the production of edible fats and oils (other than hydrogenated oil), followed by the production of other food products (834), such as sweetmeats condiments, etc. In the urban areas the largest number was engaged in the production of sweetmeats and condiments (91), followed by manufacture of textile garments (79).

The predominant working group in the urban areas was 2.5 accounting for 61.7 per cent, followed by the single-worker establishment (32.1 per cent). In the rural areas single-worker establishments are most numerous (71.6 per cent). A number of industries have been established in the late sixties and early seventies in the district.

Power

The town of Pratapgarh received electricity on June 16, 1958. The U. P. State Electricity Board manages the supply of power in

the district, the Rohtak and Hissar Company Private, Ltd, being licensed for the supply of power in the town of Pratapgarh.

In 1961 most of the industrial establishments were operated without electricity, of all establishments 44.1 per cent in rural areas and 16.7 per cent in urban areas used electricity. Electricity was used in only 2 rural and 21 urban industrial establishments. Within a decade power was available to a larger number of industries in the district.

There were 30 industrial consumers in the town of Pratapgarh in 1970-71, consuming 15,05,439 units of power in the same period.

Rural Electrification—There are 2,195 villages in the district, of which only 30 villages were electrified by the end of the Third Five-year Plan. However, the pace of rural electrification was considerably accelerated in 1971, with the result that in April, 1972 as many as 313 villages were electrified. These villages comprise only 14.2 per cent of the total number of villages in the district. It is proposed to electrify 16.8 per cent of the villages of the district by the end of the Fourth Five-year Plan.

Future Plans—A detailed load survey of Uttar Pradesh was carried out by the Load Survey Directorate of the Central Water and Power Commission, Government of India in 1971. The Survey has revealed that the power requirements of the district will be about 14.00 MW. by the end of the Fourth Five-year Plan. To meet the increasing demand for power, a number of steps have been taken.

Small-scale Industries

A small-scale industry as defined at present has a maximum investment of Rs 7,50,000 and employs 50 persons or less. The following statement gives the number of registered factories in the district in the decade 1951-60.

Year	Number of registered factories
1951	—
1952	2
1953	1
1955	—
1956	—
1957	1
1958	1
1959	1
1960	—

The statement does not include the unregistered factories, which had been increasing at a greater rate than the registered ones.

In 1971-72 there were 124 small-scale industrial units, representing 2.3 per cent of the total number of industrial units in the district. Most of them are located at Pratapgarh. The employment potential of the small-scale industries is low. In 1972 only 609 persons were employed in the small-scale industries, which formed only 5.3 per cent of the total number of persons employed in all the industries in the district.

The total investment in all the small-scale industrial units was Rs 23,35,000 in 1971-72, which represented 34.4 per cent of the total investment in all the industries in the district. Maximum investment per unit is in cold storages which was Rs 4,66,600 per unit in 1971-72. On the other hand minimum investment per unit was Rs 5,000. This group is represented by 30 furniture making units and 5 leather and leather goods producing units. Agricultural implements, furniture, lime, leather goods, fountain-pens, optical frames, telephone bulbs, soap, cloth and hosiery, and biscuits are produced in the small-scale units. In addition potatoes are preserved in the cold storages and cloth is printed in one unit. The value of production was Rs 18,55,000 in 1971-72 which represented 14.1 per cent of the total industrial production in the district. A brief account of each industry follows.

General Engineering—Agricultural implements are manufactured and motor vehicles repaired in 18 units, which are located at Pratapgarh, Kunda and Patti. Implements such as buckets, ploughs, threshers, sugar-cane crusher are produced, which find a ready market in the villages of the district. The industry was first established in 1950 at Pratapgarh, and new industrial units were established in the sixties at Kunda and Patti. In the beginning the industry was mainly engaged in the repair of agricultural implements, but with the availability of electricity, threshers, buckets, ploughs and iron pans are being produced. On the average one unit employs 4 persons and 72 persons were engaged in the industry in 1971-72. Iron and steel are imported from Calcutta and Kanpur, and the goods produced are sold locally.

Furniture—Wooden structures for buildings are produced in 30 units, which are situated at Pratapgarh, Kunda and Patti. About 120 persons were employed in the trade in 1971-72 and the goods produced are sold in the district.

Saw-mills—Sawn-timber is produced in 25 units, which are situated at Pratapgarh, Kunda and Patti. This is an old industry of the district and about 100 persons are employed in it. Sawn-timber is sold in the district.

Lime—Lime from *kankar* is produced in four units, which are located at Pratapgarh. This is an old industry of the district, but the economic difficulties have reduced it to a great extent. The lime produced here was in great demand in the past, as it was used as cement in the construction of buildings. As the supply of cement increased, the demand for the lime decreased. However, 16 persons were engaged in the trade in 1971-72.

Kankar is mixed with *surkhi* (crushed fine pieces of bricks) and crushed in crushers operated by power.

Soap—Washing soap is produced in three units at Pratapgarh. The industry was established after 1960 and it provided employment to 15 persons in 1971-72. The raw materials, i. e., caustic soda and oil are imported from Allahabad.

Leather Goods—Footwear, shoes and *chappals* (slippers) are produced in five units at Pratapgarh. Tanned leather is used as raw material. It is imported from Allahabad. Each unit employs four persons.

Telephone Bulbs The industry was established at Pratapgarh in 1970. At present one unit is engaged in the trade, employing 12 persons, glass tubes and filaments are imported from Calcutta. The telephone bulbs are exported to Allahabad.

Optical Frames and Fountain-pens—These articles are made from plastic sheets and rubber tubes. Three units are engaged in the production of optical frames, while fountain-pens are produced in one unit. About 10 persons are engaged in the former trade while only four persons man the later. These industries were established in the sixties of this century and their products are sold in the district.

Tobacco—Tobacco is grown in large quantities in the district. However only two units produce edible and smoking tobacco from tobacco leaves. The trade employed 30 persons in 1971-72.

Bakeries and Cold Storages—There are three bakeries located at Pratapgarh, which produce biscuits. As many as 12 persons were employed in the trade in 1971-72. The trade was first established in 1950.

Three cold storages were established in the district after 1965. At present potatoes are stored in these storages, and they had provided employment to 100 persons in 1971-72.

Hosiery, Cloth and Cloth Printing—Hosiery goods are produced in five units at Pratapgarh, and each unit employs four persons. Cloth is produced in 18 units, which are located at Pratapgarh, Patti and Kunda. These units use power-looms and 72 persons were employed in the operation of these looms in 1971-72. Cloth is printed in two units at Pratapgarh, which import dyes from Allahabad. Each unit employed three persons in 1971-72.

The following statement gives some details about the small-scale industries in the district in 1971-72 :

Industry	Total investment (in Rs)	Production		Raw materials used	
		Value (in Rs)	Names of goods produced	Value (in Rs)	Name
General engineering	2,00,000	3,00,000	Agricultural implements, repair of motor vehicles	1,50,000	Iron, steel, lubricants, spare parts
Furniture	1,50,000	2,00,000	Wooden doors, windows, cost	1,50,000	Timber, nails, etc.
Saw-mills	1,30,000	2,00,000	Sawn-timber	1,50,000	Timber
Lime	30,000	40,000	Lime	35,000	Kankar
Soap	20,000	30,000	Washing soap	25,000	Caustic soda, oil
Leather goods	25,000	50,000	Footwear	45,000	Tanned leather
Telephone bulbs	20,000	30,000	Telephone bulbs	12,000	Filaments, glass tubes
Optical frames	80,000	50,000	Optical frames	22,000	Plastic sheets, lenses
Fountain-pens	10,000	20,000	Fountain-pens	12,000	Plastic sheets
Tobacco	1,00,000	80,000	Tobacco	60,000	Tobacco leaves
Bakery	30,000	80,000	Biscuits	60,000	Fine wheat flour
Cold storages	14,00,000	4,00,000	Job-work (preservation)	3,50,000	Potatoes
Hosiery	30,000	60,000	Hosiery	40,000	Cotton-yarn
Power-looms	1,00,000	3,00,000	Cloth	2,00,000	Cotton-yarn
Cloth printing	10,000	15,000	Job-work (printing)	12,000	Dyes

Village and Cottage Industries

The village and cottage industries are traditional trades and they have been handed over from generation to generation. Cotton textiles, pottery, oil from oil-seeds, carpentry and metal goods, canvas and strings, footwear, baskets and blankets are the products of these industries which are manned and owned by particular sections of the village society. The following statement gives the castes or communities engaged in each trade, as indicated by census, 1961:

Trade	Caste or community	Total number of workers
Cotton textiles	Julaha	2,888
	Jariya	6
Silk textiles	Julaha	485
Leather footwear	Chamar	490
Basketry	Bansphor	2
	Kurmi	69
	Dharkar	197
Pottery	Kumhar	3,152
Woollen Blankets	Gadaria	42
Brass and Copperware	Thatera	4
	Kansera	8

In 1971-72 as many as 11,060 persons were employed in this sector, which comprised 94.7 per cent of the total number of persons employed in industrial production in the district. As regards investment and production, the village and cottage industries are again far ahead of the small-scale industries. Most of the units carry on production with the help of primitive tools and are run by manual power, with the consequence that production per unit is low. About Rs 44,62,000 was invested in the industries of the sector in 1971-72 which comprised 65.6 per cent of the total investment in all the industries of the district. The production in the same period was of the value of Rs 1,13,84,000 which constituted 85.9 per cent of the value of total production of industrial goods in the district. A brief account of each industry follows.

Handloom Cloth—Dhotis, saris, bed-sheets, *garha* and cloth for making shirts are produced at Derwa, Babuganj, Gopalganj, Katra, Pariawan, Kunda and a few other places. The industry suffers from being old and primitive and about one-third of the workers engaged in the trade are skilled. Cotton-yarn is imported from Kanpur and Delhi.

In 1956, handloom cloth worth Rs 15,00,000 was exported to Jaunpur, Allahabad and Sultanpur. In the sixties this export trade had decreased and the weavers of the district found themselves in difficulties due to decreasing supply of cotton-yarn. Many migrated to Kanpur and Ahmedabad. The situation improved in the seventies.

The total size of the village and cottage industries has increased, mainly due to this industry, which employed 2,339 handlooms, 2,000 charkas and provided employment to 9,000 persons in 1971-72. The extent to which this industry dominates the scene is evident from the fact that out of a total of 5,569 village and cottage units 4,339 belonged to this trade in 1971-72. In the same period 11,060 persons were employed in the village and cottage industries of the district, of which 9,000 were weavers and spinners.

Canvas and Strings—Production of canvas from strings of sunn-hemp is an old industry of the district. The industry is concentrated at Antu Jageshwarganj, Chilbila, Mahuli and Kohhdour. People belonging to the Kurmi caste are employed in the trade. However, the sheets and bags made of Jute strings, and manufactured in factories, have hard-hit this industry, which appears to be struggling for survival. Canvas is exported to Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Punjab and Delhi.

Strings of sunn-hemp are spun in all the areas where sunn-hemp is grown. About 850 gm. of strings are produced from a kilogram of sunn-hemp. Aged women and children are engaged in this work and even the children who take out cattle for grazing are seen busy in the spinning of strings. Strings are used in the weaving of canvas.

Ropes—Ropes of *moonj* fibre are produced mainly in tahsil Kunda. The centres of trade are Gurni, Koraili, Maudari, Bauman, Dilerganj and Shahpur. *Moonj* is available on the banks of river Ganga and in the ponds. On the average 2,176 quintals of *moonj* is consumed annually in the production of ropes. In 1956 a worker engaged in this trade could earn Rs 15 to Rs 20 per month. However at present the trade appears to be undergoing considerable economic hardship, as its market has declined.

Blankets—Blankets of wool are produced at Pirnagar, Harnamganj, Pariawan, Kasuapur, Parisai and Pamapur. About 30 per cent of the sheep of the district are used for collecting wool for the industry. The blankets are sold in the district. The quality of wool of the local sheep is poor and the technique of production is primitive. The industry needs to be modernised, then only it can produce good-quality blankets, which can be sold in other districts.

Ready-made Garments—Ready-made garments, have certain advantages. The botheration involved in buying and tailoring of cloth is removed and if the garments are not very expensive, customers are tempted to buy them.

The industry came into vogue in 1960, with the establishment of an unit at Pratapgarh. At present there are 15 such units employing 30 persons.

Basketry—Basketry is mainly practised in the villages of the district. However the trade appears to be on the decline due to better-built baskets imported from Allahabad. In 1961 about 120 families were engaged in basketry. It had been estimated that only 46 families were in the field in 1971-72. About 100 persons are employed in the industry. In the past bamboo and *moonj* baskets were produced, but at present only bamboo baskets are produced. These baskets excel in usefulness but lack in finish and craftsmanship. *Dolchi*, *dalia*, *topa* and *gagra* are some of the popular types made in the district.

Pottery and Toys—*Handias* (pitchers), *surahis* (pitchers with long necks), *kulahars* (cups), and *nads* of different sizes are produced in the district. About 109 families are producing pottery for sale and a total of 300 persons were engaged in the trade.

Toys of clay are made by 80 families and sold in the fairs of the district. As many as 160 persons were employed in the trade in 1971-72. Clay is available locally. Instruments used are simple, being *mugri* (hammer) and *chak* (spinning wheel). The potter using his hands shapes the clay into different types of pots and toys on the spinning wheel.

Oil—Oil from oil-seeds is produced in 115 units, which employed 230 persons in 1971-72. Crushers are used, which are generally operated by bullocks. Some of the units use modern crushers operated by electricity. Mustard-oil from mustard seed is produced in the majority of the units.

Carpentry—There were 300 carpenters belonging to 150 units in 1971-72 in the district. Wood is available in the district and *chaukhats* doors, windows, wheels for bullock-carts, chairs etc., are produced by the carpenters. A large number of them use modern saws and other instruments.

Smithy—Iron and brass buckets, pitchers, *sarautas* (nut-cutters) and implements like sickle and hammers are manufactured in 160 units which were manned by 230 blacksmiths in 1971-72.

Footwear—Shoes, leather bags (*mot*) and slippers are manufactured in 170 units, which were manned by 220 cobblers in 1971-72. They use tanned leather which is generally imported from Allahabad. The footwear although durable, lack in finish and craftsmanship.

Other Industries—Carved stones, toys made of paper, ink and candles are also produced in the district. Stones, are imported from Mirzapur, while solid ink, paper and wax are imported from Allahabad.

The number of persons employed in the stone work and making of ink, paper toys and candles was 50, 10, 10 and 20 respectively in 1971-72.

The following statement gives some details about the village and cottage industries of the district in 1971-72 :

Name of industry	Total investment (in Rs)	Production		Raw materials used	
		Value (in Rs)	Goods Produced	Value (in Rs)	Name
1	2	3	4	5	6
Handloom cloth	37,88,000	1,08,00,000	Dhotis, saris, covers, cloth	90,00,000	Cotton-yarn
Canvas	65,000	28,000	Canvas	20,000	Sunn-hemp
Rope making	80,000	70,000	Ropes	60,000	<i>Moonj</i>
Blankets	1,00,000	65,000	Blankets	50,000	Wool
Basketry	46,000	39,000	Baskets	30,000	Bamboo
Pottery	20,000	18,000	Pottery	10,000	Clay
Oil	90,000	28,000	Oil	20,000	Oil-seeds
Carpentry	1,00,000	1,00,000	Windows, doors, bullock-carts, wheels, etc.	80,000	Wood and nails

[Continued

1	2	3	4	5	6
Smithy	1,00,000	1,00,006	Buckets, pitchers, implements	90,000	Iron and brass
Footwear	80,000	90,000	Footwear, leather bags	60,000	Tanned leather
Ink	6,000	6,000	Ink	4,000	Solid ink
Candles	5,000	7,000	Candles	3,000	Wax
Stonework	20,000	17,000	Job-work	10,000	Stones
Ready-made garments	15,000	12,000	Garments	8,000	Cloth
Paper toys	3,000	2,000	Toys	1,000	Paper, dyes

Aid to Industries

The State government provided financial aid to entrepreneurs, who establish or expand, renovate or modernise their industries. Pratapgarh, which is one of the economically backward districts of the State, enjoys certain concessions. A loan can be repaid in 15 years and the rate of interest varies from 7 to 7½ per cent per annum. The first instalment of repayments commences after 1 to 2 years, which can be extended up to 3 to 4 years. The following statement gives the amounts of loans advanced by State government from 1965-66 to 1967-68:

Year	No. of industrial units receiving the loan	Amount disbursed (in Rs)
1965-66	40	1,32,500
1966-67	31	1,05,500
1967-68	2	7,000
Total	73	2,45,000

The Uttar Pradesh Financial Corporation, Kanpur also extends financial assistance to industrial concerns on its own behalf and on behalf of the State government. Its own plan of disbursement is known as the corporation loan scheme, while the loans are advanced on behalf of the State government under the liberalised loans scheme and ordinary loan scheme. Under the former scheme loans are advanced at reduced rates of interest and for longer periods, extending up to 15 years. The U. P. Financial Corporation advanced Rs 15,000 to one small-scale industrial unit under the liberalised

loans scheme and Rs 3,000 to another unit under the ordinary loan scheme in 1970-71.

Industrial Potential

The district is served by Northern Railway, which covers a distance of 105 km. in the district. It is connected with important centres like Calcutta, Patna, Allahabad and Varanasi in the east, Amritsar, Delhi, Kanpur and Lucknow in the west, while the other important centres like Madras, Bombay, Bangalore and Bhopal are also linked with the district by the Northern Railway. There are 15 railway stations in the district. The main commodities loaded from the district are *aona*, mangoes and softwood. Commodities unloaded are food-grains, salt, sugar, coal, iron, machinery, cement, fertilizers and consumer goods.

The net-work of roads connects the district with all important places within and outside the district. The total length of metalled roads in the district was about 400 km. in 1972. A large number of trucks are available for the transportation of goods. Trucks are generally used for quick transportation and transport of perishable commodities. For refuelling of vehicles, petrol pumps are spread all over the trunk roads in the district. With the development of communications in the Fifth Five-year Plan, the district can afford to provide a suitable net-work of roads and railways, which help in the expansion of industrial sector trade and commerce.

A detailed load (power) survey of the district was carried out by the Load Survey Directorate, of the Central Water and Power Commission, Government of India in 1971-72. According to this survey the power demand of the district Pratapgarh was anticipated at 14.00 MW. by the end of the Fourth Five-year Plan. To meet the growing demand for electricity, it is proposed to construct a substation of 1,500 KV. capacity at Mairani, in the Fifth Five-year Plan period. It will be supplemented by laying 58 km. of 33 KV. lines. In 1972 there were six substations and 229 km. of 33 KV. lines in the district.

In the expanding economy, markets which create demand for the goods produced, and also provide raw materials and machinery for industrialisation are significant factors of the economy. Infra-structure of the district provides it with a number of internal and external markets. The external markets near the district are situated at Varanasi, Allahabad, Rae Bareilly, Kanpur, Jaunpur and Sultanpur. While the internal major markets are located at Kunda, Patti and Pratapgarh. Markets by creating expanding demand provide favourable climate for demand-based industries, and a number of such industries can be established in the district.

A large number of weavers of the district have migrated to Bombay, Ahmedabad and Kanpur, because they could not establish and maintain industrial units in the district. A fair proportion of these weavers are printers. They are eager to work in their villages, provided help in the form of capital and raw materials is made available to them. There is considerable demand for printed quilts and *lihafs*. Tahsil Kunda can be selected for this purpose.

Another old industry, which is slowly drifting towards extinction is the manufacture of woollen blankets. Kunda was the main centre of this trade in the past. It is estimated that about 450 quintals of wool is available annually in the district. Most of it is exported to Kanpur. Lack of modernisation is the most relevant factor, which has affected this industry to a great extent. Modern handlooms and wool of quality can be made available to the weavers, who can produce woollen blankets of superior quality.

There is also considerable scope for the expansion of canvas and strings making industries. The strings are made from sunn-hemp which are woven into canvas. The main competition faced has been coming from the jute industry strings and bags of jute have slowly but steadily removed the canvas products and sunn-hemp strings from the markets. Government should buy canvas and sunn-hemp strings on a large-scale to save this industry from extinction.

Tanning of hides is still in vogue but the methods are as old as the industry. The need is the adoption of modern methods of tanning, which will ensure the production of such tanned leather that can be sold in the markets.

Khandsari sugar is in great demand in the district and in the adjoining districts of Allahabad, Rae Bareli and Sultanpur. Jaggery (*gur*) is produced in a large number of villages. Suitable units can be established in some villages, which can pool the jaggery of the area and convert it into *khandsari* sugar. Government can come forward and provide technical knowledge, modern appliances and capital for the industry. Oil-seeds, in particular mustard is produced in large quantities in the district, but most of it is exported to other districts. Oil can be produced in small-scale units which can be established in the tahsil headquarters. Power-expellers are available in these places, and capital can be made available by the U. P. Financial Corporation, Kanpur.

Aona, guavas and mangoes are grown in large quantities in the district. Jelly and Jam can be produced from these fruits. *Aona*, alone can form raw material for the production of *cona* oil, and

chavan prash (Tonic for good health). The following statement gives the quantities of important raw materials available in the district.

Raw material	Quantity available per annum (average)
<i>Aona</i>	3,500 tonnes
Guavas	6,600 „
Mangoes	7,500 „
Sunn-hemp	50,740 quintals
Hides and skins	32,000 (number)
Wool	400 quintals



CHAPTER VI

BANKING, TRADE AND COMMERCE

BANKING AND FINANCE

The region covered by the present district of Pratapgarh had flourishing internal trade and also some trade with the adjoining districts in the past. People kept deposits of money with Srenis (guilds) with a direction that the interest accruing therefrom was to be devoted to specific purposes every year.¹ These 'Srenis', however, disappeared by the mediaeval period.

In the mediaeval period the business of dealing in money was highly developed throughout India, and travellers noticed the presence of expert money-dealers in all centres of trade.² In order to realise the conditions in which business was carried on, it may be assumed that the coins were not at this period regarded as fixed standards of value, but rather as a form of merchandise, of which the equivalent in other commodities depended upon the weight and quantity of coins tendered. It was a kind of barter, and the merchant knew that the other party to the bargain would usually accept the money, but the bargain would be completed only after determining the amount of metal contained in the coins. This method of business was cumbrous and inconvenient, but the merchants of the sixteenth century did not look upon it in the same light.³

Money was always available with the merchants, who were eager to invest in industries and trade. Merchants, who were very rich, were known as *Jagat Seths*, and even the government sometimes borrowed from them. Artisans were independent but with scanty resources. They were financed by merchants and middlemen who did not fail to exploit them. The middlemen in particular left the artisans no margin of profit with which to meet periods of scarcity and distress.⁴ Akbar abolished many taxes levied on artisans but the local officials defied emperors' orders. With the passage of time, in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, the financial control of the middlemen and merchants increased and the artisans migrated under economic stress from one place to other.⁵ Treasuries in the mediaeval

1. Majumdar, R. C. : *Ancient India*, (Patna, 1964), p. 216

2. Moreland, W. H. : *India at the Death of Akbar*, (Delhi, 1962), p. 55

3. *Ibid*, p. 55.

4. Edwards, S. M. and Garrett, H.L.O. : *Mughal Rule in India*, p. 182

5. *Ibid.*, p. 182

period were many but in a bad state. Akbar introduced many reforms and the state treasuries were put under responsible officers. The district received its supply of coins from a mint at Jaunpur. The main function of a treasury was to collect state dues and incur expenditure on behalf of the state. In the beginning of their rule the British also depended on the treasuries to meet the financial requirements of the government.

There were 33,138 *bantias* in the district in 1901, majority being petty traders and money-lenders. Money was also lent by talukdars, many of them had procured landed property by mortgaging the lands of their debtors. The average rate of interest in mortgages of real property ranged from 9 to 18 per cent and lower rates could be obtained only in exceptional cases. In petty transaction, the rate of interest was as high as an anna in a rupee for a month but the creditor had to take considerable risk.

An important effort was the opening of twelve village banks on a co-operative basis in 1901. The co-operative movement introduced by 1904, gathered momentum necessitating the establishment of central banking institution and the Central Co-operative Bank was established at Pratapgarh on February 24, 1913.

Rural Indebtedness—The condition of the people at large appeared to be good in the beginning of this century in spite of pressure of population on land. The Kurmis, the low caste neighbours of the Brahmanas and Rajputs were in the best condition. One factor that showed the general prosperity of the tenants was that they could always pay their rents even in bad years. In 1894, for instance, the Rabi harvest was spoilt by heavy rains, but the farmers did not apply for government advances of grain. The following Rabi season was again a partial failure, even then a small sum was distributed to the very poor. In general, the cheerfulness, intelligence and law-abiding spirit of the people testified to their material prosperity, and their standard of living further proved that they were not poverty stricken. The lower castes readily availed themselves of opportunities of increasing their resources by work other than agriculture. They were employed in the construction of roads, railways, and other works. The higher castes were restrained by their pride from such pursuits but large numbers of Brahmanas and Rajputs joined the army and the police. All these works helped to increase the incomes of the people, although it was not possible to say to what extent they were assisted by cash remittances from outside.

In the late twenties and up to 1932 the economic depression, which was a world-wide economic phenomena influenced the economic condition of the agriculturists considerably. Falling prices led to the

fall in incomes and the people with smaller holdings were very hard-hit. They found it difficult to repay their debts. They formed a large proportion of the land-holding community, and their general condition was one of struggling poverty.

The high prices which agricultural produce fetched during the period of the Second World War (1939—45) gave good monetary returns to the agriculturist but the receipts were substantially set off by the high prices which had to be paid by them for items like clothes, live-stocks, and implements. The prices of agricultural products have, in later years, continued to rise, increasing the purchasing capacity of the agriculturists and raising their standard of living. As there has also been a considerable increase in population in the district, having been 13.14 per cent in the decade 1951—61 and 12.8 per cent in the decade 1961—71, much of the advantage of the higher prices of agriculture produce had been neutralised. Landless labourers and cultivators with small holdings are still generally in debt.

Debt-relief Legislation

The government made attempts to regulate the terms and conditions of money-lending through legislation. The Usurious Loans Act, 1918, authorised the courts, when they found that the interest was excessive and the transaction between the parties substantially unfair, to reopen the transaction and to relieve the debtor of all liability in respect of any excessive interest. By an amendment of 1926, the Act was made applicable to all parties seeking relief from mortgage. An amendment effected in 1934, made the Act applicable generally to all debtors and debts and it also provides definite limits beyond which the rate of interest should be deemed to be 'excessive'.

The United Provinces Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1934, followed the severe economic depression of the thirties. It gave some measure of relief to agriculturists as it provided *inter alia* for payment of debts in instalments at a low rate of interest. The U. P. Temporary Postponement of Execution of Decrees Act, 1937, provided for unconditional stay of proceedings for the execution of decrees against tenants and those proprietors, whose land revenue did not exceed Rs 1,000 a year.

The United Provinces Debt Redemption Act, 1940, provided further relief from indebtedness to agriculturists and workmen. It applied to suits and decrees against indebted agriculturists whose rent and ten times of whose local rate did not in the aggregate exceed Rs 1,000 and against certain categories of workmen. It required the accounting of interest at low rates and protected the person and

property of the debtors from being proceeded against in execution of decrees.

Government Loans—It has been a tradition to provide funds to the agriculturists in distress and the British government also followed suit and loans (*taqavi*) are advanced to the agriculturists since 1886. However, with the attainment of independence in 1947, it has been the policy of the government to advance loans not only for distress, but for the over all development of the agricultural economy.

The following statement gives the value of loans advanced in the last five years :

Year	For distress	For Agricultural development	For construction of apartments
1968-69	2,51,114	72,200	—
1969-70	1,37,400	40,600	47,000
1970-71	6,29,000	3,600	2,08,000
1971-72	2,08,137	5,41,200	25,65,000
1972-73	2,15,000	8, 2,114	—

In addition Rs 7,86,636 were advanced in 1971-72 for providing educational facilities to the agriculturists.

Role of Private Money-lenders and Financiers

In spite of the services rendered by commercial banks in the urban sector of the district, private credit is still provided by the money-lenders. The professional money-lender dominated the scene till the fifties. However, in the sixties the agriculturist money-lender has come to the fore by providing about 30 per cent of the credit requirements of the farmer. Agriculturist money-lender belongs to the village and he is generally a well-to-do agriculturist. Some of the professional money-lenders have also migrated to the urban centres, where they lend money to the working class and combine trading with money-lending. Some of them, who were landlords earlier, resumed the cultivation of the land in the wake of the land reform measures and became agriculturist money-lenders from professional money-lenders.

The securities provided by the debtors are personal security, guarantee by third party, mortgage of immovable property, the security of bullion and ornaments, and the security of crops and shares.

Money-lending which was limited in the urban centres in the forties and early fifties now appears to be a developed profession in these areas. In spite of the restrictions on money-lending, the domestic servant, the casual labour, the factory worker and even clerks and peons working in the offices flock to the money-lender to get loans, whenever they need. The urban money-lender generally does not press for a security and therefore charges exorbitant rates of interest varying from 20 to 40 per cent per annum.

Co-operative Movement

The first agricultural co-operatives were formed in the district in 1904. However, the co-operative movement has gathered momentum since 1947.

The following statement gives the growth of the co-operative movement since the sixties of this century :

Year	No. of agricultural co-operatives	Membership	Amount advanced to agriculturists (in Rs)	Rate of interest ((in per cent per annum)	Profit (in Rs)
1960-61	1,838	80,756	47,23,117	9	2,60,429
1970-71	587	1,21,216	90,63,083	10	14,73,397
1971-72	587	1,31,681	56,03,359	10	16,76,521
1972-73	587	1,72,000	1,09,73,000	10	—

The number of co-operative societies decreased after 1961, as the small societies were amalgamated to form larger societies. The movement has been steadily growing in the district as the membership has more than doubled since 1961. Economic soundness of the co-operative movement is also apparent from the figures indicating the annual growth of profit of the societies.

Co-operative Banks— The Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd, was established at Pratapgarh on February 24, 1913. The bank finances the co-operative institutions of the district and also provides banking facilities to its members. The following statement shows the economic progress of the bank :

Item	1970-71	1971-72
Share capital	30,39,207	35,83,834
Deposits (in Rs)	67,26,593	85,19,828
Loans advanced (in Rs)	77,90,044	1,14,19,535
Rate of interest (per cent per annum)	7½ to 12½	7½ to 8
Profit (in Rs)	7,81,453	9,17,626
Over dues (in Rs)	46,90,021	54,03,300

The Land Development Bank, Ltd, was established at Pratapgarh in 1964-65. The bank opened two branches, one each at Kunda and Patti in 1970-71. The bank advances loan to agriculturists for investment in agricultural operations. It charges interest at 8.75 per cent per annum and also gives 50 paise rebate for every Rs 100 repaid in time. Although the overdues of the bank amounted to Rs 3,13,600 in 1971-72, it also earned a profit of Rs 46,672 in the same year. The following statement shows the operations of the bank in 1968-69 and in 1971-72 :

Item	1968-69	1971-72
Membership	170	7,089
Share capital (in Rs)	15,000	6,62,104
Loan advanced (in Rs)	1,42,000	1,04,32,707
Purpose of loans	For installing pumping sets and tube-wells	

District Co-operative Development Federation—The Federation was established in 1948, in the wake of rising prices of consumer goods. It used to provide a large number of commodities, like cement, fertilizers, etc., in the beginning and in the sixties, but of the late its functions have been curtailed. It has been selling sugar and cloth in the last two years. The following statement gives some facts about the district Co-operative Development Federation, Pratapgarh :

Item	1970-71	1971-72
Membership	61	61
Share capital (in Rs)	9,745	9,745
Goods sold (sugar and clothes in Rs)	3,27,524	1,99,485
Profit (in Rs)	30,244	22,670

Commercial Banks

Commercial banking came very late to the district. Hindustan Commercial Bank was the first bank to open its branch on September 1, 1944. No other commercial bank followed till November 11, 1957 when the State Bank of India opened its branch. By 1969 the number of commercial bank branches had increased to five with rates to population as 3,02,000 per bank. At present there are eight branches of four commercial banks (one branch per 1,78,000 population) at following places :

Name of Commercial Bank	Location
State Bank of India	Kunda Lalganj Patti Pratapgarh
Bank of Baroda	Antu Pratapgarh
Benares State Bank, Ltd	Pratapgarh
Hindustan Commercial Bank, Ltd	Pratapgarh

The banking pattern of the commercial banks has shown definite trends. The deposits and advances have been growing, but the rate of growth of deposits has been many times that of advances. The following statement gives the deposits and advances in some selected years :

Date on which a survey made	Deposits (in Rs)	Per capita deposits (in Rs)	Advance (in Rs)	Per capita advances (in Rs)
1.12.67	76,00,000	5.30	6,00,000	0.40
31.12.68	95,00,000	6.57	8,00,000	0.55
Last friday of June, 1972	2,55,00,000	17.90	14,00,000	0.90

The commercial banks have advanced loans generally to urban traders and businessmen. The advances to the industries and agriculture have been relatively less. But with the opening of new branches in the rural areas, more money is likely to flow to the agriculturists. Bank of Baroda, which is the lead bank of the district has made plans to finance the growing industries of the district. A survey of the various requirements of the district was made by the bank in 1970.

National Savings Organisation

The post-office savings bank scheme has been in vogue from the beginning of the twentieth century. Many other schemes followed it, with the object to tap the savings of those who generally do not keep their savings in the banks. The small savings schemes inculcate the habit of thrift in people and they also make funds available for investment in Five-year Plans. The Chinese aggression

in 1962 saw the introduction of schemes of defence deposits and the national defence certificates to raise funds for the defence of the country.

In 1970-71, there were 143 post-offices and branch offices with savings banks facilities, in the district. The following statement gives the number of accounts opened and their values in the district :

Scheme	No. of accounts (in 1971)	Value in December, 1971 (in Rs)
Savings Bank	5,733	12,37,000
Cumulative Time Deposits	959	2,40,000
Recurring Deposits	872	17,49,000
National Savings Certificates	362	5,57,000
Fixed Deposits	10	5,000
Total	7,876	37,88,000

Life Insurance

The Life Insurance Corporation of India established an office at Sultanpur in 1960. This office looks after the life insurance business in district Pratapgarh. As many as 8 development officers are engaged in this work. These development officers are assisted by 126 insurance agents.

There has been remarkable rise in life insurance business in recent years. The following statement gives the life insurance business procured in the district in the period 1968 to 1972 :

Year	Life insurance business procured (in Rs)	Variation (per cent)
1968-69	56,61,000	—
1969-70	73,50,000	29.8
1970-71	94,00,000	27.8
1971-72	1,13,16,000	20.3

The per capita insurance for the district was estimated at Rs 5 in 1969-70.

Currency and Coinage

The weight of the earliest coins was based on the system laid down in the *Manu-Samhita*. Its unit was the *rati* or gunja berry weighing approximately 1.33 grains. The silver *purana* or *dharana* of 32 *ratīs*, and of the copper *karshapana* of 80 *ratīs*, and their various multiples and subdivisions have been discovered all-over India.

In the medieval period the management of the currency and mints, and provision of treasuries were important features of administration. Even since 1330, the coinage of northern India had been in a chaotic state, when Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq initiated his currency of copper tokens. Sher Shah made efforts to reform the system and introduced a silver rupee of 175—178 grains and the copper dam. Akbar introduced his reforms in December, 1577¹ by appointing Khwaja Abdus Samad of Shiraz, an eminent painter and calligrapher, to be in the charge of imperial mint at Delhi. He also replaced minor officials called *chaudhuri* (foreman) by important imperial officials. The other staff posted at each mint comprised a *daroga* (inspector), *mushrif* (keeper of daily accounts), a merchant who purchased gold, silver and copper for mint, a weighman, a smith and plate-maker. The chief silver coin was the rupee of 172.5 grains, which was equal to 2 shillings and three pence sterling. It was roughly equivalent to six British India rupees of 1914. Of the copper coins, the chief was dam, also called *paisa* or *fulus*. A dam weighed 323.5 grains and was divided into 25 *jitals*. Forty dams made a rupee.

The British issued their own rupees, and a rupee was further divided into 16 annas, and an anna into 12 pies or 4 *paisa*. The Reserve Bank of India, which controls the issue of currency and coinage was established in April, 1935. It functions now as a central bank, and acts as note issuing authority, bankers' bank and banker to government.

The decimal system of coinage was introduced on October 1, 1958. The rupee has been divided into 100 paise. There are coins of 1 paise, 2 paise, 3 paise, 5 paise, 10 paise, 20 paise, 25 paise and 50 paise in circulation. However, the old coin of 8 annas are still in vogue in the district.

The currency of India consists of one rupee notes and coins, issued by the Government of India, and bank notes issued by the Reserve Bank of India, the distribution only by the Reserve Bank of India as the agent of the Central Government. In October, 1969, a limited number of ten rupee Mahatma Gandhi Centenary silver coins were issued.

¹ Edwards, S.M.; Garret, H.L.O. : *Mughal Rule in India*, p. 149

The Reserve Bank of India has issued notes of the denominations of rupees two, five, ten, twenty, one hundred, one thousand, five thousand, and ten thousand. Currency and coinage are made available in the district through a branch of the Reserve Bank of India at Kanpur. This branch feeds the four branches of State Bank of India in the district, located at Pratapgarh, Patti, Lalganj and Kunda. Each bank is provided with a currency chest,¹ and is responsible for its security.

TRADE AND COMMERCE

The trade of the district was never of any importance with the exception of the trade in food-grains. Before the construction of the railway in 1893, even this trade was limited. In 1873, the estimated amount of food-grains exported was about 3,00,000 maunds (1,20,000 quintals) and this was carried along the roads or across the Ganga to the railway stations on the East Indian Railway in district Allahabad. It was estimated that about 6,00,000 maunds (2,40,000 quintals) of food-grains were exported annually after the construction of the railway. It also caused the establishment of big markets near the railway stations. The other principal articles of export were oil-seeds, opium, fabrics of sunn-hemp, hides, horns and bones, the latter three finding their way to European markets. The principal imports were salt, cotton fabrics, sugar, metals and hardware. The Europeans residing in the district used to import fabrics from England.

In the wake of the First World War (1914-18), the trade of the district decreased, which was revived after the war. In 1922, there were six exporters of hides and skins at Pratapgarh. The other items of export were food-grains, glass bangles, and canvas. The exports found their way to the adjoining districts of Allahabad, Sahauapur, Jaunpur, Rae Bareilly and Rampur.

The economic depression prevailing in the period 1929-33 had its natural impact on prices, incomes and trade. The investments in industry and trade slumped as the prices fell and returns declined. The economy of the district showed signs of revival after 1935 and in the wake of the Second World War (1939-45), the prices rose and the trend has continued since then.

With the development of roads and other means of communications after 1950, the trade increased. But the export of food-grains was replaced by the greater export of bones and skins, mangoes, sunn-hemp, canvas, strings, oil-seeds and *amla*. The following statement gives the quantities of export of commodities in 1956:

1. Currency chest is a receptacle in which stocks of new or reusable notes are stored along with rupee coins.

Commodities	Export (in quintals)
Sunn-hemp	997.80
<i>Mahua</i> seed	7,446.80
Mangoes	6,844.00
Oil-seeds	5,087.60
<i>Aonla</i>	4,000.00
Bones	4,000.00

The other items of export were canvas, mats, strings, baskets, leather, potatoes and wool. While neem seed, canvas, sunn-hemp, strings, oil-seeds, *mahua* seeds and *aonla* were exported to distant places like Calcutta, Punjab and Rajasthan, the other commodities were sent to the other districts of Uttar Pradesh. The import pattern of the district comprised mainly construction materials, salt, food-grains, sugar, cloth and general merchandise. Salt was imported from Bombay, cement and lime from Madhya Pradesh and cloth from Kanpur and Ahmedabad. The other items were imported from Kanpur, Allahabad and other districts of Uttar Pradesh.

In the census of 1961 it was estimated that about 11,747 persons were engaged in trade and commerce in the district. The following is the break-up of this figure :

No. of persons engaged in wholesale trade	144
No. of persons engaged in retail trade	11,532
No. of persons engaged in miscellaneous trade and commerce	71
Total	11,747

Exports—The district is deficit in food-grains, and therefore the export items comprise mustard seed, sunn-hemp, *aonla*, *ban* from *moonj*, *sutli* from sunn-hemp. The exports find their way to Kanpur and Calcutta.

Commodities	Quantity (in quintals)	Value (in Rs)
<i>Aonla</i>	4,000	2,00,000
Mustard seed	5,000	8,31,250
Sunn-hemp	1,000	1,50,000
<i>Sutli</i>	—	4,50,000

Imports—The district is deficit in food-grains and therefore they form the major portion of the total imports of the district. The food-grains are imported from Kanpur and Punjab, and sugar from Bareilly and Gorakhpur, as the following statement shows :

Commodities	Quantity (in quintals)	Value (in Rs)
Wheat	30,000	24,93,300
Cur(jaggery)	12,000	9,72,000
Potatoes	12,000	7,33,680
Barley	10,000	5,75,300
Rice	10,000	12,09,200
Gram	10,000	8,40,600
Mustard seed	8,000	13,30,000
Sugar	7,000	12,18,000
Peas	6,000	4,89,600
Bajra	5,000	3,44,500
Jowar	3,000	1,77,960
Vegetable	2,500	15,00,000
Ghee	—	—
Urd	2,000	2,77,600
Maize	1,000	52,420
Arhar dal	1,000	1,52,420
Moong	500	59,950
Linseed	300	49,011

Trade Centres

The Mack Andrewganj wholesale market was established in 1870, by the then deputy commissioner of the district, Mac Andrew. The extensive place where this market is held twice a week was a *nazul* land. People were offered free land to build their shops and residential houses. However, the area was considered unsuitable for habitation and only after 1885 some people moved to the locality, which thus assumed the status of a market. Thereafter the market began to develop and at present it is a focal point on the trade map of the district.

The market is distributing and assembling market. It feeds a large number of markets in the district and is also engaged in retail trade. Food-grains, potatoes, jaggery, mustard seed, sunn-hemp, and *alsi* are sold in the market. The other important wholesale market is located at Raniganj. It is the largest market for paddy in the district.

There is considerable turn over of agricultural commodities in Pratapgarh and Raniganj. The following statement gives the approximate quantities of agricultural commodities sold in the markets in 1971 :

Commodities	Sale in 1971 (in quintals)	
	Pratapgarh-Mac Andrewganj	Raniganj
Wheat	32,000	6,000
Rice	20,000	4,000
Potatoes	14,000	400
Jaggery	13,500	800
Mustard seed	13,000	2,000
Barley	12,800	3,000
Gram	11,000	2,500
Peas	7,700	3,000
<i>Bajra</i>	5,800	3,000
Jowar	3,400	3,600
<i>Urd</i>	2,750	3,000
<i>Arhar</i>	1,500	2,000
<i>Moong</i>	600	100
Maize	1,000	—
Sunn-hemp	1,000	—
<i>Alsi</i>	900	—
Paddy	—	10,000
<i>Bejhar</i>	—	1,800
Til	—	100

There are only a few towns in the district, and therefore the requirements of the people, in the matter of consumer goods, are generally supplied by the small local bazars, also known as *hats*. The markets are scattered all over the district, at which dealers of the neighbouring villages exhibit their wares. They are held twice a week and form local centres for trade in country produce.

The following statement gives the list of *hats* and bazars in the rural areas of the district :

Name of <i>hats</i> or bazar	Main items of business	Days on which held
1	2	3
TAHSIL KUNDA		
Behuganj	Cattle market	Tuesday, Sunday
Derwa	Cattle and grain market	Tuesday, Sunday
Kasnapur	Cattle market	Tuesday, Friday
Raniganj Kaithaula	Grain market	Wednesday, Saturday
TAHSIL PRATAPGARH		
Anu	Vegetables, grain	Thursday, Sunday
Atcha	Vegetables, grain	Monday, Friday
Babuganj	Vegetables, grain	Tuesday, Friday
Bishunatlganj	Vegetables, grain	Tuesday, Friday
Bhopia Mau	Vegetables, grain	Monday, Thursday
Chilbila	Vegetables, grain	Monday, Thursday
Garwara	Vegetables, grain, cattle	Tuesday, Saturday
Jagesi	Vegetables, grain	Tuesday, Friday
Kulbiour	Vegetables, grain, sheep and goats	Tuesday, Saturday
Kumbhi Aiba	Vegetables, grain	Monday, Thursday
Mandhata	Vegetables, grain	Thursday, Sunday
Mohanganj	Vegetables, grain	Thursday, Sunday
Pratapgarh	Vegetables, grain	Monday, Friday
Purabgaon	Vegetables, grain	Monday, Friday
Rehuwalalganj	Vegetables, grain	Tuesday, Saturday
Sahebganj	Vegetables, grain	Monday, Friday
Salehanpur (Hanumanganj)	Vegetables, grain	Wednesday, Sunday
Sangipur	Vegetables, grain	Thursday, Sunday
Sarai Nahar Rao	Vegetables, grain	Monday, Thursday
Sunderpur	Vegetables, grain	Wednesday, Sunday

[Continued.]

1	2	3
TAHSIL PATTI		
Dehupur	Cloth, grain	Tuesday, Friday
Kaneura	Cloth, grain	Wednesday, Sunday
Lachhipur	Grain	Wednesday, Saturday
Maheshganj Kadria	Cloth, grain	Tuesdays, Friday
Navera	Cloth, grain	Tuesday, Saturday
Ramapur	Cloth, grain	Monday, Friday
Raniganj	Cloth, grain	Tuesday, Friday
Sunausa	Cloth, grain	Wednesday, Saturday

Fairs

Practically all the fairs held in the district are of religious character and trade in fairs is of little importance. The most important fair in the district is associated with the bathing festival, which is held in Manikpur on a Kartik-Purnima in (November). A large number of pilgrims assemble at Manikpur to take bath in the Ganga. Cloth, utensils, agricultural implements, clay toys and sweetmeats are sold in this fair.

Other fairs which attract a large number of agriculturists, are held at Bhopia Mau in tahsil Pratapgarh and Raniganj in tahsil Patti in the months of Asvin (November). Cattle are brought here from Punjab and Haryana for sale.

Weights and Measures.

In the beginning of the twentieth century the measures of weight varied in different areas of the district. The common standard was the *panseri* of five local seers, which also varied from place to place. The unit was the *ganda* of four of the old copper coins known as *maddusahi* pice each of which weighed 270 grains, and *panseris* differed in the number of *gandas* they contained. In all parts of the district *panseris* of 24 and 26 *gandas* were found; while in the Pratapgarh and Kunda tahsils a common measure was the *panseri* of 28 *gandas*, which was roughly equal to 2 standard seers. Another *panseri* of 30 *gandas* was in vogue in Pratapgarh tahsil. In Patti tahsil a *panseri* of 32 *gandas* was in use which was equivalent to about 2 standard seers.

There were no standards of liquid measure in the first decade of this century. Liquids were sold by weight. Earthen pot used

in measuring milk or curd was called a *paua* or *adhsera*, according as it contained one fourth or one half of the standard seer. Similarly spirit was measured by Kalwars in brass pots called *adhsera* ($\frac{1}{2}$ seer), *paua dhpai* ($\frac{1}{8}$ of seer) and *chhataki* ($\frac{1}{16}$ of seer). Oil was measured in small quantities by the *bela*—the shell of the *bel* fruit, which contained from one to two *chhataks*, or by the *pari*, a shallow iron vessel of half the former capacity. The standards of length were (a mile) and the *goli*, the gun-shot. The bigha was also used, a bigha being a square area of which each side was 55 yards long. The *qadam* or pace was measured from the toe of the rear foot to the heel of the front foot. The *kosi* or double pace was equivalent to $2\frac{1}{2}$ *qadams* including the length of the feet. The *girah* was equivalent to one-sixteenth of a yard and was used in measuring cloth. In measuring area the standard bigha of 3,025 square yards was also in vogue throughout the district.

The metric system of weights and measures were introduced with effect from October 1, 1960.



CHAPTER VII

COMMUNICATIONS

At the opening of the seventeenth century, there were no metalled roads, though the main routes of land travel were clearly defined by avenues of tree and occasional rest houses, known as *sarais*, in which travellers and merchants could pass the night in comfort and comparative security within their walled enclosures.¹ In Northern India these routes were, in some cases at least suitable for wheeled traffic. The old imperial highway from Delhi to Allahabad was one such road which is now represented by the Rae Bareilly—Manikpur—Allahabad Road.

The British improved the roads and constructed some metalled roads after the annexation. In 1857, the district officers were directed to open out roads as rapidly as possible, and by 1870 there were no less than 342 miles (547.2 km.) of roads in the district. There were about 63 miles (100.8 km.) of metalled roads, which connect Pratapgarh with Allahabad, Faizabad, Rae Bareilly, Akbarpur, Gauriganj, Katra Gulab Singh, Raniganj and Kalakankar with Alapur. Approach roads, which were also metalled served the railway stations at Gaura and Dandupur. The main road of the district, which linked the district with Allahabad and Faizabad traversed the district from south to north for a distance of 23 miles (36.8 km.). Another important road was the Pratapgarh—Rae Bareilly, of which a length of 11 miles (17.6 km.) from Pratapgarh were metalled. In the period 1904 to 1914 the road, linking Rae Bareilly in the west and Badshahpur in district Jaunpur in the east, was metalled. The road passes diagonally through the middle of the district and is a part of the through Lucknow—Varanasi road.

Development of Roads

In the year 1947, the district had 264 km. of metalled roads, which by 1966 was about 400 km. In the period 1947 to 1966 as many as 13 new roads were constructed covering a total length of 136 km. The following is the list of these roads and the lengths constructed :

1. Moreland, W. II: *India at the Death of Akbar*, p. 6, (Delhi, 1962)

Road	Length in the district (in km.)
Allahabad—Unnao	40.00
Jethwara—Lal Gopal Ganj	33.9
Chanda—Patti	32.00
Jaunpur—Pratapgarh	26.3
Ghutni—Manikpur railway feeder road	9.6
Gaura railway station feeder	0.16
Kohandaur railway station feeder	0.52
Bishnathganj railway feeder	0.44
Road to level crossing no. 8	0.43
Pratapgarh railway station feeder	0.39
Pratapgarh railway goods shed feeder	0.27
Dandupur railway station feeder	0.16
Chilbila railway station feeder	2.4

The Public Works Department has also reconstructed about 94.9 km. of metalled roads, generally the roads have been widened and repaired. In the Fourth Five—year Plan period, a total length of 127.95 km. of metalled roads will be constructed. By the end of April 1973 metalled roads with a total length of 76.05 km. had been constructed.

The development of roads is still far behind the requirements which arise out of the area and population of the district. For every 1,000 of population there is 0.20 km. of metalled roads, and for every 100 square km. of area only 7.4 km. of roads in the district.

The Public Works Department, maintains a number of roads in the district. Most of these roads connect the various tahsils of the district and the following statement gives the list of such roads :

Road	Length (in km.)
Inter tahsil road	
Jaunpur—Pratapgarh	47.8
Lalganj—Kajakankar	39.8
Jethwara—Lalganj	29.0
Ghanda—Patti	16.17
Pratapgarh—Jethwara	15.00
Sagra—Sunderpur—Derwa	7.08
Katra Gulab Singh	6.40
Inter village road	
Kunda—Gotni	8.8
Gotni—Manikpur	8.00
Manikpur—Lal Kankar	4.00

The Zila Parishad, Pratapgarh, maintains roads, of which 68.59 km. are metalled and the rest unmetalled.

The following is a statement of metalled and unmetalled roads, of which the lengths as mentioned in it are under the jurisdiction of the Zila Parishad:

Road	Length (in km.) in the district
Metalled roads :	
Pratapgarh—Kuntha	28.00
Atcha—Lalganj	6.85
Pratapgarh—Gauriganj	6.50
Rae Bareli—Pratapgarh	6.44
Lalgopalganj—Jahanabad	5.63
Patti—Kouripur	4.47
Derwa—Rampur	3.22
Biswanathganj—Mandhata	3.22
Pratapgarh—Katra Gulab Singh	1.61
Pratapgarh—Sribansi	1.40
Approach to Antoo railway station	1.25

1

2

Unmetalled roads

Salwan—Jahanabad	45.00
Jamethi—Goghar	41.84
Antoo—Rangipur	28.00
Jahanna—Gotni	25.75
Pratapgarh—Sirathu	24.00
Rampur—Derwa	21.00
Jaithwara—Gamsiari	21.00
Pratapgarh—Katra	20.31
Bhitatra—Bahijanwa	20.11
Patti—Berahimpur	20.10
Pratapgarh—Katra Gulab Singh	20.00
Dhingwas—Bihar	19.31
Dalipur—Prithviganj	18.30
Patti—Sakra	15.50
Pratapgarh—Sakra	15.38
Sakra—Patti—Akbarpur	15.28
Athehra—Karahia	15.08
Rahawanie—Manikpur	15.08
Barhini—Babooganj	14.48
Bihar—Dahyanwa	13.64
Gazi-ka-Bag-Katrauli	13.00
Bhammaur—Parsadhapur	13.00
Katra Gulab Singh—Kanoopur	12.00
Patti—Rajabazar	11.67
Purnaimau—Sagraura	11.27
Fatanpur—Birapur	10.87
Bhadri—Jamethi	10.50
Patti—Prithviganj	10.26
Dalippur Road	10.26
Lawana—Murssapur	10.26
Lalganj—Jaleshwarganj	9.66
Kohandaur—Hanumanganj	8.25
Pratapgarh—Dalippur	8.00
Sagra—Paharpur	7.24

*{ Continued*

1	2
Unmetalled roads	
Pika Nagar—Hanumanganj	6.84
Kunda—Benti	6.50
Rajapur—Malanwa	6.44
Rahamanic—Purnaniau	5.63
Maharajpur—Amipur	5.00
Jagaishwarganj Railway Station approach	5.00
Pratapgarh—Gauriganj	3.75
Pratapgarh—Garwara	3.42
Tajuridinpur—Karethi	3.00
Haithgawan—Lalganj	2.61
Bishwanathganj—Mandhata	2.61
Andicra—Katra—Katra	1.00
Dharupur—Rampur	1.81
Sahebganj Road	1.61
Approach to Dariyawa railway station	0.81

The Municipal Board of Pratapgarh, maintained 15 km. of metalled roads and 9 km. of unmetalled roads in 1971. The development of transport and communications has naturally provided opportunities of employment to the residents of the district. According to the census of 1961, as many as 3,717 persons were employed in transport and communications in the district. Only 546 persons were employed in the urban areas, and the bulk—3,171 persons were engaged in the rural areas. The number of persons employed in transport and communications was 3,228 and 489 respectively.

MODES OF CONVEYANCE

The means of conveyance used in the past were elephants, horses, ponies, donkeys, mules, camels, carriages and carts driven by some of these animals. In 1904, there were 2,54,658 bullocks, 14,496 male buffaloes, 11,873, ponies, 2,509 donkeys, and 1,038 camels in the district. Camels were very numerous in the past and in the period 1899—1904, as many as 438 camels joined the existing strength of 600 camels in 1899. In 1904 in no other district of Avadh, there were so many camels.

Pack-bullocks, buffaloes, ponies and camels were the ordinary means of transport and cultivators usually used these means to carry their produce to the market. The passengers generally used horses, ponies or carriages drawn by them and bullock-carts and palanquins.

The carts were scarce in the district as compared to others being only 976 in 1904. A horse stallion was maintained by the district board, Pratapgarh for a few years in the first decade of this century. It was closed in 1908.

Ekkas and tongas, pulled by ponies or horses, were generally used in the urban centres of the district. With the development of roads, faster vehicles were adopted by the villagers. Ekkas and tongas began to multiply in number. For journeys of more than 25 km. there were relays on important roads where horses or ponies were rested and changed, and journey continued.

With the introduction of motor vehicles and cycles the use of horses and ponies for transport decreased. Most of them belonged to the traders, who used them for transporting food-grains from the villages to the *mandis* (wholesale markets) and for bringing consumer goods (soap, cloth, kerosene, sugar, match boxes, etc.) to the village from urban markets. The bicycle came into use early in the twenties of this century and this inexpensive conveyance is in use equally in the urban and rural areas.

The number of cycles registered with the municipal board, Pratapgarh was 1,134 and 2,000 in 1971 and 1972 respectively. On the other hand tongas have disappeared completely, while 606 and 627 ekkas were registered with the municipal board, Pratapgarh in 1971 and 1972 respectively.

A bullock-cart is generally pulled by two bullocks. While in the rural areas it is used both for transporting goods and passengers, in the urban areas it is exclusively used for transporting goods. In 1971, about 200 bullock-carts were registered with the municipal board, Pratapgarh.

Camels are extensively used for carrying goods. The merchants and farmers of the district prefer a camel to a bullock-cart. Caravan of 20 or more camels are seen trekking towards the wholesale markets with their merchandise on their backs. A camel can carry about 2 quintals of merchandise on its back and it can cover long distances without watering in the hot weather.

As in other districts of the region *behangi* is used by the agriculturists for carrying goods. It consists of a strong piece of bamboo about 1.6 m. in length having loads being attached to the two ends, the middle point of the bamboo, resting on the shoulder of the porter.

Vehicular Traffic

With the advent of the motor trucks and buses in the late twenties of the twentieth century, a few buses started operating on

Allahabad—Pratapgarh, Pratapgarh—Jaunpur and Pratapgarh—Rae Bareilly routes, the taluqdars, some of whom used to take interest in horse-breeding, turned towards motor cars, and cars appeared operating on the Pratapgarh—Kalakankar and Pratapgarh—Allahabad roads. However as the number of metalled roads were very few the number of cars, trucks and buses operating in the district was limited. With the development of roads and trade larger number of vehicles appeared on the roads of the district. The change was more marked after 1950. Buses and trucks started plying on all the metalled roads, and some of the unmetalled roads of district.

The U. P. Government Roadways took over majority of the routes in 1948. The private buses operate on the following routes :

Route	Number of buses plying
Pratapgarh—Jaithwara—Lalgopalganj	9
Kunda—Manikpur	6
Pratapgarh—Kadipur (in District Sultanpur)	6
Pratapgarh—Chandka—Atheha	6
Pratapgarh—Jamtali	1
Pratapgarh—Raniganj	2
Pratapgarh—Lalgopalganj	1
Pratapgarh—Katra Gulabsingh	1
Raniganj—Patti	2
Patti—Kamtaganj—Shivgarh—Sultanpur	2

In addition to buses, the following table gives number of the vehicles of district in 1973 registered with the regional transport authority.

Vehicle	Number
Motor-cycles	336
Jeeps	60
Taxis	15
Motor-cars	5
Mini-buses	5
Station wagons	2
Trucks and Tractors	96

Taxis are available at Pratapgarh and other towns of the district. Mini-buses operate on the Pratapgarh—Allahabad route and supplement the services provided by the Northern Railway and the U. P. Road Transport Corporation. Each bus provides sitting accommodation for 14 persons and the fare is Rs 3 per head.

As Many as 96 trucks are operating in the district, which are generally used for the transport of goods. A fair portion of the trade, export and import, is carried on trucks. This service has some advantages. The goods reach their destination directly and in less time than that required by railways.

Tractors, numbering 144 in 1973, were in use in the rural areas of the district. Tractor is multipurpose and it is used for carrying passengers in addition to its extensive employment in agricultural operations. Trailer when hinged to a tractor, can serve as a carrier for goods as well as passengers. However only 15 trailers are operating in the district in 1973.

U. P. State Road Transport Corporation—The U. P. Government Roadways started operating passenger buses in the district since 1968. In the beginning the buses were operated between Pratapgarh and Allahabad, and Pratapgarh and Rae Bareilly.

The U. P. Government Roadways was constituted into the U. P. State Road Transport Corporation on June 1, 1972. It runs 34 buses on 18 routes covering a total distance of 2,092 km. per day. In 1972, as many as 18,49,668 passengers were carried in the district by these buses. The following statement gives the routes and the number of buses operating on each route in 1973.

Route	Number of buses operating	Approximate length (in km.)
Pratapgarh—Unchchar—Kanpur	2	214
Tanda—Pratapgarh—Allahabad	1	201
Ayodhya—Pratapgarh—Allahabad	2	175
Pratapgarh—Azamgarh	1	164
Jaunpur—Pratapgarh—Allahabad	5	163
Pratapgarh—Varanasi	1	160
Kalakankar—Allahabad	2	136
Pratapgarh—Lalganj—Allahabad	2	132
Ramganj—Allahabad	2	116

[Continued]

Route	Number of buses operating	Approximate length (in km.)
Pratapgarh--Badshahpur--Jaunpur	4	101
Babuganj--Allahabad	1	98
Sultanpur--Dhakwa--Jaunpur	3	94
Devarghat--Pratapgarh	1	82
Kalakankar--Kunda--Pratapgarh	4	79
Puredhanau--Kunda--Pratapgarh	1	65
Dharmpur--Pratapgarh	1	43
Ghursarnath--Pratapgarh	1	43
Mandhata Devi--Pratapgarh	1	26

In the year 1969, a city bus service was introduced in the town of Pratapgarh, but it was realised in two months that the service could not be an economic feasibility. The expenditure incurred in the service far exceeded the revenue derived, mainly because of the fact that very few people utilised the service.

The development of roads and the increase in population are two supplementary factors, which with the increase in development activities have resulted in a greater flow of goods and passengers in the district. It is difficult to collect figure of the traffic but according to an estimate of the U. P. State Road Transport Corporation, about 18,49,670 passengers, travelled by the buses of the Corporation in 1972. Another indication of the tremendous increase in traffic is available from the goods and passenger taxes collected in the last ten years. The following statement gives the figures for ten years constituting the decade 1963--1972.

Year	Passenger tax collected (in Rs)	Goods tax collected (in Rs)
1963	7,963.40	Not available
1966	19,737.50	41,372.25
1969	29,836.84	51,432.20
1972	61,862.30	70,307.20

Ferries --There are nine ferries in the district on the rivers Ganga, Gomati, Sai and Chamraura Nala. The largest number of ferries are located in tahsil Kunda and there are two ferries in each of the tahsils Pratapgarh and Patti. The ferries are under the management of the Zila Parishad. The annual income from these ferries in 1971 was Rs 67,920.

Railways

The district for many years after its annexation by the British had no means of railway communication save the main line of the East Indian Railway through Allahabad district.

At present there is about 200 km. of railway line in the district with the following stations :

1. Lucknow—Varanasi line

Antu

Jagesharganj

Chilbila

Pratapgarh

Pirthiganj

Dandupur

Gaura

Surwansa

2. Faizabad—Allahabad line

Kohundaur

Chilbila

Pratapgarh

Bhupiamau

Bishnathganj

3. Allahabad—Rae Bareli line

Unchahar

Pariyawan

Garhimanikpur

Harnamganj

Bhadari



Travel Facilities

Good roads emanate from Pratapgarh in all directions. Tourists, and casual visitors can stay in dharmshalas, inspection rest-houses and hotels. Railway trains, buses, scooters, taxis and rickshaws are available at all the urban centres and in the villages situated on important roads.

There are dharmshalas at Pratapgarh, Kunda and Patti. Those of Kunda are frequented by pilgrims who intend to take holy dip in the Ganga. They are privately managed and charge a nominal rent for providing accommodation. The visitor has to make his own arrangements for board.

A number of inspection houses, rest-houses and dak bungalows (detailed in a Statement at the end of the chapter) are maintained by different government departments and the Zila Parishad. The public works department has inspection houses at Pratapgarh, Lalganj, Kunda and Patti. The inspection house at Pratapgarh is situated in the civil lines, at Lalganj on the Lucknow-Varanasi road, and those at Kunda and Patti are located in the interior of the towns.

Post-Offices—After the annexation of Avadh by the British in 1856, there was no organized service, the postal arrangements being under the control of the district officer. The mails were carried by runners to headquarters, where only post-office was located, and then it was distributed to the police-stations, and the policemen handed them over to the village Chaukidars for delivery. The system proved very unsatisfactory and called for speedy reform. About 1860, post-offices were established at the tahsils and important police-stations, but the method of delivery remained unchanged. In 1864 Mr Charles Currie originated a scheme for the improved working of the district post-offices, and this plan was enforced at the first regular Settlement. The district was divided into 11 postal circles, each in the charge of a post-master, who received a salary of Rs 5 per mensem; school masters or other petty officials also acted as post-masters and conducted the work in addition to their duties. The offices were located at Pratapgarh, Bareilly, Sarai Nahar, Raigarh and Ateha in Pratapgarh tahsil; at Manikpur, Bihar, Rajapur and Lalganj in Kunda tahsil; and at Patti, Raniganj and Hanumanganj in Patti tahsil. The cost of the postal service was covered by a dak cess of one fourth per cent of the revenue, supplemented by a grant from government. Shortly after 1872 the district post was amalgamated with the imperial. The postal circles were reconstituted, post-offices being established at each police-station, while more post-offices were established from time to time. In 1881 mail-carts were used for carrying the letters to and from the district, however they were abolished in 1896, when the railways started carrying the mail. Extra departmental agents were also engaged to main branch offices. They were not regular government servants and were paid Rs 3 to Rs 5 per month. They were authorised to keep post-offices in their houses and were paid no rent.

At present the postal system in the district is administered by a divisional superintendent of post-offices, posted at Pratapgarh.

Radio

Broadcasts from the various stations of All-India Radio as well as from foreign countries provide a variety of entertainment as well as the latest news. Special programmes are broadcast from the radio stations, catering to different sections of the community. Agriculturists are instructed about the various agricultural operations. Similarly labourers, and students are provided with instructive and educative broadcasts.

The number of radio licences issued in the district is as follows :

Year	Number of licences issued
1969	464
1970	527
1971	1,323
1972	1,381

STATEMENT

Inspection House, Dak Bungalows, etc.

Place	Name	Managing department authority
TAHSIL KUNDA		
Kunda	Dak Bungalow	Public Works Department
Lalganj Agra	" "	" " "
Lalganj	" "	Forest Department
Rampur Tihai	Canal Kothi	Canal Department
Panga	" "	" "
Pariyawan	" "	" "
Mulearapur	" "	" "

(Continued)

Place	Name	Managing department authority
TAHSIL KUNDA		
Badgawa	" "	" "
Jahanabad	" "	" "
Pingri	" "	" "
Kasturipur	" "	" "
TAHSIL PATTI		
Pattikhas	Dak Bungalow	Public Works Department
Choumri	Canal Bungalow	Canal Department
Ramganj	Canal Kothi	" "
Dohri	" "	" "
Parharia Kalan	" "	" "
Munaruadhar Ganj	" "	" "
TAHSIL PRATAPGARH		
Pratapgarh	Inspection House	Public Works Department
Pratapgarh	Rest House, Soldiers' Board	District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board
Pratapgarh	Canal Inspection House	Canal Department
Sariyapur	" "	" "

CHAPTER VIII

MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS

AGRICULTURE

The district of Pratapgarh is agricultural in character and a major part of its population is dependent on it. In 1911, the total number of workers under all agricultural heads was 4,04,687 and in 1921 the figure increased to 4,51,186. In 1951, the number of agricultural workers in the district was 4,70,041 which rose to 4,99,050 in 1961.

INDUSTRY

The number of persons employed in industries of different types showed a decrease in 1951 as compared to that of 1921, the figures being 35,347 in 1921 and 16,635 in 1951. But in 1961, their number increased to 33,811.

TRANSPORT

In 1921, the number of persons employed in transport in the district was 698. The figure rose to 1,903 in 1951. In 1961, the number was 3,228 of which 967 were drivers of the road transport and 526 and 107 were drivers of animal-drawn vehicles and rickshaw pullers respectively.

TRADE AND COMMERCE

In 1921, the number of workers employed in various trades was 10,479 but in 1951, the figure fell to 9,061. In 1961, the number of workers under this head was 11,747.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

The total number of persons employed in public services was 2,014 in 1921, of whom 827 were employed in civil administration and 1,187 in the Police. In 1961, there were 2,908 employees of the State government in the district of whom 844 were employed in the Police. The number of persons employed in the offices of the Central Government was 437 and in the quasi-government and Local Bodies establishments 303. In 1971, the employees of Central and State Governments numbered 2,538 and 5,310 respectively and of those employed in the local bodies and quasi-government establishments 106 and 4,559 respectively.

The Central and State Governments, the quasi-government establishments and the local bodies provide certain amenities to their employees, the most important of them being the payment of a regular dearness allowance varying according to the scale of pay, to meet the rising cost of living.

Loans are given by government to enable government servants to purchase their own means of conveyance and to build houses. Some of the other facilities given to government servants are loans and advances from provident fund, free medical treatment, uniform and livery allowances, free accommodation to women posted in rural areas and educational concessions to children of certain classes of employees, facilities for recreation and accommodation, if available, at 10 per cent of employee's pay. Employees are encouraged to run their welfare associations for which grants are given to them annually by the government.

LEARNED PROFESSIONS

Education

The number of teachers in 1921, in various schools and colleges of different categories in the district was 349 of whom 8 were women. In 1961, the number of teachers rose considerably to 2,039 (of whom 153 were women) due to spread of education and opening of a number of schools and colleges in the district. The number of teachers further increased to 4,908 in 1972 of which 3,573 were teaching in the junior Basic and 384 in the senior Basic schools. There were 62 teachers, including a women, in the degree colleges of the district.

Since 1964 the triple benefit scheme has been in force in the State-aided institutions run by the local bodies or private managements. The scheme provides facilities of contributory provident fund, compulsory life insurance and pension including family pension to teachers. Teachers employed in institutions run by the State Government are entitled to all the benefits available to their employees.

Teachers' wards are entitled to enjoy freeship in tuition fee up to intermediate classes. Needy and disabled teachers can get financial assistance from the National Foundations for Teachers' Welfare Fund. Principals, headmasters or headmistresses of government higher secondary schools and government normal schools and lady teachers serving in primary schools in the rural areas get residential quarters. Teachers of the district have organised themselves into various associations such as the Degree College Teachers' Association, the Madhyamik Shikshak Sangh, which is affiliated to the State Madhyamik Shikshak Sangh constituted by teachers of the higher secondary schools of the

private managed institutions and the Prathmik Shikshak Sangh, affiliated to its parent body at the State level constituted by the teachers of the Zila Parishad and primary and junior high schools of the district. The chief aims of these associations are to look after the welfare of their members and to suggest ways and means to improve their service conditions, pay and allowances, etc.

Medicine

Ayurveda and Unani systems of medicine were practised by *vaid*s and hakims. After annexation of the district by the East India Company in 1856 the allopathic systems was introduced.

In 1921, there were in the district 66 medical practitioners of all kinds including dentists and veterinary surgeons, 42 midwives besides nurses, vaccinators and compounders. The number of medical practitioners and midwives rose to 316 and 87 respectively in 1961. In 1971, the State hospitals and dispensaries employed 26 doctors, 12 *vaid*s, 2 hakims, 2 nurses, 21 midwives and 38 compounders. There were also 120 basic health workers, 60 health assistants, 52 auxilliary nursing midwives, 49 vaccinators, 20 health inspectors, 15 family welfare workers, 15 health educators and 14 laboratory technicians.

A branch of the Indian Medical Association was established in the district in 1939-40. The main aims of the association are to promote and advance medical and allied services, improve public health, maintain the honour and dignity of the medical profession and to promote co-operation amongst them. In 1973, it had 28 members.

Law

The profession attracts law graduates and a few retired persons possessing a degree in law. In 1972, there were about 400 practising lawyers, pleaders and mukhtars in the district. Legal practitioners may have one or more *moharirs* (clerks) depending on how lucrative their practice is.

Government appoints district government counsels for criminal, civil and revenue work from among qualified legal practitioners to contest such cases on behalf of the State in which it is a party. To lighten the burden of the district government counsels some lawyers are appointed as panel lawyers to plead cases on behalf of the State.

The practice of law is among the leading, though overcrowded, profession of the district and lawyers occupy a position of respect in the social life of the community. Most lawyers practise at the district headquarters as important courts are located there.

Engineering

The district has engineering services under the department of public works and irrigation beside those under the State electricity board and local bodies. In 1971, the public works department had 5 engineers, the irrigation department 7, the State electricity board 5, the Zila Parishad and the municipal board, Pratapgarh, one each. The number of overseers and technical assistants in the public works department was 19, the irrigation department 2, and one each in the Zila Parishad and the municipal board, Pratapgarh.

DOMESTIC AND PERSONAL SERVICES

Domestic Servants

Domestic servants are unskilled workers and get lower wages as compared to other occupations. They render whole-time service as well as part-time. Whole-time domestic servants are employed only by well-to-do persons belonging mostly to the business community or high officers. These workers are paid monthly in cash or both in cash and kind. In 1921, they numbered 5,138. In 1961, there were 279 cooks and cook-bearers (domestic and institutional) and 380 were butlers, bearers, waiters, maids and other related domestic servants. The number of cleaners, sweepers and watermen was 321.

Barbers

In the past, barbers used to serve door to door for hairdressing but with the opening of the hair-cutting shops in the urban areas of the district the practice has declined. The profession is still mostly confined to the caste.

Barbers or *nais*, besides following their main profession of hairdressing, also sometimes serve on certain ceremonial occasions, such as *mundans* (first tonsure of a child's hair), births, marriages and deaths. The barbers role as a go-between in match making is all but ended. In 1921, there were 2,978 barbers, hairdressers and related workers in the district and in 1961 their number was 1,973.

Washermen

In towns, the washerman still goes from house to house to collect dirty clothes but he is no longer as familiar a figure as he was some years back. His washing and ironing charges have

gone up enormously and an average housewife prefers to do her washing at home. Laundries have also sprung up and are much in favour as they are prompt and regular in delivery of clothes. In rural areas washermen and their womenfolk still wash clothes. In 1921, there were 4,302 washermen in the district and in 1961 their number increased to 5,104.

Tailors

In urban areas tailoring is an art and needs specialised training. Tailors employ a number of workers on daily or monthly wages and usually give the cloth to them for sewing after doing the cutting work themselves. In the rural areas, tailoring is not difficult and complicated art and is limited to the cutting and sewing of simple garments such as *kurtas*, shirts, coats, pyjamas, etc. The State Government has been encouraging people to join the profession by offering stipends to trainees at production-cum-tailoring centres run by it. In 1921, there were 1,613 tailors, darners and embroiderers in the district. In 1961, their number rose to 1,950.

OTHER OCCUPATIONS

Among those pursuing certain other occupations in the district in 1961 there were 5,604 potters and related clay formers; 2,304 blacksmiths, hammersmiths and forgers; 1,475 basketry weavers; 1,335 jewellers, goldsmiths and silversmiths; 847 carpenters; 626 bakers, confectioners, candy and sweetmeat makers; 526 animal-drawn vehicle drivers; 504 leather workers; 479 hawkers, peddlers and street vendors and shoemakers and repairers; 377 brick layerers, plasterers and masons; 282 knitters and lace makers; 226 weavers and drawers; 217 salesmen and shop attendants; 191 gardeners; 128 ordained religious workers; 107 cycle rickshaw drivers and rickshaw pullers; 105 spinners; 76 dancers and related workers and 11 painters and paper hangers.

CHAPTER IX

ECONOMIC TRENDS

Livelihood Pattern

Definition of worker was changed for 1961 census. Persons depending on unearned income, dependents of workers and those engaged in non-productive work including family workers were included amongst non-workers. In 1971 the categorisation was with respect to main activity, thus excluding part-time workers. The following table gives figures of different years (1901, 1921, and 1951 reclassified according to 1961 broad division) indicating downward trend in percentage of workers after 1921 :

Year	Workers in Pratapgarh district	Percentage of workers to total population	
		Pratapgarh district	Uttar Pradesh
1901	4,73,044	51.8	45.1
1921	5,41,081	60.1	52.1
1951	5,17,219	46.5	41.7
1961	5,72,614	45.7	39.1
1971	4,32,090	36.16	32.2

Workers and Livelihood Classes

If the eight livelihood patterns adopted at the census of 1951 are re-arranged as nearly as possible into the nine livelihood classes adopted in 1961 the following statement emerges :

Livelihood class	1951		1961	
	No. of workers	Percentage to total population	No. of workers	Percentage to total population
1	2	3	4	5
I Cultivators	4,07,846	36.71	3,96,589	31.7
II Agricultural labourers	62,195	5.51	1,02,461	8.2
III Persons engaged in fishing, forestry, rearing of live-stock, orchards, etc.	430	0.03	839	0.1

	1	2	3	4	5
IV Persons engaged in mining, quarrying, etc.		•	•	31,097	2.5
V Persons engaged in industries	16,296	1.50	2,714	0.2	
VI Persons engaged in construction	339	0.03	790	0.1	
VII Persons engaged in trade and commerce	9,061	0.81	11,747	0.9	
VIII Persons engaged in transport, storage, etc.	1,930	0.20	3,717	0.2	
IX Persons engaged in other services	19,072	1.71	22,660	1.8	
Total workers	5,17,219	46.50	5,72,614	45.70	
Non-workers	5,93,515	53.50	6,79,582	54.30	
Total population	11,10,734	100.00	12,52,196	100.00	

*Included in classes III and V

The shifts in working pattern, represented by the livelihood classes, during this period are indicated in the statement below :

Livelihood class	Percentage of workers to total number of workers	
	1951	1961
I Cultivators	78.8	69.3
II Agricultural labourers	12.0	17.9
III Persons engaged in fishing, forestry, rearing of live-stock, orchards, etc.	0.1	0.1
IV Persons engaged in mining, quarrying, etc.	•	5.4
V Persons engaged in industries	3.1	0.5
VI Persons engaged in construction	0.1	0.1
VII Persons engaged in trade and commerce	1.8	2.1
VIII Persons engaged in transport, storage, etc.	0.4	0.6
IX Persons engaged in other services	3.7	4.0
Total workers	100.0	100.0

*Included in classes III and V

According to the changed classification of workers adopted in the census of 1971, total number of workers in each class and their percentage to total population of the district and to total number of workers are given in the following statement :

Workers and non-workers	Number of workers	Percentage of workers	
		Total population	Total no. of workers
Cultivators	2,66,282	18.7	61.6
Agricultural labourers	1,12,181	7.8	25.9
Persons engaged in forestry, fishing, hunting and activities connected with live-stock, plantations, orchards and allied pursuits	379	0.02	0.09
Persons engaged in mining and quarrying	64	0.004	0.01
Persons engaged in manufacturing, processing and repairs :			
(a) Household industry	14,540	1.3	4.4
(b) Other than household industry	4,059		
Persons engaged in construction	557	0.04	0.1
Persons engaged in trade and commerce	10,452	0.7	2.4
Persons engaged in transport, storage and communications	1,911	0.1	0.5
Persons engaged in other services	21,665	1.5	5.0
Total workers	4,32,090	30.164	100.0
Non-workers	9,90,617	69.836	—
Total population	14,22,707	—	—

In 1961, of the total male population in the district 56.0 per cent were workers, 39.6 per cent being cultivators, 7.6 per cent agricultural labourers, 3.1 per cent engaged in household industries and the rest in other occupations. Of the total females in the district only 36.1 per cent were workers, including 24.2 per cent cultivators, 8.7 per cent agricultural labourers and the rest in other livelihood classes.

The percentage of male workers, in certain age group to the total male population in that group in 1961 is given in the statement below :

Age group	Percentage
0—14	9·2
15—34	90·3
35—59	99·4
60 and above	89·9
Age not stated	4·9

In the juvenile group the percentage of workers is small but not insignificant. In the age group of 15-34 about 90 per cent of males are workers while in the age group 35-59 about 99 per cent are workers. Contrary to popular belief about 9 persons out of ten who have reached the age of 60 or more do some kind of work.

Non-workers

The non-workers of the district have been divided into the following eight categories in the census of 1961, to provide international comparability :

Categories of non-working population	District total		
	Males	Females	Total
Full-time students	60,459	6,916	67,375
Persons engaged only in household duties	10,389	1,74,583	1,84,972
Dependents, infants and disabled persons	1,89,216	2,20,292	4,09,508
Retired persons and people of independent means	223	474	697
Beggars, vagrants and others of unspecified source of income	685	1,114	1,799
Inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions	111	—	111
Persons seeking employment for the first time	467	28	495
Persons employed in the past and seeking work	128	6	134
Total non-working population	2,61,678	4,03,413	6,65,091

In 1961, the non-workers per thousand male population number 440. About two-third of them were dependents, infants and disabled persons and about one-fifth full-time students. The number in other types of activities were small.

Employers, Employees and Workers

According to the census of 1961 the number of employers, employees, single workers and family workers (those who work in their own families without wages) in non-household industries, and of employees and others in household industries are given in the following statements:

Non-household Industry

Type of worker		Urban	Rural	Total
Employer	Male	189	666	855
	Female	6	96	102
Employee	Male	3,083	13,051	16,134
	Female	266	1,276	1,542
Single worker	Male	1,564	9,566	11,130
	Female	185	2,425	2,610
Family worker	Male	664	6,057	6,721
	Female	70	3,303	3,373
Total	Male	5,500	29,340	34,840
	Female	527	7,100	7,627

Household Industry

Type of worker		Urban	Rural	Total
Employee	Male	386	436	822
	Female	—	158	158
Others	Male	14	17,869	17,883
	Female	152	12,082	12,234
Total	Male	400	18,305	18,705
	Female	152	12,240	12,392

GENERAL LEVEL OF PRICES AND WAGES

Prices

In the ancient and the medieval periods prices were low except in the times of famine or war. During the reign of Akbar, as the following of statement¹ indicates, the prices were very low.

Wheat	12 maunds	Per rupee
Barley	18 maunds	„
Rice	16 maunds	„
<i>Moong</i>	18 maunds	„
<i>Mash</i>	16 maunds	„
Meat	17 seers	„
Milk	44 seers	„

The effect of all round low prices which generally prevailed was that the common man could get his supply of essential goods without difficulty. The population was small, the people had fewer needs, and they were content.

— In the beginning of the British rule the economic condition remained the same. But gradually with the decay of village and cottage industries, which provided cloth and implements, and growth of population the prices started rising and even the availability of more money did not provide the remedy. The rise in prices during the last years of the Second World War was sharp and the same continued to rise, save in a few years of plentiful harvest.

Prior to 1856 the coarser food-grains were considerably cheaper than that at any subsequent period. The average price of barley, jowar and *arhar* for the ten years preceding annexation (1856) was 50 seers to a rupee, while that of peas and early rice was 40 seers per rupee, and of *bajra* and maize 32 seers per rupee. From 1862 to 1871, the price of every commodity rose; the average prices of wheat, barley, jowar, *bajra* and peas per rupee were 20 seers, 31 seers, 28 seers, 24.75 seers and 24.75 seers respectively. The averages of the five

1. Sriyastava, A.J.: *The Mughal Empire*, (Delhi, 1959), p. 560

years ending 1881 shows a still further rise, although this was partly due to the bad seasons of 1877 and 1878. The prices did not fall with the advent of better seasons; they not only maintained the old level, but increased. From 1881 to 1891 the average price of wheat was 16.4 seers per rupee, of barley 18.25 seers per rupee, of jowar 22.28 seers per rupee and of *bajra* 24.13 seers per rupee. Thus in thirty years the price of wheat had increased by 39 per cent, barley by 32.85 per cent and jowar by 38.89 per cent. From 1892 to 1901 there was a further rise, although the average was inflated by the inclusion of the famine year of 1897; but excluding this year, wheat averaged 14.43 seers per rupee, barley 21.63 seers, jowar 19 seers, and *bajra* 17.52 seers. There was always a doubt about the correctness of such averages; but the general result was clear. Apart from bad seasons and years of scarcity, prices seemed to rise steadily till 1901.

By the first decade of the twentieth century the prices generally came to stay at a higher level than in the past as the following statement indicates:

Year	Rates per rupee									
	Wheat		Barley		Rice		Gram		Arhar	
	Seers	Chataks	Seers	Chataks	Seers	Chataks	Seers	Chataks	Seers	Chataks
1910	12	8	21	8	8	12	16	12	14	0
1911	13	0	17	0	8	6	17	8	12	0
1912	12	4	15	0	8	0	18	0	12	0

In the early twenties prices began to rise and most of the commodities were available in quantity less than 10 seers to a rupee. The highest price was reached in 1929. But in the following years due to economic depression which was a world-wide phenomena, the prices crashed, but the shrinking income of the common man did not allow him to benefit, and the agriculturist was the greatest sufferer. The following statement gives the prices per rupee for 1929, 1930 and 1933 when the economic depression was at its peak:

Year	Rates per rupee									
	Wheat		Barley		Rice		Gram		Arhar	
	Seers	Chataks	Seers	Chataks	Seers	Chataks	Seers	Chataks	Seers	Chataks
1929	7	4	9	4	6	0	7	0	5	12
1930	12	0	18	0	7	0	13	0	9	0
1933	13	0	18	0	12	0	15	0	11	0
1936	10	8	15	0	10	0	15	0	8	0

By 1936 the economic recovery started and prices began to rise slowly. Except for gram, the prices of other commodities rose. This rise in prices became steady with the commencement of the Second World War in 1939.

Towards the close of 1940, the prices of almost all the commodities increased and wheat, which was available at 10 seers for a rupee, fell to 8 seers in 1941-42. The following statement gives the rates (seers per rupee) of important agricultural commodities from 1939-40 to 1941-42:

Commodity	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	Percentage increase since 1939-40
Wheat	9.3	7.4	5.1	45
Rice	6.5	5.5	4.6	29
Barley	12.1	11.1	6.7	52
Gram	11.1	10.2	5.9	46
Arhar (pulse)	6.9	8.7	4.6	33

The rise in prices since 1939-40 ranged from 29 per cent to 52 per cent. However the price of *arhar* dal decreased by 31 per cent in 1940-41. But it increased again in 1941-42, registering an increase of 33 per cent over the prices prevailing in 1939-40. Decrease in 1940-41 was attributed to a bumper crop in Rae Bareilly and Pratapgarh districts.

The rise in prices continued and the trend became more pronounced as the Second World War (1939-45) progressed. In the forties the prices, under the impact of the war demands increased tremendously. After the war the prices did not come down, of wheat alone increasing by 79 per cent in 1946-47 over the price prevailing in 1939-40. The price in 1946-47 was 1.43 kg. for a rupee, while it was 9.3 kg. for a rupee in 1939-40. The following statement gives the prices of agricultural commodities as obtained in the last years of the Second World War and on the eve of Independence in 1947.

Commodity	Quantity (in kg.) per rupee				
	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47	1947-48
Wheat	2.41	3.01	2.08	1.43	1.53
Rice	2.08	2.08	2.31	1.30	1.06
Barley	5.01	4.27	2.53	2.08	2.53
Arhar (pulse)	3.24	3.24	2.53	1.71	1.86

Even in 1948-49, the prices continued to rise and only 1.38 kg. of wheat was available in the market for a rupee. This was the highest point reached by inflation which came in the wake of the Second World War. The prices of other agricultural commodities for a rupee were, rice 1.38 kg., barley 1.97 kg., gram 2.31 kg. and *arhar* dal 2.8 kg.

Gur (jaggery), which is produced in the rural areas from sugar-cane, was valued at about 3.70 kg. for a rupee up to 1944-45. In the following year its price increased by a big margin and only 1.50 kg. of jaggery could be bought for a rupee. However the price of jaggery decreased slowly and in 1948-49 the price was 2.31 kg. for a rupee which further decreased to 2.41 kg. in 1951-52.

The prices varied slightly in the period from March 1949 to April 1952. Thereafter there was an appreciable decrease in prices, the lowest being reached in 1954-55. This was attributed to a better distribution system and bumper crops. The withdrawal of all its financial resources by the government from the agricultural market had the effect of softening the prices which began to be adjusted by normal forces of demand and supply. The cultivator was not sure of getting a minimum price, nor was the trader assured of earning a commission on grain sold by him. The trend continued and in 1955 the prices stood at the following level:

सत्यमेव जयते

Price per rupee in kg.

Wheat	2.90
Rice	2.45
Barley	4.25
Gram	4.45
Dal <i>arhar</i>	2.90
Jaggery	2.80

In order to arrest further fall in prices, which caused hardships to farmers, the government had to take measures under the price support scheme and in 1961 the prices were for a rupee, 2.30 kg. for wheat, 2.50 kg. for gram and 2.0 kg. for rice. Thereafter the upward trend in prices continued and the following statement gives the average yearly retail prices from 1966 to 1971:

Year	Prices in Rs per kg.		
	Wheat	Gram	Rice
1966	0.96	0.98	1.33
1967	0.42	1.52	1.68
1968	1.13	1.16	1.23
1969	0.86	0.86	1.12
1970	1.00	1.22	1.32
1971	0.78	0.69	1.18

The prices in the rural areas were less than those prevailing at Pratapgarh. In 1971, the prices per kilogram were Re 0.84 for wheat, Re 0.82 for gram, and Rs 1.11 for rice.

The average retail prices of certain other essential commodities, obtaining in Pratapgarh town in 1971, are given in the statement below :

Commodity	Prices in Rs per kg.
Barley	0.61
Mustard oil	4.60
Dal arhar	1.60
Sugar	1.85
Jaggery	1.05
Salt	0.20
Kerosene	0.75
Tobacco	1.00
Firewood	0.11

Wages

About the middle of the sixteenth century the traditional cash wage of an agricultural labourer was 12.5 paise a day or Rs 3.75 per month, and this remained fairly constant till 1878 or there about, when it rose to Rs 4.00. In the beginning of the twentieth century the prevailing rates of wages were more or less the same in this district as in Sultanpur. Labourers were available in abundance. Agricultural labour was to a large extent paid in kind,

the amount varying with the nature of the task. For ploughing and manuring the average daily wage was 1.50 seers of grain, usually of the cheaper and lighter kinds. For irrigating with the well the general wage was about 2 seers, and with the *dogla* about 2.50 seers. The average monthly cash wage for an able-bodied agricultural labourer was Rs 3. From 1888 to 1896 wages rose slightly, but fell again to the old level in 1899. The wages of skilled labourers had, however, increased. In 1873 blacksmiths and carpenters received on an average Rs 6 a month but in 1904 it was about Rs 7.50, while the more gifted craftsman earned Rs 12 per month. The rise in wages did not keep pace with increase in prices, probably due in part to the increase in population by the beginning of this century.

A comparative survey of rural wages for skilled and unskilled labour for certain years from 1906 to 1944 is given in the following statement :

Year	Wages (in Rs per day)	
	Unskilled labour	Skilled labour
1906	0.12	0.30
1911	0.12	0.30
1916	0.15	0.35
1928	0.19	0.50
1934	0.12	0.40
1939	0.15	0.43
1944	0.50	1.00

Wages in sympathy with the rising prices rose after 1914, when the First World War began, the rise being most marked in 1928. The economic depression of the thirties caused a fall in wages after 1930. However, the Second World War saw the rise in wages in sympathy with the rise in prices. This trend has continued and the wage for an unskilled labour who received Rs 2 in 1950, rose to Rs 4 in 1960. The wages have further increased in the last one decade. The unskilled hand demands Rs 3 per day while the skilled worker accepts a wage of Rs 6 per day.

Wages in urban areas were slightly higher than those in rural areas. Wages for various occupations such as weeding,

reaping, irrigation, transportation and ploughing in 1971 ranged from Rs 1.50 to Rs 3 per day, the working hours being eight.

Wages prevailing in Pratapgarh town in 1971 are given below in respect of certain occupations :

Occupation	Unit of quotation	Average wage (in Rs) paid by	
		Municipal board	Private
Gardener	(a) Per month (Full-time)	90.00	—
	(b) Per month (Part-time)	—	30.00
Guard (chowkidar)	Per month	90.00	—
Wood-cutter	Charges for cutting 1 maund (37.32 kg.) of wood	—	0.30
Herdsmen	(a) a cow, per month	—	1.50
	(b) a buffalo, per month	—	2.00
Porter	For carrying 1 maund (37.32 kg.) of load for 1.6 km.	—	1.00
Casual labourer	Per day	—	3.50
Domestic servant	Per month :		
	(a) Without board	—	80.00
	(b) With board	—	30.00
Carpenter	Per day	—	6.00
Blacksmith	Per day	—	6.00
Tailor	For a :		
	(a) Woollen suit	—	35.00
	(b) Cotton suit	—	12.00
	(c) Full-sleeve shirt	—	2.00
	(d) Half-sleeve shirt	—	1.00
Midwife	For a child birth	—	5.00
Barber	(a) For a shave	—	0.25
	(b) For a hair-cut	—	0.75
Sweeper	Per day	—	3.00
Motor-driver	Per month	—	200.00
Truck-driver	Per month	—	250.00

GENERAL LEVEL OF EMPLOYMENT

According to the census of 1961 there were 4,99,050 cultivators and agricultural labourers in the district. The number of persons engaged in activities connected with live-stock, forestry, fishing and hunting was 839. As many as 31,097 persons were employed in mining and quarrying, 790 persons were engaged in activities connected with building of roads, bridges, etc., and 2,714 persons in industries. Trade and commerce offered employment to 11,747 persons, and transport, storage and communications to 3,717. The services engaged 22,660 persons, of whom 844 were in government and in quasi-government services, 2,107 in educational and scientific services, 471 in medical and health services, 145 in religious and welfare services, 591 in legal services, 8,140 in personal services, and the remaining in other services.

Cultivators formed largest group (61.6 per cent of the total workers) of employed persons in 1971. The agricultural labourers who represented the next group formed 25.9 per cent of the total number of workers in 1971. The rest of the working population was engaged in other trades.

In 1971, the number of persons employed in various establishments, engaged in manufacturing or in rendering other services is given in the following statement. The number of establishments in each category is also indicated.

Nature of activity	No. of reporting establishments	Number of employees		
		Private sector	Public sector	Total
Agriculture, live-stock and fishing	3	—	419	419
Manufacturing	2	14	—	14
Construction	4	—	607	607
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	3	15	131	146
Trade and commerce	11	116	64	180
Transport and storage	3	63	2,538	2,601
Services (public, legal and medical)	119	1,476	8,854	10,330
Total	145	1,684	12,613	14,297

Employment Trends

The following statement shows employment trends in both the private and the public sectors in the district during the years 1967-71. The data relate only to those establishments, which responded to the enquiry conducted by the employment exchange authorities :

Year	Number of establishments			Number of employees		
	Private sector	Public sector	Total	Public sector	Private sector	Total
1967	70	60	130	8,533	1,530	10,063
1968	69	64	133	9,305	1,615	10,920
1969	70	65	135	10,108	1,675	11,783
1970	78	66	144	9,801	1,652	11,453
1971	81	64	145	12,613	1,684	14,297

Employment of Women

The trend in employment of women workers is given in the following statement which shows the number of women employed in the private and the public sectors during the year ending with December 1971 :

Number of reporting establishments	145
Number of women employed in public sector	627
Number of women employed in private sector	7
Total number of women employees	634
Percentage of women employees to total number of employees in private sector	37.6
Percentage of women employees to total number of employees in public sector	5.00

The proportion of women workers engaged in different spheres of work for the quarter ending with December, 1971 was as follows :

Spheres	Percentage
Education	69.90
Health	27.00
Transport	0.90
Construction	0.90
Others	1.30

Unemployment Trends

The numbers of men and women who sought employment in different spheres during the year ending in December, 1971 were as follows :

Educational standard	Men	Women	Total
Post-graduate	35	—	35
Graduate	327	2	329
Intermediate	882	—	882
Matriculate	710	3	713
Below matriculate	512	6	518
Illiterate	1,811	62	1,873

During the quarter ending with December, 1971 the State Government notified to the employment exchange 125, the local bodies 13, and the quasi-government establishments 4 vacancies.

The district experienced shortage of Hindi and English stenographers and typists, compounders and nurses, while teachers for higher secondary schools, students fresh from high schools and intermediate colleges and unskilled labourers were surplus to requirements.

Employment Exchange

The employment exchange was established at Pratapgarh in December, 1960. The following statement shows the amount of assistance rendered by the employment exchange during the period 1967-71 :

Year	Vacancies notified by employers	No. of persons registered for employment	No. on 'live-register'	No. of persons provided with employment
1967	710	5,115	2,505	619
1968	649	5,203	2,809	598
1969	737	5,608	3,212	664
1970	835	6,843	2,996	702
1971	811	6,217	4,350	773

From its very inception in 1960, the employment exchange introduced the employment market information scheme, to find out quarterly from public and private sector establishments, employing five or more persons, the number of persons employed by them and the number of posts under them that fell vacant during the quarter and the type of jobs for which the supply of qualified candidates was inadequate. Collection of data about the number of persons required from public and private sectors, enables the exchange to plan in advance the labour potential of the district. Problems related to employment can thus be solved without sacrificing much time. The exchange undertakes the analysis of data and publicizes them for the benefit of employers, employees and the people.

NATIONAL PLANNING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

The first effort to improve the conditions of the people residing in the villages was made in 1937, when the first Congress government came into office. A rural development association was formed at the district level. The functions of the association were advisory. It had a nominated non-official chairman and a subdivisional magistrate as secretary. The work related largely to rural hygiene, construction of roads, establishment of libraries and construction of panchayat *ghars* and night schools for adults. With the outbreak of the Second World War in September, 1939, the Congress government went out of office and the schemes of rural development were more or less confined to paper.

In May, 1947, the rural development association was replaced by the district development association with a non-official as chairman and the district co-operative officer as its secretary.

In 1952 the district development association was replaced by the district planning committee with the district magistrate as its chairman and the district planning officer as its secretary. It had

a number of subcommittees for the preparation and execution of Plan programmes, yet the district planning committee was only an advisory body.

In the year 1952, for the first time, community development blocks were opened in the State. However, in this district, the first development block was opened on January 26, 1954, at Laxmanpur.

In 1958, the Antarim Zila Parishad was formed by amalgamating the district planning committee and the district board, which later came to be known as Zila Parishad.

For the successful implementation of the planning and development programmes, a three-tier structure of local self-government was adopted from December 2, 1961. Accordingly there exists a village panchayat at village level, a Kshettra Samiti at block level and the Zila Parishad at the district level. In order to effect co-ordination of different Plan schemes, the resources of the agriculture, co-operative, animal husbandry, panchayat raj and other allied departments and organisations have been pooled and placed under the control of the district planning officer.

In accordance with the policy of the government to include every village in the development programmes, the district was divided into 15 development blocks. Some particulars about these blocks are given in the following statement :

Tahsil	Name of block	Present stage	Date of inauguration	No. of Gaon Sabhas	No. of nyaya panchayats	Population of the block 1961
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Pratapgarh	Laxmanpur	Post-stage II	26-1-54	100	10	74,277
"	Sandwa Chandika	"	2-10-56	93	11	79,283
"	Sadar	"	1-4-57	105	12	80,711
"	Sangipur	"	1-7-57	102	12	84,634
"	Mandhata	"	2-10-72	121	13	83,811
Kunda	Babaganj	"	2-10-55	98	11	82,003

1	2	3	4	8	6	7
Kunda	Kunda	Post-stage II	2-10-56	101	11	97,086
,,	Kalakankar	,,	1-4-57	85	10	67,583
,,	Behar	,,	1-10-63	91	11	88,260
,,	Rampur Khas	,,	2-10-72	125	16	98,622
Patti	Aspur Deosra	,,	26-1-55	103	11	72,338
,,	Patti	,,	1-4-57	91	10	61,869
,,	Gaura	,,	1-4-60	92	10	77,912
,,	Mangraura	,,	1-4-60	111	11	89,166
,,	Sheogarh	,,	2-10-72	107	12	81,550

The First Five-year Plan (1951-56) was introduced in 1951 in which agriculture, including irrigation and power, were given the top priority. The Second Five-year Plan came into force with effect from April 1, 1956. Its scope was enlarged to include industrialization. In the Third Five-year Plan emphasis was laid on intensive development so that the district economy could be self-reliant and self-generating. It sought to provide a minimum level of standard of living to every family while narrowing economic and social disparities. Special programmes such as those related to the use of improved varieties of seeds, intensive and improved methods for the cultivation of paddy and wheat, and crop protection measures were also introduced. Yearly Plans were introduced in the years 1967, 1968 and 1969. The Fourth Five-year Plan commencing April 1, 1969, had for its main objectives increase in national income and employment opportunities by a big margin on the one hand and more equitable distribution of wealth on the other.

CHAPTER X

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Pratapgarh is one of the six districts of the Faizabad Division, and the Division itself is in the charge of a commissioner with headquarters at Faizabad. The post of commissioner was created in 1929, as commissioner of revenue and circuit. While regional offices of many new departments have been created at the Divisional level, the commissioner continues to represent the government in his Division, supervising and co-ordinating the work of almost all public departments and local bodies, within his jurisdiction. Redressing and where possible taking anticipatory action against natural calamities, such as droughts and floods, often affecting inter-district boundaries, and handling of all major emergencies, naturally claim his prior attention. He keeps in close touch with all government departments functioning in the Division as well as with the public welfare and controls, guides and advises district and regional level officers in their work, resolving their problems and difficulties wherever possible. In all important matters, the district magistrate has to address government through him or to keep him concurrently informed. In addition, the commissioner hears appeals and revisions under the Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act and allied enactments, the Rent Control and Eviction Act, the Anti-Goonda Act, etc. He is the chairman of the regional transport authority. He has extensive supervisory authority over the Zila Parishad, the municipal board and the town areas. His sanction is needed in removing members of the town area committees and in approving projects of minor and major works in the town areas. In supervising the all important implementation of planning and development work in the Division, he is assisted by a deputy or joint development commissioner and in his judicial work by an additional commissioner. Several regional officers such as those of the agriculture, animal husbandary, co-operatives, forests, hydel, industries, irrigation, minor irrigation, public works department of the State, and several Central Government departments are usually posted at the divisional headquarters, all of whom look up to him for resolution of their problems.

District Staff

The district is in the charge of the district officer. As head of the criminal administration in the district, he is designated as district

magistrate, and as head of the revenue administration he is called the deputy commissioner. As district magistrate his primary function is the maintenance of law and order. As deputy commissioner his main duties are recovery of land revenue and other government dues. In other work, he represents the State Government in the district, acting as its chief executive officer and is squarely responsible for the proper execution and implementation of all its orders.

In maintaining law and order throughout the district, the superintendent of police, who is the senior most police officer in charge of the district police, acts under the provisions of the Police Act (Act V of 1861), and the Criminal Procedure Code, which designate the district magistrate to be the head of the district police. Between the two, they have to ensure preventive as well as remedial and penal action against all breaches of the law, violence or other forms of disturbances of the peace. The subject is dealt with greater detail in Chapter XII. District magistrate has to maintain a close watch on the investigation, prosecution of criminal cases and the upkeep of under-trials and prisoners in the district jail.

Besides being responsible for collection of land revenue under the U. P. Land Revenue Act, and other government dues recoverable as arrears of land revenue, the deputy commissioner has to ensure that the land records maintained by the concerned staff are correct and up to date. He is assisted by the treasury officer, who is in charge of the district treasury and supervises the work of tahsil sub-treasuries. He also closely supervises the work of consolidation of holdings. He is expected to tour for about 90 days every year to acquaint himself with the condition of the people, particularly the agriculturist and to see the implementation of development schemes.

During the visitation of natural calamities such as floods, excessive rains, hailstorms, drought, locust invasion and fire, the duties of the district officer are very onerous. Not only he has to ensure that sufficient advance action is taken to minimise loss and distress but also that adequate relief and necessary succour are rushed to the victims promptly and that no avoidable loss of human or cattle life occurs. He also sanctions gratuitous relief, loans and subsidies to enable the sufferers to tide over the abnormal times and to rehabilitate themselves. When such calamities cause widespread distress the district officer organises test work for relief of the victims. It is also his responsibility to recommend the suspension or remission of land revenue.

He plays a pivotal role in the planning and development activities of his district. He is generally assisted in this vital sphere by the district planning officer or the A. D. M. (planning), as the case may be, who is in charge of the planning and development activities of the district but functions under the direct supervision and subordination of the district officer.

The district officer also heads the department of civil supplies in his district and ensures equitable distribution of food-grains and other essential commodities through fair price shops with the help of a district supply officer, who also functions as the district rent control and eviction officer. The district magistrate is also ex officio district election officer. He has to organise the elections under the Representation of the People Act, to the House of the People and the State Legislative Assembly every fifth year and to the Council of States and the State Legislative Council every alternate year if no mid-term polls occur. The deputy commissioner being the representative of the government is expected to guide the Zila Parishad and to keep a watch on the progress of its work. He is also ex officio president of the district soldiers', sailors' and airmen's board, which looks after the welfare of ex-servicemen as well as families of serving soldiers.

The deputy commissioner is assisted by three subdivisional officers, one for each subdivision, who perform duties similar to those of the district officer, try revenue and criminal cases, and are called out for law and order and calamity relief duties, when necessary. Each tahsil is under the charge of a tahsildar. His main duties are the collection of land revenue and supervision of the land records work. Each tahsildar is also the subtreasury officer, in charge of the tahsil subtreasury. He is also a magistrate and assistant collector of the first class. He is assisted in his work by *naib* tahsildars, supervisor *kanungos* and *lekhpals*. In 1972-73, there were 11 *naib* tahsildars, 12 supervisor *kanungos* and 320 *lekhpals* posted in the three tahsils of the district.

Another important pillar of the administrative machinery for the maintenance of law and order is the police organisation, headed by the Superintendent of police. The superintendent of police is responsible for the efficiency and discipline of the police force as well as for proper performance of its duties. He is assisted by two deputy superintendents of police and district police staff.

Subdivisional magistrates reside at the district headquarters but constantly tour their subdivisions, and perform various duties—

revenue, executive and magisterial as well as those connected with planning and development activities. They also supervise the work of land management committees of the *gaon sabhas*, they are responsible for the maintenance of the law and order in their jurisdiction.

The judiciary of the district is headed by the district and sessions judge, with headquarters at Pratapgarh under the jurisdiction of the high court. He is the highest authority for administration of justice in civil and criminal matters for the district. Criminal appeals and revisions filed against judgements of criminal courts, appeals against the decisions of the civil judge and *munsifs* are heard by him. Appeals against his orders lie to the high court. A subregistrar, whose work is to register deeds relating to transfer of immovable property, power of attorney etc., is stationed at the headquarters of each tahsil.

District Subdivisions

For the purpose of criminal, revenue and general administration the district is divided into three subdivisions, Pratapgarh, Kunda and Patti each also forming a tahsil of the same name.

Other District Level Officers

The designations of the other district level officers of the State Government in the district under the administrative control of their respective departmental heads are :

Assistant registrar co-operative societies

Basic Shiksha Adhikari

Chief medical officer

Settlement officer (consolidation)

District agriculture officer

District employment officer

District Harijan and social welfare officer

District industries officer

District information officer

District inspector of schools

District live-stock officer

District panchayat raj officer

District probation officer

District statistics officer

District supply officer

Executive engineer, irrigation

Executive engineer, public works department

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT OFFICES

Income-tax Department

For the purposes of income-tax, Pratapgarh comes under the appellate commissioner of income-tax, Allahabad. Its cases are dealt with by income-tax officers of Allahabad district according to their pecuniary jurisdiction.

Central Excise

For the purposes of excise administration, the district comes under the central excise division, Allahabad. The district of Pratapgarh is divided into two ranges with headquarters at Pratapgarh and Kunda. One inspector is posted in each range who works under direct control of assistant collector, central excise, Allahabad. The commodities dealt with in the district are tobacco and power-loom cloth.

National Savings Organisation

The object of saving is the circumvention of the tendencies leading to inflation and the inculcation of the habit of thrift among the masses by encouraging investment in small saving securities. There is a district organiser at Pratapgarh to look after the implementation of this scheme and works under the assistant regional director, national savings, with headquarters at Faizabad.

Indian Post and Telegraph Department

The post and telegraph department in the district comes under the jurisdiction of the divisional superintendent of post-offices, Pratapgarh, who is assisted by six inspectors. The postmaster is in charge of the head post-office, and 11 sub-postmasters of sub-post-offices.

Railways

The district is served by the Northern Railway (broad gauge), Pratapgarh being the junction station on the Howrah-Amritsar main line and the branch line running from Allahabad to Faizabad. Another branch line connecting Rae Bareilly to Allahabad traverses the district by passing through the Kunda tahsil.



CHAPTER XI

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

Fiscal History

In the days of yore, the area covered by the present district of Pratapgarh formed the part of Kosala.¹ However, the material for reconstituting the fiscal history of the district during that period is scanty. The relationship that existed between the king and the cultivator was direct. Since there was no class of intermediary, the cultivator directly paid the revenue to the king and in lieu of that received his protection. The revenue was generally one-sixth of the total produce paid either in cash or kind.²

The early Muslim rulers, who established themselves at Delhi in 1206 A.D., were more interested in pursuing the wars of conquest than in administration. Alauddin Khilji, who mounted the throne of Delhi in 1296 A.D., was the first Muslim ruler whose hands reached as far and deep into the revenue records maintained by the *patwaris*, which are valuable source of information about Alauddin's revenue policy. It is recorded that he classified the land into *Khalsa* (crown lands) and fixed the revenue at one-half of the produce and collected directly through his officials.³

In the beginning Muslims were exempted from the payment of land revenue (*Kharaj*), but, due to a large number of religious conversions, it was also levied on them.⁴ After Alauddin's death (1316), the assignees intruded into the whole agrarian system. But the tenure of the assignees was very short.⁵

Later on Sher Shah replaced the method of collecting revenue on the basis of an estimate (or a division of the crops) by a regular system of assessment, the main features of which were the measurement of land by rope or chain, the standard *gaz* (yard) being fixed at 32 *angul* (about three-fourth of an inch), sixty *gaz* making a *jarib* and a square of sixty *jaribs* or (3,600 square yards) making a *bigha*.⁶

1. Pathak, V. N. : *History of Kosala up to the Rise of the Mauryas*, (Varanasi, 1963), p. 343

2. *Ibid.*

3. Tripathi R. P. : *Some Aspects of Muslim Administration*, (Allahabad, 1956), p. 260

4. *Ibid.*, p. 258

5. *Ibid.*, p. 263

6. *Report of the United Provinces Zamindari Abolition Committee*, Vol. I, p. 75

The normal yields of staple crops were calculated for three classes of land : good, middling and inferior and one-third of their average yield was fixed as the revenue assessment.¹

Emperor Akbar took keen interest in framing his revenue policy. Raja Todar Mal, his revenue minister, brought about improvement in the system enforced by Sher Shah Sur. He continued the system of measurement but fixed one-third of the produce as the revenue instead of realising a fixed amount from the cultivators. The system of fixing of revenue as practised under Sher Shah, received least incentive under Akbar, as it led to general oppression.² The result of this change was that collectors were appointed who directly negotiated with the cultivators rather than with the headman of the village. The later Mughals started the practice of granting jagirs to courtiers and officers to maintain the troops for the service of the sovereign. This system brought into being a special class of intermediaries to be aptly regarded as the forerunners of the landed gentry later known as talukdars of Avadh. The sirkar of Manikpur covered an area of 6,66,222 bighas and 5 *biswas* of land contributing 3,39,16,527 dams in revenue and 84,46,173 *surughal*, 2,040 cavalry and 2,900 infantry.³ The *mahals* which lay in Pratapgarh were five in number. Manikpur had an area of 1,29,830 bighas of cultivation, assessed at 67,37,729 dams and was held by Bisens who furnished no less than 500 horse and 6,000 foot. It included all the Bihar pargana as well as part of Rampur.⁴ The rest of the Kunda tahsil was formed into two peculiar *mahals* known as Qaryat Kararah and Qaryat Paegah. These consisted a number of villages rather than a defined tract. The former had 51,505 bighas and 19 *biswas* of cultivation assessed at 24,61,077 dams and was held by Bisens, who furnished 20 horse and 700 foot, while the revenue was apparently assigned for the expenses of royal officers. Qaryat Paegah was another Bisen *mahal* with a cultivated area of 22,130 bighas, paying 11,17,926 dams, this sum being also assigned for the upkeep of the royal stables. The military force was 20 horse and 400 foot. The Pratapgarh pargana, formerly called Arwah, was held by the Sombansis, who provided 114 horse and 7,000 foot.⁵ The revenue was 29,57,077 dams, assessed on a cultivated area of 62,131 bighas. The present pargana of Ateha was not then known and probably was included in Salon. Patti was called by its old name of Jaipur-Backhar and was held by

1. Moreland, W. H. : *The Agrarian System of Moslem India*, (Allahabad), p. 76

2. *Imperial Gazetteer, United Provinces, Fyzabad Division*, (Allahabad, 1905), p. 60

3. Abul Fazl : *Ain-i-Akbari*, Eng. Trans. by H. S. Jarret, Vol. II, (Calcutta, 1949), pp. 175-76

4. *Ibid.*

5. *Ibid.*

Bachgotis and Brahmans. It contained 76,517 bighas and 8 *biswas* of cultivation, paying a revenue of 39,13,017 dams. The warlike Bachgotis provided 400 horse and 5,000 foot to the imperial army.¹ The Qaryat *mahals* were separately administered. The Guzara villages lay partly in the Kunda and partly in the Salon tahsils and were 262 in number ; they had their own *kanungo* and their courts were at Karheti and Bihar. The Paegah villages numbered 256 and lay in Kunda, Salon and Pratapgarh ; the court was at Jonoin in pargana Rampur, and the descendants of the old *kanungos* are still known as Paegahwalas.²

The present district of Pratapgarh formed a part of Avadh in 1759. As the power of nawabs declined, those of their officials like the *chakledars* and *nazims* and of talukdars increased and in course of time the main interest of nawabs came to be limited to securing an assured income from the contractors of revenue whose activities they could not and did not control. During Shujauddaula's time in 1765 A.D., land in Avadh was generally of two descriptions, viz., the *khalsa* or crown lands and the Huzoor tahsil lands (the lands for which the holders paid their revenue direct into the Huzoor tahsil or the nawab's treasury without the intervention of local agents).³ This system became much successful as zamindars were completely saved from the illegal levies of the *chakledars* or talukdars. Under this system dewans, however, sometime took undue advantage of their position and increased the rents under the threat of making over the estate village to the *chakledars* and subjecting the proprietor to all manner of extortions.

Of the Huzoor tahsil lands, some were held by (a) large landholders under direct grants from the king of Delhi, (b) the chief friends and supporters of the earlier nawabs of Avadh, (c) village proprietary communities, and (d) others.

Soon a great change took over the scene, and the collection of revenue payable by holders of Huzoor tahsil lands was changed into one of farming out of tracts of the country to influential men, were themselves holders of estate and the original ancestors of the talukdars of Avadh. Thus a system then called *ijarah mustajiri* (or contract) system came into practice. Under this system a powerful landholder having contracted to pay a certain amount or revenue for the tract allotted to him realized as much more than the contracted amount as he possibly could from the immediate holders of the soil. This system had a single fold advantage of saving the cost of collection. But as this system had

1. *Ibid.*

2. Nevill, *op. cit.*, p. 153

3. Srivastava, A. L. : *Awadh Ke Pratham Do Nawab*, (Hindi text), pp. 272-73

in itself many bad qualities proved flagrantly injurious to the actual cultivator.

Thus the *mustajiri* or contract system, adopted by the nawabs produced a class of professional contractors who had hardly any sympathy with the cultivators. They offered high bids, by extorting as much as possible from the people. The *chakledar's* office became hereditary and these officers assumed the role of landed barons, as they began to keep troops and build forts. They did not only coerce the small farmers and zamindars but also resisted the authority of the nawabs.

Under these circumstances, the cultivators had no security of tenures or fixity of rent and there were no records of their rights. Among the class of talukdars, came to be included hereditary chieftains of clans, tax-gatherers, money-lenders who purchased the lands of their debtors, court favourites and officers of the nawabs. Many zamindars, however, had either dispossessed or reduced to the position of tenant or had accepted subordinate positions under a neighbouring talukdar in exchange for protection.

Later, the representatives of East India Company repeatedly recommended the abandonment of the system in favour of the *amani* or trust system under which a *chakledar* or a *nazim* was appointed to collect the revenue of a big tract of country in trust for the government as an *amil* or *amin*. This system was most successfully tried under Saadat Ali Khan (1798—1814) and later nawabs. Nawab Saadat Ali Khan increased the number of *chaklas* to make them more efficient and kept a keen personal supervision of the *chakledars* or *amils*. Under his successors, however, the increased number of *chaklas* added to the number of the oppressors of the zamindars.

The *amin* system also resulted in disastrous and disappointing consequences. On the one hand, it showed loss to the government and on the other, increased oppression of and extortion from the holder of the soil for while the *amil*, *chakledar* or *nazim* exacted from the actual cultivators as much as they could with the greater power of extortion conferred upon them by their offices, under the government, they were liable, like the contractors to pay only fixed amount, and paid only what they deemed fit, into the government treasury.

The territory of the present district was divided between the old district of Salon and Sultanpur at the annexation of Avadh by the East India Company in 1856. Under the subsequent arrangements Salon became the headquarters

of the new district of Rai Bareilly, tahsil Patti being taken from Sultanpur and united with Bihar and Pratapgarh to form a new district with headquarters at Bela.

Settlements

The first summary Settlement of 1856, may be said to be the opening chapter of the fiscal history of the district. Engagements were taken from the proprietors of each village, but the influence of the talukdars was strong as they secured the recognition of their ownership in most cases. The talukdars of Pratapgarh largely represented hereditary lordship of the soil and belonged to proprietary clans. The settlement officers were, therefore, given instructions to settle land revenue with the parties in possession of the land, without any recognition of their proprietary rights and to bear in mind, as a leading principle, the desire of government to deal with actual occupants of the soil, that is, with village zamindars, and not with the middlemen like talukdars, farmers of revenue and such other persons, the claims of these persons were to be considered at a future date, or brought judiciously before competent courts. The talukdars were now degraded except those who were themselves actual occupants of land, and the inferior proprietors were searched out and engaged with for payment of revenue. The Settlement was made with talukdars where the village proprietors were not found. Thus throughout Avadh out of 23,543 villages included in taluks at the time of annexation, 13,640, with a revenue of Rs 35,06,519 were settled with talukdars while 9,903 villages with revenue of Rs 32,08,319 were settled with other. The records of this assessment, based on the demand of the former Avadh revenue officials, were unfortunately destroyed during the freedom struggle which occurred in 1857.

Following the restoration of order the officers were directed to make second summary Settlement on the basis of the original assessment. This similarity was, however, maintained only in relation to the actual figures an important modification being made to fully recognise the rights of the talukdars. Alteration did not affect Pratapgarh in a great measure, as, the proprietors or talukdars who were called upon to give their rights furnished histories and pedigrees of their clans, preserved to a considerably later period. In most cases, the proprietary rights in their villages were shown to have existed for many generations. The district in this stage included the Salon tahsil which now forms part of Rae Bareilly. The total revenue for the present district of Pratapgarh came to Rs 7,30,534. However, no records were preserved of the Settlement itself and on the method of assessment. The only available figures

were for the whole district, each pargana and for each talukdari estate.

First Regular Settlement—Work on the first regular Settlement in Pratapgarh started in October 1860, lasting 11 years, under Capt. Mc Andrew. The assessment was made by R. M. King and the final report was submitted by Capt. W. E. Forbes, the settlement officer, on 10th March, 1871, but it could not be reviewed till November, 1876, nor published till the following year. This delay was caused owing to the series of bad seasons which followed the completion of the Settlement and the consequent necessity of waiting the new assessment. The revised revenue demands were given out in each pargana. The assessment came into force initially in tahsil Patti on 1st November, 1867, the rest of the district coming under its purview on the 1st November, 1868. This, however, did not include the pargana of Ateha, when the new revenue was announced on 14th May, 1866, together with that of the other parganas of the Salon tahsil, which was not transferred to Rae Bareilly till after the Settlement. The assessment was sanctioned for a period of thirty years.

A field or *khasra* survey marked the beginning of the Settlement operations, being followed by a revenue survey. The problems were aggravated on account of inexperienced *amins* who had to learn their work. This imposed added burden on the cost of the operations, which worked out at Rs 71 per square mile. The preparation of Settlement records, was undertaken simultaneously with field survey. Some of these, e.g., the field map, the *khasra*, list of houses and wells, the abstract of soils, and the assessment papers could be at once, but others including the *khatauni*, *khewat* and *wajib-ul-arz* had to be set aside till all the suits could be decided. The details of the assessment given in the report were, according to the old gazetteer, very meagre. Assessment was made village by village reliance being placed mainly on the rent-rolls in each particular case. Independent assessment were limited almost entirely to the imposition of general rates upon the assumption areas. Rates prevalent in each pargana for different classes of soil were taken as average rent-rates; the amount being as rule four rupees, two rupees and one rupee per bigha. These rates were seldom used, since the rates ascertained from the rent-roll gave the average for each village, this being applied to the assumption areas. Actually the assumption amounted to a little more than a summary Settlement, but being carefully worked out, it yielded a material increase revenue which was even light in its incidence.

The revised revenue demand as a consequence of this assessment came to Rs 9,85,619, excluding the parganas of Salon and Parshadepur. The increase in the summary Settlement amounted to Rs 2,55,085 or 34.9 per cent. It was highest in pargana Pratapgarh when it rose to 52 per cent, while in both Patti and Rampur it was over 40 per cent. In pargana Bihar, on the otherhand, the enhancement was little more than 113 per cent, while in Manikpur and Dhingwas it was under 30 per cent. It was estimated that cultivation had increased by one-fourth and the event proved that the assessment did not press unduly on those paying revenue. The talukdars were apparently treated with leniency as is evinced by the fact that they were paying in a few years much less than half assets. Evidence of the moderation of the demand was to be found in the fact, that although the district suffered from the successive bad seasons of 1871-72 and 1873, no reduction of the assessment was considered necessary by the local officers. The collection of revenue was found to be as easy as ever as soon as the pressure of abnormal circumstances was withdrawn. There were considerable balances from 1865 to 1872, and again in the bad season of 1877, 1878 and 1880, but there were in all cases collected within the course of the following year. The major coercive processes for the recovery of arrears was almost unknown; a small estate was formed in 1872, but there was not a single instance of sale, transfer or direct management. A few temporary attachments occurred from time to time, chiefly in 1871, 1877 and 1878 while the average number of attachments of movable property was very small, amounting to about Rs 87 annually. Difficulty was experienced with a few defaulters, petty zamindars and owners of single *mahals*, who were described as being in a "a chronic state of embarrassment". Generally, the declaration of the assessment was followed by an increase of cultivation and an improvement in its quality. An important feature of the settlement officer's duties was the decision of cases in especially constituted settlement courts regarding rights in land. In Pratapgarh no less than 20,736 claims were presented of which 2,147 referred to proprietary right, 2,827 to sub-Settlement, 6,747 to shares, 3,844 under proprietary rights, and the rests to mortgages, groves and miscellaneous rights. The claims to proprietary rights were decreed in 1,038 cases, while claims to sub-Settlement were decreed in 454 cases referring to talukdari estates and in 55 others. The claims decreed affected 334 villages and hamlets, while in 90 cases in which a complete title could not be established, perpetual farming bases on more or less favourable terms were granted. At the same time 26 villages were decreed as maintenance assignments, 27 in *shankalp* tenure, and 17 under other under-proprietary titles. Altogether subordinate rights were decreed in 18.6 per cent of the total area held by talukdars.

The Oudh Rent Act, 1868, conferred the right of occupancy on every tenant who had within 30 years before February 13, 1858, been in possession as proprietor of land in a village the rights being heritable but not transferable. It is important to note that although the Act gave some relief to old dispossessed proprietors it did not permit accrual of occupancy rights in future. Under-proprietary rights could be conferred or acquired. In 1880, about 88 per cent of the total cultivated area in Avadh was held by tenants at will who were at the mercy of zamindars and talukdars. The Act was, therefore, amended in 1886.

The Outh Rent Act, 1886 (Act XXII of 1886), placed certain checks on the authority of talukdars by giving tenants, security from ejectment at least for a period of seven years and limits were also placed on the enhancement of rent by talukdars. As the tenancies were not heritable the Act could not prevent the landholders from demanding *nazrana* (premium) after the expiry of seven years. But provision was also made to lessen the burden of tenant, and now the landholders could only enhance the rent up to a maximum of $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. It was also provided that on the ejectment of a tenant, rent of his successors in the tenancy could exceed the previous rent by more than $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. Under the provision of the Act the tenant could also make improvements on his land with the consent of the landholder and, failing that, of the deputy commissioner of the district.

Owing to desperate condition of tenants in many estates a good deal of discontentment prevailed. The economic condition of many tenants being extremely poor, resulted in the formation of Kisan Sabhas almost everywhere. The main complaint against the landholders were the exaction of exorbitant sums as *nazrana*, rack-renting and unrestrained recourse to ejectment.

Second Regular Settlement—The district was brought under regular Settlement for a second time in July, 1891, the operation closing down in August, 1896. The Settlement was based, as usual, on the actual rent-rolls and allowance was made in valuing land which did not pay cash rents for the difference in rents paid by high and low caste cultivators. The cost of these operations came to Rs 194 per square mile and though the Settlement here was carried out on the same lines as in Unnao, the cost of operations at the later place were quarter than at Pratapgarh. This Settlement was confirmed for a period of 30 years.

The settlement officer followed the usual system of demarcating soils, grouping the villages into assessment circles, and deducing

differential soil rates from the cash rents. No specific allowance was made at first for caste, and consequently the rates were found to be too high for the valuation of the assumption areas, which largely consisted of Brahmin and Rajput holdings. Hence extensive reductions had to be made in the parganas first assessed.

The total assessable assets amounted to Rs 29,68,676. The revenue originally sanctioned was Rs 13,66,101, but this was later reduced to Rs 13,46,522. This gave an enhancement of 35.82 per cent on the expiring demand and represented 4,536 of the net assets. This figure included the nominal demands on revenue free and *nazul* properties the actual revenue being Rs 13,35,288.

An important achievement of the Settlement operations was the Settlement of alluvial *mahals*, made for the first time. A deputy collector was required to make personal inspections annually and an assessment or remission of revenue was made on his report where necessary.

The Oudh Rent Act, 1921 (Act IV of 1921), raised the statutory period of tenancy from seven to ten years, and a limit was placed on the enhancement of rent which the landholder could claim at the expiry of the statutory period. A tenant who agreed to enhancement of rent every ten years could continue in the holding for life. Protection was granted to heirs of statutory tenants who were given the right to hold the tenancy for a period of five years after the death of the tenant and to claim compensation for improvements, if any, made by the tenant. It was open to the landholder to admit the heirs as statutory tenants after expiry of five years, but he failed to exercise the right to eject them within the period of limitations after the expiry of five years, the heirs of the descendants were to be deemed to have been duly admitted as statutory tenants.

The restriction imposed by the Act of 1886 on enhancement of rent upto $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent only was, however, removed, and the landholder was entitled to claim fair and equitable rent or enhancement upto 30 per cent. The realization of *nazrana* was declared illegal. The landholders were, however, given the right to increase their *sir* and *khudkash* and to acquire land already under the cultivation of tenants. But the Act failed to secure for tenants undisputed rights of occupation or full protection from illegal exactions. This, however, was an important stage in the evolution of the rights of cultivators in Awaith. The conditions of the tenants became sound and they acquired considerable security in their land and protection from the illegal exactions of the landholders.

Third Regular Settlement—The preliminary settlement operation commenced in October, 1922 while the actual Settlement operation began in 1923 and expired in 1930. In the first year of its operation Mudie, the settlement officer, made inspection of tahsil Patti but owing to a sudden close of operations in April, 1924, it was revised in October, 1926. Patti, Bihar and Manikpur were assessed in the first year and pargana Atcha, Rampur, Dhingwas and Pratapgarh in the second year.¹

The revision of village maps of tahsil Patti was done under the supervision of Owen and in 11 villages where a large tract of land had been broken since last Settlement owing to general inaccuracy in maps a complete survey was made.² Some villages were re-surveyed partly and the rest of the village maps were corrected where necessary. Out of the total assets for the whole district Rs 38,37,247 were liable to be paid to the government of which Rs 1,87,025 were the assets due to extension of cultivation and Rs 66,345 to the expansion of irrigation. The revenue payable to the government amounted to Rs 1,48,934-14-0 at 39 per cent of the assets and nominal revenue free land amounted to Rs 9,450, that of government property Rs 278-2 and *nazul* Rs 200. The new government demand exceeded the expiring demand by Rs 1,72,778 or 13.1 per cent against the estimated increase of Rs 3,05,825 or 23 per cent in the forecast.³

The new revenue was only 30.8 per cent of the valuation of the cultivated area and this percentage still went down further to 28.7 when taken into account the valuation of the area in holdings at the competition rental incidence.⁴ The accepted new assets at last Settlement were Rs 30,40,118. The increase in revenue was Rs 1,72,978 which was only 21.7 per cent of the increased assets. It shows that method employed in assessing the district had secured a lenient Settlement to the proprietors. The old revenue incidence was 2.66 and rental incidence 6.6 and the percentage worked out to 41.6 per cent against 38.8 per cent at that time.

There were 3,797 *mahals* against 2,847 *mahals* at last Settlement. In addition to these 15,840 under proprietary and 1,199 miscellaneous property plots were assessed separately along with *mahals*.⁵

1. *The Final Settlement Report of District Pratapgarh*, 1930, p. 9

2. *Ibid.*

3. *Ibid.*, p. 19

4. *Ibid.*, p. 20

5. *Ibid.*

So far the short term Settlement was concerned the alluvial *mahals* belonging to big substantial talukdars were allowed full term Settlement with their consent. Those owned by small proprietors of pargana Manikpur were allowed Settlement occurring every five year.¹ All seven *mahals* were settled for five years of which two were entirely uncultivated. The only cases of variation, of revenue after a short period were those in which progressions were allowed on account of the fact that net increase exceeded 20 per cent of the expiring demand.

The term recommended for the new settlement was 40 years from Kharif 1336 Fasli in tahsil Patti, parganas Bihar and Manikpur in tahsil Kunda and from Rabi 1336 Fasli in tahsil Pratapgarh and parganas Rampur and Dhingwas of Kunda. But owing to unfavourable agricultural conditions the government had to sanction the postponement of the new demand till 1337 Fasli Kharif.²

In making the new assessment of the new demand the policy of leniency and fairness had always been kept in view. The new assessment to a very large extent resulted in removing those inequalities and distributing the revenue according to the circumstances and the quality of the village and the proprietors. The enhancement of revenue was made in 3,053 *mahals*, Rs 3,83,091 was the amount which cost the third Settlement.

In 1937 the first Congress ministry took over the government of the province and passed the U. P. Tenancy Act, 1939 (Act XVI of 1938), the tenants' rights in their holdings were made hereditary, and the fear of enhancement of rent except at the time of Settlement, was largely set at rest. The tenants were also given the right to make improvements on their land. This security of tenure and fixity of fair rent was provided for tenants throughout the province.

Despite the protection extended to the tenants in the Act, the landholders were still a great impediment to the prosperity of cultivators. Therefore, in 1946, when Congress resumed office a committee relating to the abolition of zamindari system was formed. According to the data collected by the committee there were in 1945 (1352 Fasli), 3,61,668 persons collecting or otherwise occupying land and the total number of holdings concerned an area of 10,80,443 acres. The average size of a *khalsa* (holding) was 3 acres but land was most unevenly distributed.

1. *The Final Settlement Report of District Pratapgarh*, 1930, p. 20

2. *Ibid.*

Relevant particulars as on June 30, 1945 are given below :

Size of holdings (in acres)	Total number of persons occupying land	Total area (in acres)
.5	39,208	13,469
0.5 to 1	37,791	30,039
1 to 2	40,075	63,767
2 to 3	25,491	64,269
3 to 4	17,555	61,560
4 to 5	12,237	55,618
5 to 6	8,323	45,403
6 to 7	6,341	40,712
7 to 8	4,751	35,717
8 to 9	3,403	28,382
9 to 10	2,866	26,783
10 to 12	2,884	31,266
12 to 14	2,058	26,936
14 to 16	1,167	17,011
16 to 18	685	11,702
18 to 20	494	9,397
20 to 25	681	15,346
Over 25	736	37,025

After Independence the Congress government worked out the recommendations of the U. P. Zamindari Abolition Committee, 1946. Hence, the U. P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1951, was passed to reform the land tenure system in the State.

LAND REFORMS

Abolition of Zamindari

The U. P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950, (U. P. Act I of 1951), was enforced in the district on July 1, 1952 which abolished the system of zamindar intermediaries and replaced

the multiplicity of tenures existing in this district, as elsewhere, by only three types : the *bhumidhar*, the *sirdar* and the *asami*. As many as 86,696 intermediaries were affected because of this Act. Every intermediary whose right title or interest in any estate was acquired under the provisions of the Act, became entitled to receive compensation and rehabilitation grant according to scale laid down in the Act.

The total amount of compensation assessed was Rs 1,22,25,757 of which an amount of Rs 11,44,631 was paid in cash and Rs 91,38,000 in bonds to 59,482 intermediaries up to 1971.

Under the Act, intermediaries became *bhumidhars* of their *sir* and *khudkasht* lands and groves. Certain other tenure holders who acquired the same status in land under their cultivation provided they fulfilled certain conditions. A *bhumidhar* possesses permanent, heritable and transferable rights in his holdings from which he cannot be ejected. Certain other categories of tenants who did not acquire *bhumidhari* rights became *sirdars* of land under their cultivation. A *sirdar* has permanent and heritable rights in his holding. He does not however, have transferable rights regarding the same. He may use his land for purposes of agriculture, horticulture and animal husbandry. However, he can acquire *bhumidhari* rights in his holdings by paying to the government a sum equal to twenty times his annual rent. Certain *bhumidhars* and *sirdars* are entitled to sublet their land, for example, those employed in the armed forces or disabled persons. An *asami* is a lessee of a *bhumidhar*, a *sirdar* or the *gaon sabha*. He has no transferable rights and is liable to ejection for void transfers or on the extinction of the rights of the *bhumidhar* or the *sirdar* concerned, or for contravention of any other provision of the Act.

In 1971 the number of tenure holders and the area under these tenures in the district was as under :

Tenure holders	No. of tenure holders	Area (in ha.)
<i>Bhumidhars</i>	1,10,400	36,029
<i>Sirdars</i>	1,65,500	56,693

Bhumidhars and *sirdars* have been made jointly and severally responsible for the payment of land revenue to whom the entire village is assessed.

The U. P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act also established *gaon samaj* for the management of land not occupied

by any holding or grove, forests within the village boundaries, tanks, ponds, fisheries, *hats*, bazars and *melas* and other sources of income vested in the *gaon samaj*. Every *gaon samaj* was a corporate body with all adults in the village as its members, and had a land management committee to look after its property. The functions of the *gaon samaj* are now performed by the *gaon sabha* through the above committee.

Collection of Land Revenue

After the abolition of the zamindari system, land revenue is directly collected from the *bhumidhars* and *sirdars* by the government through *amins* whose work in the district is supervised by *naib-tahsildars*. The *amins* are assisted by the *peons*. The collection is supervised by the *naib-tahsildar* but the ultimate responsibility for collecting land revenue is that of the district officer. In 1972, the net demand for land revenue was Rs 27,25,263.

There are 3 *naib-tahsildars* and 29 *amins* appointed to collect the land revenue in the district.

Survey, Settlement and Resettlement

The next regular Settlement is to take place in the district after a period of 40 years from the date of enforcement of the U. P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950, except in respect of precarious and alluvial areas.

Consolidation of Holdings

The U. P. Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1953 (Act V of 1954), provides for the consolidation of scattered and small holdings. It was enforced in the district on May 16, 1970 and the operation started in 354 villages covering the cultivated area of 9,699 acres which consisted of 3,23,095 plots.

The Settlement proceedings were carried out under the supervision of a settlement officer, assisted by 3 consolidation officers, 17 assistant consolidation officers, 34 consolidators and 149 *lekhpals*.

The U. P. Bhoodan Yajna Act, 1952

In 1951, Acharya Vinoba Bhave started Bhoodan movement in Uttar Pradesh with the object of obtaining gifts of land for redistribution among the landless and for that purpose he visited almost every district of the State. The State Government has passed the U. P. Bhoodan Yajna Act, 1952 (U. P. Act No. X of 1953).

According to the land distribution data up to 1971, the total land received is 9,191 acres of which 5,751 acres of land has been distributed among the 2,010 landless people.

Imposition of Ceiling on Land Holdings

The U. P. Agricultural Income-tax Act, 1948, was passed to tax agricultural incomes in excess of Rs 4,200 per annum. The Act provides that a landholder cultivating more than 30 acres of land was not liable to pay the tax. This Act was later replaced by the U. P. Large Land Holdings Act, 1957, imposing a tax on all land holdings, the annual value of which exceeded Rs 3,600. Besides this landholder cultivating not more than 30 acres of land was exempted from the payment of the tax under this Act. The tax was levied on a graduated scale so that the larger the holding the greater the incidence of the tax.

The Uttar Pradesh Imposition of Ceiling on Land Holdings Act, 1960 (U. P. Act No. 1 of 1961), was enforced in the district on 3rd January, 1961. This Act applied in the whole district and 42 persons were affected whereas 1,322.68 acres of land was declared as surplus. The total area of surplus land settled with tenure holders under section 16 (1) of this Act was 12.03 acres and the total amount of compensation assessed was Rs 17,438 while Rs 1,73,792 were paid by the government.

ADMINISTRATION OF TAXES OTHER THAN LAND REVENUE

In the district as elsewhere in the State, the other main sources of revenue are excise, sales tax, stamp duties, registration, tax on motor vehicles, entertainment tax, income-tax and central excise.

Excise

Since the beginning of the British rule, the right to produce and sell country spirit, hemp drugs and other intoxicants was auctioned annually and the receipts formed part of the revenue of the government. Prior to the enforcement of the U. P. Excise Act, 1910, the district was covered by the distillery system and there were two distilleries in the district one each at Pratapgarh and Kunda. The former was closed in 1901 and the latter after a few years. The liquor was supplied by the district of Sultanpur.

The U. P. Excise Act, 1910, was enforced in the district the same year. It regulated the manufacture, movement, sale, export

and possession of intoxicating liquors and drugs and the collection of excise revenue derived from duties, taxes and fines.

In 1947, the scheme of prohibition was introduced in the district and the work of detection of crimes under the U. P. Excise Act, 1910, was entrusted to the superintendent of police. In 1962, the scheme of prohibition was discontinued and the administration of the Act was resumed by the deputy commissioner. One of the deputy collectors in the district works as the district excise officers.

For purposes of excise administration the district falls in the range of the assistant excise commissioner, Allahabad charge, Allahabad. The district is divided into three excise circles, which are contiguous with the three tahsils, each circle being under the charge of an excise inspector.

Liquor—At present the country liquor is supplied by the Mohan Meakin Breweries Ltd, Lucknow under the contract supply system. The supplies are made through the bonded warehouse Pratapgarh. A minimum guarantee quota system was introduced in 1966 on all the country spirit vendors of the State under which they had to undertake a guarantee to purchase a certain amount of country spirit. But in 1972, the system had been abolished as the State Government lost their case in High Court of Adjudicature at Allahabad. The price of plain liquor is 33 paise per litre and that of the spiced variety 34 paise. In 1972, there were 101 country liquor shops in the district of which 42 were in tahsil Pratapgarh and 31 and 28 respectively in the tahsils of Patti and Kunda. The shops are auctioned each year and settled with the highest bidders. The number of foreign liquor shops in the district was two in 1972.

The consumption of country liquor from 1962-63 to 1970-71 has been as follows :

Year	Quantity (in L. P. Gallons)
1962-63	16,911
1963-64	61,993
1964-65	72,145
1965-66	69,089
1966-67	75,063
1967-68	90,738
1968-69	91,434
1969-70	85,032
1970-71	79,269

Opium—Opium is consumed by addicts and is also used for medicinal purposes. It was also smoked in the forms called *chandu* and *madak* but now smoking of opium is an offence under the U. P. Opium Smoking Act, 1934, as amended from time to time. The open sale of opium has been prohibited in the State since April, 1959. Its sale is permissible only to those who hold a certificate from the chief medical officer of the district. In 1972, there was no permit holder of opium in the district.

Hemp Drugs—The hemp drugs known as charas, ganja and bhang constituted items of excise revenue in the past. The consumption of charas was, however, stopped in 1943-44 and of ganja in 1948. Ganja is sold only to persons holding permits from the chief medical officer. In 1972, there were 4 ganja shops in the district all located in tahsil Pratapgarh. Licences to open bhang shops are auctioned yearly and in 1972 these numbered 102 of which 43 were in tahsil Pratapgarh, 31 in tahsil Patti and 28 in tahsil Kunda.

The following statement shows the consumption of bhang and ganja in the district from 1962-63 to 1970-71 :

Year	Bhang (in kg.)	Ganja (in kg.)
1962-63	1,878	—
1963-64	4,146	2.50
1964-65	5,194	1.00
1965-66	5,467	4.50
1966-67	4,514	2.00
1967-68	4,917	1.75
1968-69	5,236	1.75
1969-70	5,267	1.25
1970-71	5,205	1.00

Tari—In 1972, there were 3 shops licensed to sell *tari* (toddy), two in tahsil Pratapgarh and one in tahsil Kunda. The shops are auctioned annually and settled with the highest bidder. There are about 225 consumers of *tari* in the district. The rate of *tari* per bottle is 33 paise each.

Excise Revenue—The excise revenue from 1964-65 to 1970-71 of important items has been given in the following statement :

Year	Revenue (in Rs)					
	Country spirit	Bhang	Ganja	Foreign liquor	Tari	Denatured spirit
1964-65	5,85,581	64,667	223	2,125	3,673	4,450
1965-66	7,24,343	69,841	991	2,739	5,656	5,414
1966-67	10,44,701	85,490	453	12,900	4,074	5,200
1967-68	12,95,221	85,224	398	2,542	6,121	5,750
1968-69	15,20,299	1,25,296	412	1,906	4,911	5,600
1969-70	16,46,882	1,11,827	294	739	4,368	3,505
1970-71	17,78,453	1,15,620	256	1,649	4,483	4,304

Sales Tax

The sales tax is being levied under the U. P. Sales Tax Act, 1948, and also under the Central Sales Tax Act, 1957, in the district as elsewhere in the State. Cloth, sugar and tobacco have been exempted from taxation since July 1, 1958. For purposes of administration of this Act, an assistant sales tax officer has been appointed in the district.

The following statement shows the number of assessees and the amounts of tax collected in respect of important commodities in 1970-71 :

Commodity	No. of assessees	Amount of tax (in Rs)
Cloth (garments)	185	N. A.
Kirana	135	60,181
Food-grains	85	38,368
Bricks	53	1,21,156
Ornaments	25	8,290

The net collections from sales tax between the years from 1959-60 to 1970-71 were as under :

Year	Amount (in Rs)
1959-60	2,30,979
1960-61	2,49,269
1961-62	2,33,712
1962-63	2,78,015
1963-64	2,25,396
1964-65	2,23,416
1965-66	2,97,559
1966-67	3,93,367
1967-68	5,26,895
1968-69	5,93,324
1969-70	6,15,953
1970-71	5,68,135

Profession Tax

The U. P. Professions, Trades, Callings and Employments Act, 1965 was enforced in the district in October, 1965. For purposes of administration of the Act an assistant professions, trades, callings and employments officer was appointed in the district. He works under the administrative control of the professions, trades, callings and employments officer, Faizabad.

The following statement shows the number of assesseees and amount of tax collected from 1966-67 to 1970-71 :

Year	Number of assesseees	Amount (in Rs)
1966-67	667	13,533
1967-68	675	52,718
1968-69	880	30,153
1969-70	880	57,415
1970-71	2,713	65,933

The Act has been repealed and the imposition of the tax has been stopped after April 1, 1971.

Entertainment Tax

The entertainment tax in the district is realised from cinemas, circuses, *nautankis* (indigenous open-air theatrical performances), theatres, dramas and housies, etc. The deputy commissioner is responsible for the enforcement of the U. P. Entertainment and Betting Tax Act, 1937. A deputy collector of the district is appointed as the entertainment tax officer. He is assisted by an entertainment tax inspector posted at Sultanpur. The following statement shows the amount of tax collected between the years 1966 to 1970 :

Year	Amount (in Rs)
1966	65,002
1967	82,513
1968	89,453
1969	1,00,806
1970	1,26,912

Stamps

Under the Stamps Act, 1899, stamps are classified as judicial and non-judicial. The former are to be affixed where court fee is to be paid and the latter on bills of exchange, receipts involving a sum more than Rs 20 and documents in respect of which stamps duty is payable. Income from this source also includes fines and penalties realised under the Act.

The receipts under this head during the five years ending with 1970-71 were as follows :

Year	Sale (in Rs)	
	Judicial	Non-judicial
1966-67	3,83,380	3,23,288
1967-68	3,81,750	3,70,220
1968-69	3,71,909	3,88,157
1969-70	3,40,578	4,75,017
1970-71	19,01,855	5,65,333

In 1972, there were 26 stamp vendors in the district.

Registration

Documents such as instruments of gift, sale or lease of immovable property, instruments relating to shares in a joint-stock company and wills, have to be registered under the Indian Registration Act, 1908. The district judge of Rae Bareilly is the district registrar of Pratapgarh. Registration is done at the headquarters of each tahsil where a subregistrar is appointed for the purpose.

The following statement shows the income and expenditure on the establishment, and the number of documents registered during the five years ending with 1972 :

Year	Income (in Rs)	Expenditure (in Rs)	No. of documents registered
1968	1,76,178	33,819	9,440
1969	1,74,964	31,990	8,788
1970	2,04,155	21,381	7,598
1971	2,15,035	36,491	8,839
1972	1,57,871	35,171	7,054

Tax on Motor Vehicles

The motor vehicles in the district are taxed under the U. P. Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1935, and the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1939. The regional transport officer, Allahabad region, with headquarters at Allahabad, is in charge of the work in this district also. In 1972, a sum of Rs 64,274 was collected as road tax.

Under the provisions of the U.P. Motorgadi (Yatri-kar) Adhinyam, 1962, a tax was imposed on passengers travelling in public or private motor vehicles plying on hire since October, 1962. The following statement shows the amount of tax collected in the district from 1962 to 1972 :

Year	Amount (in Rs)
1962	104
1963	7,963
1964	10,623
1965	14,587
1966	19,738
1967	21,104
1968	24,311
1969	29,837
1970	38,903
1971	45,246
1972	61,682

The Motorgadi (Mal-kar) Adhiniyam, 1964, provided for the levy of a tax on goods carried by motor vehicles. It was enforced in the district on November 16, 1964. The following statement shows the amount of tax collected under it in the district from 1964 to 1972 :

Year	Amount (in Rs)
1964	3,568
1965	37,664
1966	41,372
1967	45,373
1968	49,564
1969	51,432
1970	55,374
1971	58,961
1972	70,307

Income-tax

This is one of the most important of the Central Government taxes. For purposes of the collection of the tax, the district

falls within the administrative control of the income-tax officer, Allahabad.

The following statement shows the number of assesseees and the amount collected from them as income-tax between the year 1967-68 to 1972-73 :

Year	Number of assesseees	Amount of tax (in Rs)
1967-68	71	1,50,598
1968-69	191	37,549
1969-70	193	34,000
1970-71	705	1,08,000
1971-72	199	73,000
1972-73	201	91,000

Wealth Tax and Gift Tax—The taxes imposed under the provisions of the Wealth Tax Act, 1957, and the Gift Tax Act, 1958, are also collected by the income-tax department. The following statement gives the number of assesseees and the amount of wealth tax collected between the years 1967-68 to 1972-73. No amount has been realised under the Gift Tax Act, 1958 during this period :

Year	Wealth tax	
	Number of assesseees	Amount (in Rs)
1967-68	8	700
1968-69	14	500
1969-70	15	500
1970-71	6	1,100
1971-72	6	1,000
1972-73	8	900

Estate Duty—Estate duty is levied under the provisions of the Estate Duty Act, 1953, on the property left by a deceased

person. The district of Pratapgarh falls under the estate duty circle, Allahabad which is under the charge of an assistant controller.

The following statement shows the number of assesseees and the amount of tax collected from them in the district from 1968-69 to 1972-73 :

Year	Below rupees one lakh		Over rupees one lakh		Total	
	Number of assesseees	Amount of tax (in Rs)	Number of assesseees	Amount of tax (in Rs)	Number of assesseees	Amount of tax (in Rs)
1968-69	1	291	—	—	1	291
1969-70	—	—	—	—	—	—
1970-71	2	1,526	3	67,283	5	68,809
1971-72	2	60	—	—	2	60
1972-73	1	1,073	—	—	1	1,073

Central Excise

For purposes of central excise, the district falls under the jurisdiction of the assistant controller, central excise division, Allahabad. The district is divided into two ranges, the Pratapgarh and Kunda. The Pratapgarh range comprises the area of the tahsils of Pratapgarh and Patti and the Kunda ranges that of Kunda tahsil. Each range is under the charge of an excise inspector. The following statement shows the amount of tax collected from this source between 1969-70 to 1972-73 :

Year	Taxes realised from		
	Tobacco	Electric bulbs	Power-looms
1969-70	N.A.	3,757	1,280
1970-71	N.A.	—	4,248
1971-72	1,63,071	—	1,350
1972-73	1,95,763	—	324

The amount of tax collected from tobacco in the years 1969-70 and 1970-71 is not available. The electric bulb factory which was functioning in 1969-70, has been closed.

CHAPTER XII

LAW AND ORDER AND JUSTICE

LAW AND ORDER

In ancient times the responsibility for maintaining law and order was shared by the sovereign and the subjects. Village chowkidars were appointed in each village to assist the headmen in maintaining law and order and guarding crops and property. He was then the servant of the village community. Enforcement of law and order rested with the *faujdar* or commandant of the district during the Mughal period. The police administration prevailing at that time can be described under the three fold category of village, district and urban police. As regards village police the Mughal authorities paid little attention to rural arrangements for the prevention and detection of crime. The maintenance of law and order in the district or sirkar, which was composed of several parganas was usually the task of the Mughal revenue authorities and in particular, that of a *faujdar* or the commandant of the district, who functioned as a deputy of the *sipah-salar*, the provincial governor. In the bigger towns and cities paid official known as Kotwal was appointed for maintaining peace, arresting criminals and recovering stolen property. He was paid a monthly sum from which he was required to maintain his own staff of peons and chowkidars. In his absence his duties were performed by the collector of revenue. He was assisted in the discharge of his duties by thanadars who were placed in the charge of the *thanas* (police-stations).

The district was annexed by the East India Company in 1856 and they brought into existence a force of regular constabulary on provincial basis. The people of the district were generally peaceful and there was no serious problem of law and order after annexation. The bulk of the crime consisted of thefts. The following statement shows the number of cases reported to police in 1867 and 1872 in respect of certain offences :

Offences	1867	1872
1	2	3
Murders and attempts	6	3
Culpable homicides	6	—
Dacoity	—	1

[Continued

1	2	3
Robbery	3	5
Rioting and unlawful assembly	7	4
Theft by house-breaking or house-trespass	1,829	271
Cattle theft	283	78
Offences against coins and stamps	—	2

A large number of persons also migrate to the town from the rural areas as well as from neighbouring districts in search of service as domestic servants or to work as rickshaw pullers or day labourers. Persons who employ them rarely report to police the names and addresses of such people for verification of their character. The increase in employment and the establishment of new industries are also responsible to some extent for creating day to day problems of law and order.

Public meetings, processions, demonstrations before the district courts, hunger strikes, *gheraos* and strikes by the employees of the banks, mills, etc., and students prompted by various political parties are the features of an evolving democratic society enjoying freedom of speech and association. The general elections as well as those of the panchayats also regularly occupy the attention relating to the law and order of the administration of the district. More recently the police had to face the problem of dacoity as a number of organised gangs of notorious dacoits were operating in the district. Most of these gangs, and the bulk of the numbers of the rest have since been rounded up.

The statistics of important offences committed in the district between 1901 and 1970 are given in the statement that follows :

Offences	Number of persons convicted in						
	1901	1911	1921	1931	1952	1960	1970
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Against public tranquility	61	43	130	40	186	132	300
Affecting life	23	12	11	6	29	58	70

[Continued

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Grievous hurt	12	5	155	207	10	28	37
Rape	—	—	—	1	2	1	—
Criminal force and assault	22	11	28	21	1	2	—
Theft	156	110	94	92	25	70	66
Robbery and dacoity	3	7	13	—	1	13	53
Receiving stolen property	34	21	9	2	N.A.	N.A.	—
Criminal trespass	119	76	118	111	N.A.	N.A.	—

Organisation of Police

Carnegy who was appointed the first deputy commissioner of the district after annexation immediately began to establish tahsils and police-stations. At first the tahsildars were made responsible for maintaining an adequate police force but it was changed later on. The experience gained in organising police in Sind province, which was annexed by Charles Napier in 1843, was successfully tried in a few other provinces as well as in Avadh. The police force was organised on these lines. Later on changes were introduced in the organisation. The police organisation as it exists today is the outcome of the recommendations of a commission appointed in 1860 under the chairmanship of Court. The recommendations paved the way for enactment of the Police Act of 1861. The deliberations resulted in a single homogenous force of civil constabulary under the control of the inspector general of police, with a range inspector general of police for each commissioner's Division and a superintendent of police for each district on a provincial basis and under the general subordination of the magistracy. The subordinate district staff consisted of inspectors as in charge of a group or circle of police-stations, chief constables, head constables, sergeants and constables.

In 1863, the matter was re-examined and a few changes were made. The designation of the station officer was changed from chief constable to that of a subinspector. For each police-station a station officer was appointed and he was made independent of inspector whose duty was limited to supervision and control. In 1867, a separate railway police was constituted under an assistant inspector general of police. In 1877, the Avadh police force ceased

to exist as a separate entity and was amalgamated with the North-Western Provinces police.

On the recommendations of the Police Committee in 1891 the head constables were relieved of their responsibility of investigation of cases which was to be carried out by the subinspectors. Local bodies were allowed to employ their own police force subject to the condition that enrolment was made under the Police Act, 1861. In 1906-07, the police organisation went under major changes as a result of the recommendations of the Indian Police Commission of 1902. It included the re-organisation of the police on a provincial basis and independent of the local bodies, full responsibility for the superintendents of police for departmental control of district police force without interference by the commissioner or the district magistrate and setting up of a criminal investigation department under a deputy inspector general of police.

Another important development which took place in 1939 was the introduction of military police forming a thoroughly efficient and trained armed force at the disposal of civil authorities for dealing with civil disorders. In 1941, an additional branch of the police force known as special armed constabulary was formed and kept under the charge of a superintendent of police designated as administrative commandant. This continued till 1943 when these two branches were amalgamated and formed into a provincial armed constabulary.

In 1947-48, a Police Re-organisation Committee was set up under the chairmanship of Sita Ram, chairman of the U. P. Legislative Council. Some of the recommendations approved by the government were the setting up of special investigation squads to assist the local staff in the investigation of important cases, separate cadre for traffic police and formation of crime record sections and information bureau at the headquarters of criminal investigation department, Lucknow.

A Police Commission was set up in 1960 to report on the measures to be adopted for improving the efficiency and conditions of service of the police in the State. The government took certain measures in 1962 on its recommendations which included revision of the pay scales of the police personnel, increase in the strength of police force and discontinuance of the complaints scheme of the police, posting of circle inspectors as officers in charge of important police-stations and placing the charge of circles under the gazetted police officers.

Police-stations —In 1869, there were 7 police-stations in the district. The first to be added was that of Sangramgarh. In 1894, a reallocation of police circles was made and 4 new police-stations Raipur, Hanumanganj, Pura Bagh Rai and Gaura were added. At the beginning of the present century, there were 12 police-stations, 3 each being in every tahsil of the district. The district police organisation was in the charge of a district superintendent of police. It comprised a visiting inspector, a court inspector and a reserve inspector, 25 subinspectors, 24 head constables and 157 constables and 1,719 chowkidars. In addition there were also one Jamadar, 13 chowkidars of municipal police and 18 men (3 Jamadars and 15 men) of the town police under Act XX at Kasba Pratapgarh, Manikpur and Katra Mediniganj. The municipal police was provincialised in 1907. In 1913, the number of subinspectors rose to 30, and those of head constables and constables to 41 and 267 respectively. The number of the personnel in the town police was 17. In 1921, the strength of the police force remained the same. In 1931, there were 27 subinspectors, 97 head constables and 247 constables in the district. In 1954, the superintendent of police was assisted by a deputy superintendent, 4 inspectors, 34 subinspectors, 35 head constables and 334 constables. The police force in 1960 comprised a superintendent of police, 2 deputy superintendents of police, 28 subinspectors, 44 head constables and 325 constables.

At present the district is included in the police range, Faizabad, which is under the charge of a deputy inspector general of police, with headquarters at Faizabad. The range was created on April 1, 1970. He directs and controls the superintendents of police and co-ordinates police activities in his range. The district police is divided into three broad divisions, the civil police, the armed police and the prosecution unit.

Civil Police —The police force of the district is under the control of a superintendent of police who is assisted by two deputy superintendents designated as circle officers. The civil force of the district consists of one inspector, 32 subinspectors, 30 head constables and 277 constables.

For the maintenance of law and order the district is divided into two circles —Kotwali and Kunda, each under the charge of a deputy superintendent of police, designated as circle officer.

The following statement shows the description of police circles, names of the police-stations and police out-posts and the force posted at each in 1971:

Name	Designation of personnel and their no.			
	Subins- pector	Assistant subins- pector	Head const- able	Const- able
Police circle Kotwali				
Police-station Kotwali	3	2	2	16
Police out-post Mac Andrewganj	—	—	2	12
Police out-post Dehlamau	—	—	1	4
Police out-post Chilbila	—	—	1	4
Police out-post Bhangwa	—	—	1	4
Police out-post Pratapgarh	—	—	1	4
Police-station Antu	1	1	1	13
Police-station Kandhar	2	1	1	14
Police-station Raniganj	2	1	1	14
Police-station Patti	2	1	1	14
Police circle Kunda				
Police-station Kunda	2	1	1	16
Police-station Manikpur	—	—	1	4
Police-station Sangramgarh	1	1	1	14
Police-station Jethwara	2	1	1	14
Police-station Katra Gulab Singh	—	—	1	4
Police-station Baghrai	2	1	1	16
Police-station Lalganj	2	1	1	14

Armed Police—The armed police (also called reserve) force of the district is stationed at the reserve police lines. It consists of one reserve inspector and one subinspector, 29 head constables and 123 constables. The services of the armed police are utilised for escorting prisoners, guarding government property and treasures, patrolling and combating dacoits.

Prosecution Unit—The prosecution staff comprises a public prosecutor, 5 assistant public prosecutors, 8 head constables and 5 constables.

Village Police—The institution of village chowkidar who forms the lowest rung of police organisation is very old. There was a village chowkidar in each village to assist the village headman in maintaining law and order and guarding crops and property. In 1902, the number of village chowkidars in the district was 1,719, which decreased to 1,482 in 1913 and further to 769 in 1931. In 1971, the number of village chowkidars in the district was 844.

Before the advent of the British rule in the district, the village chowkidars were given jagirs of plots of rent-free land, when it was not uncommon to find village chowkidars paid in kind. Under the North-Western Provinces Village and Road Police Act, 1873, the district magistrate was made the appointing and dismissing authority of the village chowkidars. The actual control and supervision over them, however, rested with the superintendent of the police, an arrangement that still continues. They are now attached to the police-stations and paid a monthly salary of Rs 10 by government. Their main duty is to report the occurrence of important crimes and other incidents in their areas. They also act process-servers for the *nyaya* panchayats for which they are paid separately.

In 1923, the Police Decentralisation Committee, U.P., recommended that the posts of the chowkidars be abolished in certain selected areas of the province. The Police Re-organisation Committee of 1947-48 was also of the view that chowkidars were too meagerly paid and had no place in the modern police system. It recommended an alternative system of policing in the rural areas. On its recommendations, in 1955, the State Government sanctioned on an experimental basis the replacement of the chowkidars by resident constables. In the police circle Baghrai, 80 chowkidars were replaced by 18 police-constables. The trial remained in operation for a period of about 5 years. It did not prove a success. The beat of a constable extended to 7 villages. The major defeat of the scheme was that the area of jurisdiction of the constables was too large. A single constable cannot visit all the seven villages in a day. The constable was not a local resident as such was not so near the people as was chowkidar.

Home Guards

The home guards scheme was started in the district in 1963 under the administrative control of the district magistrate. He is assisted by a district staff officer.

The home guards are called upon for duty during emergencies and act as an auxiliary police force. They are paid at the rate of Rs 3 per day when called for duty within 8 km. and Rs 4 per day

for places beyond that distance besides a sum of Rs 3 per day for attending a monthly refresher parade.

'rantiya Rakshak Dal

It was started in the district in 1948 under the U. P. Rakshak al Act, 1948 as a voluntary organisation under the administrative ntrol of the district planning officer. He is assisted by a district ganiser. The main functions of the organisation are to mobilise a duntary force in the villages in co-operation with the police and other organisations to bring about a sense of security and discipline among the people and to canalise their efforts into development schemes r betterment of their living conditions. Members of the organisa-on are sometimes called for duty in fairs and are required to guard vulnerable points during emergencies.

Village Defence Societies

The village defence societies are purely non-official organisa-tions set up to foster a spirit of self-defence in the residents of the rural areas against criminals, particularly those of dacoits and thieves. In 1972, there were 2,056 village defence societies in the district of which 332 societies were in tahsil Pratapgarh, 736 in tahsil Patti and 488 in tahsil Kunda.

Jails and Lock-ups

District Jail—The institution of district jail, as it exists today, is a part of the judicial system introduced by the British. It is under the charge of a superintendent, who is the deputy chief medical officer. He is assisted by a jailor, a deputy jailor and 3 assistant jailors. The jail hospital is looked after by a whole-time doctor, called the medical officer, jails. The inspector general of prisons, Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow is the head of the department for all matters relating to the administration of the jail.

The district jail building constructed in 1859 has accommoda-tion for 386 prisoners, their daily average population from 1967 to 1971 was as in the following statement :

Year	Convicts	Under trial prisoners
1967	82	167
1968	81	216
1969	91	243
1970	70	192
1971	36	175

Lock-ups—A lock-up having separate arrangement for men and women is located in the premises of the collectorate and another in that of the sessions courts, for custody of prisoners brought from the jail to courts, to attend hearings of their cases and persons sentenced to imprisonment by courts before they are taken to the district jail at the end of the day. They are supervised by the public prosecutor. There is also a lock-up at each police-station under the charge of the station officer concerned.

There is also a revenue lock-up at the headquarters of each tahsil to detain persons arrested for non-payment of government dues under the revenue law. Such defaulters may be detained for a maximum period of 14 days at a time.

Welfare of Prisoners—Prisoners and under trials were formerly divided into three categories 'A', 'B' and 'C' but since 1948 they are classified only as 'superior' or 'ordinary' prisoners.

The basic treatment of prisoners and under trials along humane lines has improved considerably after Independence. They now get regular wages for the work they do in jail, apart from an allowance from relatives for personal needs. They are encouraged to learn the three 'R's and take part in constructive activities, and are provided with newspapers, books and periodicals from the jail library, and allowed facilities for recreation, such as taking part in indoor and outdoor games, dramatic and musical performances and religious discourses.

Revising Board—For periodical review of cases of all the convicts sentenced to terms of imprisonment of three years or more, there is a revising board for their immature release.

Official Visitors—The ex officio visitors of the jail are the director of medical and health services, U. P., the commissioner of the Division and the district judge.

Non-official Visitors—The State Government also appoints non-official visitors of the jail from amongst prominent citizens of the district, who are authorised to write inspection notes. Their term of office is usually two years.

All the local members of the Central and State legislatures, members of the standing committee of the State legislature on jails, chairman of the central committee of the U. P. Apradh Nirodhak Samiti and the secretary of the district unit, chairman, municipal board and Adhyaksh, Zila Parishad are 'non-official visitors' of the jail. They constitute the board of visitors, which visits the jail

twice a year, on dates fixed by the superintendent of the jail, in consultation with the president and members of the board, the president being the district judge, Pratapgarh.

Probation—The probation scheme was introduced in the district in 1962 under the U. P. First Offender's Probation Act, 1938, when a probation officer was appointed in the district. The probation officer works under the administrative control of the Nideshak, Harijan and Samaj Kalyan Vibhag, U. P. and of the district magistrate in his day to day work. He supervises the activities and conduct of those released on probation, ensures that they observe the conditions of the bonds executed by them, makes periodical reports to the courts concerned about them, and, in general, assists and befriends them, trying, if necessary, to find suitable jobs for them. The Act provides for the release on probation of first offenders under the age of 24 years. From the date of inception of the scheme 307 first offenders were released on probation of good conduct. In 1971, as many as 42 juvenile offenders were dealt with by the probation officer. The number of domiciliary visits paid by him during the year was 274. The probation officer also receives visits from them.

JUSTICE

Early History

The history of judiciary of Pratapgarh district is really the history of the judicial system prevailing in Avadh before the annexation in 1856. Under the kings of Avadh, the judicial system in Avadh was based on the Muslim Law. The king was the ultimate head of the judiciary, but the powers of the highest court of appeal were vested in the *mujtahid-ul-Asr* who was the highest court of civil jurisdiction as well as the highest court for the settlement of religious cases. The court was presided over by the chief Shia priest. The highest trial court—the *adalat-i-Alia* was situated at Lucknow and was presided over by the *munsif-ud-daula*. There were separate courts for civil cases presided over by the *musahib-us-sultan* and a court for small causes for recovery of small debts. The chief criminal court was presided over by the Kotwal who was the chief magistrate as well as head of the city police.

After the annexation of Avadh, the British proceeded to re-organise the administrative machinery including that of the judiciary in the region. They set about the task of establishing their own system of administration which was prevailing in the neighbouring districts already under their control. Accordingly, authority was concentrated in the hands of the commissioner and deputy commis-

sioner, in revenue, police, magisterial and judicial matters. The commissioner of the Division was, therefore, invested with the powers of the chief revenue authority, the superintendent of police and the sessions court. He could try all sessions cases and pass sentences other than those of death and transportation. The district remained under the commissioner of Rae Bareilly Division till 1891, when the commissionership of Rae Bareilly was abolished and the district of Pratapgarh was governed by the commissioner of Faizabad Division. The deputy commissioner was assisted by 3 first class magistrates and one magistrate with lower powers. They exercised powers of revenue courts and criminal jurisdiction. A subordinate judge was posted at Pratapgarh to exercise powers of civil court and for minor civil suits there were two *munsifs* stationed at Pratapgarh and Kunda. The *tahsildars* also exercised powers of a second class magistrate and those of a revenue court. The judicial commissioner was the highest court in criminal cases and civil suits. He not only heard appeals from the orders of the commissioner sitting as sessions court, but also tried criminal cases in which the commissioner considered that sentence of death or transportation was called for. The death sentence required confirmation by the chief commissioner of Avadh before it could be carried into effect.

The courts in Avadh were reorganised in 1871, under the Oudh Civil Courts Act, but it was not till 1879 that the civil courts were separated from those of the magistrates and revenue officers, whose powers to try civil suits were withdrawn. Regular courts of *munsifs*, subordinate judges, the district judge and the judicial commissioner, the last having the powers of a high court, were established. The judicial commissioner's court was raised to the status of a Chief Court for Avadh in 1925, under the Oudh Courts Act, 1925. The Chief Court of Avadh was abolished after passing of the Constitution and the entire State of Uttar Pradesh had a single high court, with a bench at Lucknow.

Civil Justice

About the beginning of the present century, the district was governed by the district judge of Rae Bareilly. He was assisted by a subordinate judge stationed at Pratapgarh and 2 *munsifs*. In addition, there were 3 honorary *munsifs*—Raja Rampal Singh of Rampur-Dharupur whose jurisdiction extended to pargana Rampur, Raja Pratap Bahadur Singh and Raghunath Singh of Isanpur exercised powers in parganas Pratapgarh and Patti respectively.

In 1902, the provisions of the Village Courts Act, 1892, were extended to the district. The scheme was enforced in a part of the district and for that purpose 11 village *munsifs* were appointed.

These *munsifs* were unable to dispose of cases adequately and in 1913 their number was raised to 14. The scheme was abolished after the enforcement of the Village Panchayat Act, 1920, in the district.

At present the civil courts in the district are those of the district judge, two civil judges and the *munsifs* Pratapgarh and Kunda. The pecuniary jurisdiction of the district judge and the civil judges is unlimited in regular civil side and extends to the whole district and as amended by the Uttar Pradesh Civil Laws Amendment Act, 1972 (U. P. Act No. 37 of 1972), the high court has conferred upon all the district and additional district judges, the jurisdiction of a judge of a court of small causes for the trial of all suits, irrespective of their value. The *munsifs* Pratapgarh and Kunda dispose of regular civil suits up to a valuation of Rs 5,000. The powers of the small causes courts have been given to them.

The position of the case work in the civil courts in the year 1972 was as under :

Cases	No. of suits
Pending at the beginning of the year	1,514
Instituted during the year	1,727
Disposed of during the year	743
Pending at the end of the year	1,710

In the same year the number of suits instituted involving immovable property was 279 and those relating to money and movable property were 250.

The number of suits instituted in 1972, according to valuation was as follows:

Valuation	No. of suits
Not exceeding Rs 100	67
Exceeding Rs 100 but not Rs 1,000	468
Exceeding Rs 1,000 but not Rs 5,000	79
Exceeding Rs 5,000 but not Rs 10,000	21
Exceeding Rs 10,000 but not Rs 20,000	80
Exceeding Rs 20,000 and over	4

Details of the modes of disposal of suits in the year 1972 were as follows :

Manner of disposal	No. of suits
Disposed of after trial	97
Dismissed in default	86
Otherwise decided without trial	159
Decreed ex parte	89
On admission of claims	8
Settled by compromise	129
Total	568

The position of appeals instituted and disposed of in the year 1972 was as follows :

Nature of appeals	Pending	Instituted	Disposed of
Civil appeals	55	93	95
Miscellaneous civil appeals	10	37	27

Criminal Justice

At the beginning of the present century for purposes of administering criminal justice in the district, there was a deputy commissioner, three magistrates of the first class and another with a lower power. There were also three tahsildars who exercised third class magisterial powers within their respective tahsils. In addition there were four honorary magistrates. The raja of Pratapgarh exercised second class magisterial powers within the limits of his estate, the raja of Rampur-Dharupur has similar powers in the police-stations of Kunda, Sangrampur and Raipur. The manager of the Court of Wards exercised third class magisterial powers in the tahsil of Kunda and another honorary magistrate was invested with similar powers in the police-station of Sangramgarh. In 1913, there were 7 honorary magistrates for the rural and a bench of magistrates for the urban areas. In 1923, the number of honorary magistrates was raised to 12 for the rural and that of the honorary benches to 2, one of which was

functioning at the headquarters of the district and another at Amethi. In 1931, there were 12 honorary magistrates and 2 honorary assistant collectors exercising second class magisterial powers. The number of tahsildars remained the same during this period. The district then fell within the jurisdiction of the Oudh chief court at Lucknow but after the amalgamation of the chief court with the high court at Allahabad it came under the concurrent jurisdiction of the high court at Allahabad and its bench at Lucknow.

At present the district and sessions judge constitutes the chief criminal court of the district. He is assisted in sessions trials by two sessions judges. As a district sessions judge he deals with criminal cases triable by the courts of sessions and hears appeals against the judgements and certain orders of the magistrates working in the district.

The district and sessions judge also exercises jurisdiction in matrimonial suits under the Indian Divorce Act, 1869, the Special Marriage Act, 1954, as well as in cases under the Guardians and Wards Act, 1890, the Indian Lunacy Act, 1912, and the Provincial Insolvency Act, 1920, his being the principal court of original jurisdiction. He also exercises jurisdiction under the Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956, and under the Indian Succession Act for grant and letters of administration as well as grant of succession certificates. Appeals under the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 lie to him.

The additional district magistrate (judicial) and the judicial magistrate have been directly placed under the district and sessions judge, Pratapgarh. The *munsifs* have also been invested with magisterial powers of the first class and try criminal cases transferred to their courts by the additional district magistrate (judicial) and the judicial magistrate.

Some details of criminal case work from 1970 to 1972 are given below:

Nature of offences	No. of cases committed to sessions		
	1970	1971	1972
Affecting life	30	4	11
Kidnapping and forcible abduction	2	1	1
Hurt	3	—	—
Rape	5	1	4
Receiving of stolen property	3	—	—
Robbery and dacoity	13	13	26
Other cases	3	1	2

Persons Tried And Sentenced

Persons tried/sentenced	1970	1971	1972
Tried	4,261	4,843	4,708
Death	—	—	—
Life imprisonment	—	—	—
Rigorous imprisonment	157	94	76
Simple imprisonment	4	2	1
Fined only	77	12	10
Other punishments	52	29	29

The collector of the district exercises criminal powers under the designation of the district magistrate. He has jurisdiction and control over the magistrates of the district. In 1970, the three extra magistrates exercised first class magisterial powers, having jurisdiction over the whole of the district. The three subdivisional magistrates also exercise first class magisterial powers. The tahsildar of Pratapgarh and an extra magistrate have been invested with second class magisterial powers.

A few statistics of cases in these courts and persons involved in them from 1968 to 1970 are as under :

Nature of offences	No. of cases instituted			No. of persons involved		
	1968	1969	1970	1968	1969	1970
Under I. P. C.	1,524	3,579	1,234	4,599	1,379	6,638
Under Cr. P. C.	579	2,923	575	2,603	603	2,703
Under special and local Acts	2,706	3,198	166	2,678	1,917	2,298

Sentences Awarded

Nature of sentences	Years		
	1968	1969	1970
Persons tried	7,367	6,359	7,185
Rigorous imprisonment	81	109	111
Simple imprisonment	60	43	4
Fined only	1,203	1,732	1,158
Other punishments	442	321	296

The position regarding cognizable crimes under the Indian Penal Code and the special Acts in the years 1966 to 1970 was as follows :

Cognizable Crimes

Year	Cases reported to police	Cases investigated	Cases sent to courts	Cases pending in courts at beginning of year	Cases disposed of		
					Convicted	Discharged or acquitted	Compounded
1966	$\frac{1,342}{217}$	$\frac{1,211}{282}$	$\frac{390}{274}$	$\frac{358}{110}$	$\frac{120}{224}$	$\frac{175}{32}$	$\frac{12}{2}$
1967	$\frac{1,727}{153}$	$\frac{1,560}{156}$	$\frac{379}{135}$	$\frac{441}{126}$	$\frac{190}{125}$	$\frac{162}{26}$	$\frac{11}{—}$
1968	$\frac{1,368}{262}$	$\frac{1,293}{279}$	$\frac{362}{239}$	$\frac{517}{110}$	$\frac{161}{219}$	$\frac{189}{25}$	$\frac{6}{—}$
1969	$\frac{1,481}{306}$	$\frac{1,387}{338}$	$\frac{349}{287}$	$\frac{523}{105}$	$\frac{141}{205}$	$\frac{102}{16}$	$\frac{6}{—}$
1970	$\frac{2,180}{218}$	$\frac{1,434}{259}$	$\frac{380}{190}$	$\frac{753}{161}$	$\frac{257}{131}$	$\frac{231}{27}$	$\frac{51}{—}$

N. B.: The numerator represents number of offences under the I. P. C. and the denominator that of offences under special Acts

The number of cases relating to important crimes like murder, dacoity, robbery, etc., with details of convictions and acquittals in the years from 1968 to 1970, were as given in the following statement :

Crime	1968	1969	1970
1	2	3	4
Murder			
Reported	43	29	29
Convicted	8	12	13
Acquitted	10	5	16
Dacoity			
Reported	59	51	151
Convicted	11	7	11
Acquitted	10	7	26
Robbery			
Reported	22	29	148
Convicted	3	2	6
Acquitted	7	1	8

[Continued]

1	2	3	4
Riot			
Reported	117	139	339
Convicted	17	15	37
Acquitted	28	15	37
Theft			
Reported	365	411	455
Convicted	33	27	48
Acquitted	39	17	28
Burglary			
Reported	372	407	533
Convicted	34	30	64
Acquitted	29	26	30
Rape and unnatural offences			
Reported	2	—	1
Convicted	—	—	—
Acquitted	—	—	1

Separation of Executive from Judiciary

As a further step towards separation of the judiciary from the executive at the magisterial level, the additional district magistrate (judicial) and the judicial magistrate working under him were transferred to the control of the district and sessions judge, Pratapgarh, in 1967. They try or commit all cases under the Indian Penal Code. The judicial magistrate can now be utilised for law and order duties by the district magistrate only in an emergency and with the prior approval of the district and sessions judge. For such occasions, however, all officers of the Indian Administrative Service, all deputy collectors posted to the district and all tahsildars have been invested with first class magisterial powers and all *naib* tahsildars with second class powers in order that they may be utilised for the maintenance of law and order. They are not entrusted with case work involving the use of enhanced or newly given magisterial powers.

Nyaya Panchayats

Panchayati *adalats*, now called *nyaya* panchayats were established in the district in 1949, under the U. P. Panchayat Raj Act, 1947, to entrust the village people with the power to adjudicate petty offences and certain civil disputes locally. The jurisdiction of a *nyaya* panchayat usually extends over an area of five to ten Gaon Sabhas, depending on the population of constituent villages.

In 1949, 171 *nyaya* panchayats were established in the district of which 59 were in tahsil Kunda, 58 in tahsil Pratapgarh and 54 in tahsil Patti. There has been no change in number since then.

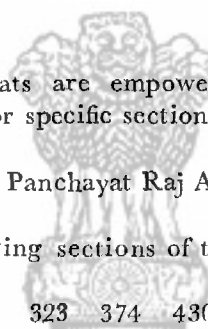
The *panchs* of the *nyaya* panchayats are nominated on the basis of the qualifications of age and education from amongst the elected *panchs* of the *gaon* panchayats by the district magistrate in consultation with an advisory body. The *panchs* elect a *sarpanch* (presiding officer) and a *sahayak* (assistant) *sarpanch* who officiates in the absence of the *sarpanch*.

The *panchs* are honorary workers and hold office for a period of five years. Their term of office can be extended by a year by the State Government. Cases are heard by benches, consisting of five *panchs* each, and constituted by the *sarpanch* annually. The presence of at least three *panchs* including the *sarpanch*, at each hearing, is essential.

The *nyaya* panchayats are empowered to try criminal cases under the following Acts or specific sections thereof :

(a) The U. P. Panchayat Raj Act, 1947

(b) The following sections of the Indian Penal Code :



140	277	323	374	430	509
160	283	334	379*	431	510
172	285	341	403*	447	
174	289	352	411*	448	
179	290	357	426	504	
269	294	358	428	506	

*Involving property not exceeding an amount of Rs 50 in value

(c) Sections 24 and 26 of the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871

(d) Subsection 1 of section 10 of the U. P. District Board Primary Education Act, 1926

(e) Sections 3, 4, 7 and 13 of the Public Gambling Act, 1867, as amended for Uttar Pradesh

The *nyaya* panchayats also try civil suits of valuation up to Rs 500. They are not empowered to award sentences of imprisonment

and can impose fines only up to a hundred rupees. Revision applications against their decisions in civil, criminal and revenue cases lie respectively to the *munsif* and the subdivisional magistrate/officer concerned.

The number of cases instituted in the *nyaya* panchayats and disposed of during the years 1966-67 to 1970-71 were as given under:

Year	Cases pending at beginning of year	Cases instituted during the year	Cases disposed of
1966-67	372	1,558	1,917
1967-68	13	970	868
1968-69	115	1,550	1,532
1969-70	133	1,069	1,013
1970-71	189	1,081	1,116

Legal Profession and Bar Association

The legal practitioners of the district have organised themselves into Bar Association and Vakil Sangh. The former organisation was established in 1915 and the latter in 1960. In 1971, the number of the members of Bar Association stood at 400. It is running a library-cum-reading room. These organisations aim at creating a feeling of brotherhood among the members, maintaining harmonious relations between the bench and the bar and providing facilities to its members for acquiring higher legal knowledge.

CHAPTER XIII

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

Besides the government departments concerned with general administration, revenue administration, law and order and justice, the district has other government departments for agriculture, animal husbandry, co-operative, education, forest, industries, irrigation, public works and that of the State electricity board. Their organisational set-up at the district level with their main functions are described below.

Agriculture Department

The department is responsible for all the agricultural programmes, including the formulation and the implementation of the Five-year Plan schemes, raising the standard of cultivation and persuading cultivators to adopt modern scientific methods suited to local conditions in the district.

The director of agriculture, with headquarters at Lucknow, is the head of the department at the State level, the deputy director of agriculture, Faizabad, at the divisional level and the district agriculture officer at the district level.

There are two agriculture inspectors in the development blocks to carry out various agricultural programmes within their jurisdiction, their primary duties comprising efforts to popularize improved agricultural implements among the farmers. A tahsildar and some *naib* tahsildars (also working under the district agriculture officer) are engaged in the collection of district agricultural dues.

Through plant protection section, the department undertakes large-scale campaigns against pest and diseases of crops and trees in the district including operations against pests of stored agricultural commodities. The plant protection officer is in charge of all the activities pertaining to plant protection in the district, who assists the district administration in the event of invasion by locusts.

Horticulture

A senior horticulture inspector and a horticulture inspector assist the district agriculture officer in the implementation of various schemes in the district. They supervise the lay-out of orchards and plant nurseries on scientific lines besides arranging demonstration of the latest techniques in gardening. Two *malis* and a head *chaudhary* assist the senior horticulture inspector in his various duties e.g.

maintaining lay-out in fields and running various schemes under different programmes.

Soil Conservation

The district falls under the administrative control of the deputy director of agriculture (soil conservation) with headquarters at Faizabad, at the regional level. The district has been divided into three soil conservation units. The first is Pratapgarh unit, which started functioning since 1962-63 followed by Kunda and Laganj, opened in 1966-67 and 1969-70 respectively. The department is headed at the district level by soil conservation officers in each unit, each assisted by a technical assistant, two junior engineers, and five soil conservation inspectors. Various works under the conservation scheme are construction of contour bunds and checking of dams, afforestation and digging of tube-wells, etc., for minor irrigation purposes.

Animal Husbandry Department

The department at the district level is responsible for improvement in cattle breed and poultry, prevention and treatment of their diseases, controlling possible out-break of epidemics among animals through dissemination of scientific method. It also arranges loans for poultry farming.

The district live-stock officer, who is subordinate to the deputy director and director of animal husbandry, Lucknow, at the regional and the State level respectively, is assisted by an artificial insemination officer, an officer in charge, semen collection station, Pratapgarh, one sheep supervisor, 15 veterinary assistant surgeons, four veterinary officers and other staff. There are 20 veterinary hospitals, 12 artificial insemination centres and 11 artificial insemination subcentres spreading over the district.

Besides these three sheep and wool extension centres at Laxmanpur, Kushwapur and Muzahi Bazar are each under a stockman. The work undertaken at these include sheep treatment, disease control, castration and development of sheep and woolworks. The Pratapgarh poultry farm is placed under the charge of a poultry inspector who deals with poultry breeding, treatment of birds and general supervision.

Co-operative Department

At the district level, the department supplies fertilizers to members of co-operative societies and also arranges for short and

medium term loan on nominal interest on a co-operative basis, besides offering the long term loans through the Land Development Bank.

The registrar, co-operative societies, heads this department at the State level. The district Pratapgarh forms part of the Faizabad region, also being the headquarters of the deputy registrar. The assistant registrar supervises all activities pertaining to co-operative undertakings, besides exercising supervision and control over the co-operative staff and institutions in the district. He is assisted by an additional district co-operative officer (marketing). An additional district co-operative officer (high variety production) supervises the working and progress of schemes pertaining to high yielding varieties of seeds and fertilizers. There is a senior farming inspector for the working of the co-operative farming. Besides, there are 3 inspectors (co-operative). The district accounts officer audits the accounts of co-operative societies such as loan subsidies and seed store accounts. At each block, an assistant development officer is posted for the supervision of all co-operative activities. Each block is subdivided into circles placed under the charge of a co-operative credit supervisor for the recovery of co-operative dues. There are 30 co-operative seed-stores in the district placed under the charge of a supervisor.

Education Department

This department at the district level deals with matters of policy and programme of general education. The department, besides imparting education, emphasizes the need for building up a sound moral character and physique among the students through games, physical education, training in scouting, the national discipline schemes in the various educational institutions of the district.

The department is headed at the district level by the district inspector of schools and the inspectress of girls' schools (for boys' and girls' education respectively) who are subordinate to the deputy director of education, Faizabad, at the regional level; and the director of education, U. P., with headquarters at Allahabad, at the State level. The education of girls up to senior Basic stage is supervised by a deputy inspectress.

The district inspector of schools is responsible for the supervision, control and inspection of educational institutions up to the higher secondary stage and is assisted by a deputy inspector who is also responsible for the supervision of education in all the Zila Parishad

schools in his capacity as the Shiksha Adhikari. There are in addition, 15 sub-deputy inspectors (of schools) to assist the deputy and district inspector of schools, and are attached to the Zila Parishad education office. Besides, there are four assistant inspectress (of girls' schools) placed under the deputy inspectress, each in charge of a circle. A deputy inspector of Urdu medium schools, and an assistant inspector of Sanskrit *pathshalas*, with headquarters at Faizabad are in superior charge of such institutions of the district at the regional level.

Forest Department

The department has been making efforts for the afforestation of waste lands and replacement of inferior trees by fast growing and industrially important species. It also undertakes the construction of forests roads, and preservation of wild life as and when necessary.

The district falls in the Faizabad forest division, which is also the headquarters of the divisional forest officer. The chief conservator of forest is the head of the department at the State level.

Pratapgarh range is placed under the charge of a deputy ranger, under him two foresters and six forest guards work. This range is divided into four sections of Chilbila, Paharpur, Lalganj and Kunda which are further divided into beats of Patti, Chilbila, Saudwa, Pratapgarh, Paharpur, Bairampur, Laxmanpur, Bhagipur, Raniganj, Kunda, Sangramgarh and Baghrai spreading over these four sections.

Industries Department

After Independence, through this department the need for rapid industrialization in all sectors was felt more than before as the only means for rebuilding economic and social structure of the country.

The district industries officer of Pratapgarh functions under the control of the joint director of industries, Lucknow zone, and is responsible for effective control, supervision, implementation and development of all industrial activities and schemes in this district. He is assisted by an industries inspector, besides other staff.

The two training centres in the district are the Industrial Training Institute, and the Gram Sevak Training Centre. Training in trades and crafts, etc., hot smithy, cold smithy, electrician and general mechanic is imparted in the former, while agriculture,

industry, horticulture, town planning, etc., are some of the subjects covered by the latter.

Public Works Department

Apart from the construction and maintenance of national and provincial highways, other link roads and bridges, as also flood control works, the department also aims at bringing every village within 4.6 km. of metalled road, by taking up such schemes through various Five-year Plans.

The district is the headquarters of a division placed under the control and supervision of the superintending engineer with headquarters at Allahabad. The chief engineer is the head of the department at the State level at Lucknow.

The executive engineer, Pratapgarh, is in charge of building works and his jurisdiction also extends to Sultanpur district. The superintendent of works, Pratapgarh, looks after the district test works. Besides, the jurisdiction of superintendent of works, Jaunpur, and that of executive engineer, Sultanpur, also extends to this district forming intersecting circles.

State Electricity Board

The board is primarily responsible for realization of production and supply of electricity and also for taking measures conducive to electrical development. For this purpose there are 3 divisions in the district—electricity maintenance divisions north and south and rural electrification division—each headed by an executive engineer placed under the administrative control of the Board, at State level and at the regional level under the superintending engineer, (electricity maintenance and rural electrification circle). They are responsible for maintenance, transmission and distribution of electricity under their jurisdiction. The executive engineer (north), is assisted by an assistant engineer (revenue) in technical matters and also in the recovery of electricity dues. Subdivisional officers supervise the maintenance work of lines within their subdivisions and look after the complaints of consumers.

The executive engineer, electricity maintenance division (south) is assisted by subdivisional officers with headquarters at Pratapgarh. Each subdivisional officer is assisted by line inspectors.

The executive engineer (rural electrification division) with headquarters at Pratapgarh is assisted by 4 subdivisional officers, who are responsible for supplying electricity to rural areas.

Irrigation Department

The main functions of this department are utilization of water resources for the increase of irrigation by means of canals, tube-wells, dams and also for power development including flood control in rivers, improvement of drainages, removal of water logging for town protection. Besides, it assesses irrigation revenue accruing from canals.

Canal Division—The office of the executive engineer, Pratapgarh, is under the charge of the superintending engineer, Lucknow. At the State level, the chief engineer, irrigation department, Lucknow, functions as head of this department. The jurisdiction of the executive engineer extends to Rae Bareilly, Sultanpur, Bara Banki and Allahabad, in addition to Pratapgarh. His duties are general administration, supervision and maintenance of canals, regulation of the drainage system and preparation of schemes. He is assisted by 3 assistant engineers.

Tube-well Division—At the district level, the department is headed by an assistant engineer with headquarters at Pratapgarh. He is assisted by two mechanical supervisors, and 12 assistant development officers (minor irrigation), one posted in each block of the district.

The department is responsible for the boring of private tube-wells in the district, in addition to all other minor irrigation works, e.g., pumping sets, collection of loan applications, and their supervision, in order to implement its schemes in the district.

CHAPTER XIV

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

Local self-government, as understood today, is the product of the British regime and it was introduced with the purpose of entrusting civil responsibility to Indians.

The local bodies in the district, namely the municipal board, town areas, Zila Parishad, Kshettra Samitis and the *gaon* panchayats, established at different times under the provisions of the relevant statutes, have, in their growth, undergone changes from time to time in status, functions, nomenclatures and constitutions. From being fully or partly nominated these local bodies have gradually come to be constituted through universal adult suffrage and greater powers and responsibilities have been entrusted to most of them in respect of administration of the areas under their control. The local bodies of the district consist of the Zila Parishad, a municipal board, three town area committees, 15 Kshettra Samitis and 1,525 *gaon* panchayats, all being governed under different Acts.

MUNICIPAL BOARD

Bela Pratapgarh

The only municipal town in the district is Bela Pratapgarh, the headquarters. This place having been selected in 1802 as cantonment for the Avadh auxiliary force, was chosen after the revolt of 1857 for the headquarters of the new district of Pratapgarh. It grew so rapidly that in 1867 it was constituted a municipality under Act XV of 1867. It was afterwards brought under the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipalities Act, 1873 (Act XV of 1873). It was subsequently brought under Act I of 1900. Then the board consisted of 12 nominated members with the deputy commissioner as chairman. The income was chiefly derived from an octroi tax on imports, cattle pounds and rents of lands and buildings and market dues.

The progress towards popular representation was made by the U.P. Municipalities Act, 1916 which for the first time permitted the election of a non-official chairman and at present it is governed under the same Act (1916) as amended from time to time. The members are elected on the basis of adult franchise. They in turn elect a president by a single transferrable vote. The term of office of members and president is five years. The president is liable to be ousted by a vote of no-confidence by the members. The State Government has power to dissolve the board and take its administra-

tion in its own hands or enhance its normal tenure in special circumstances.

The main functions of the board are cleaning, construction and maintenance of public streets and drains, water-supply and lighting of streets; running and supervision of educational institutions and public health and medical services. The main sources of income are octroi on imports, tax on houses and lands, water tax, sale of refuse and compost, license fees, revenue derived from municipal property and grants and contributions from government. The expenditure is incurred on general administration, collection, water-supply, public health and sanitation, maintenance of public streets and drains; education and lighting.

The area covered by the municipality was 8.29 sq. km. and its population was 21,397 in 1961 and 27,909 in 1971. The municipal area has been divided into seven wards, five of which elect two members each and two of which elect three members each, the total number of members being sixteen.

Water-supply—The waterworks in the town was completed in 1956 with a cavity tube-well of the capacity of 2,27,298 litres. There are pipe-lines of a length of 11.18 km. with 52 public taps and 1,498 private connections. The total quantity of water supplied during the year 1970-71 was 44,16,44,354 litres. Water was supplied for nearly seven hours everyday. The supply of water came to about 56 litres per head per day. This work is looked after by a waterworks engineer assisted by a pump attendant, a meter reader, a pipe-line fitter, a meter-mechanic and a *beldar*.

Street-lighting—Since 1957 kerosene oil lamps have been replaced by electricity which is supplied by Sri Rohtak and Hisar District Electricity Supply Company. In 1970-71 there were 567 electric bulbs and 41 gas lamps for street lighting.

Public Health and Medical Services—The public health department of the board is looked after by the Nagar Swasthya Adhikari assisted by a staff consisting of one sanitary inspector, three sanitary supervisors and 95 sweepers. Besides, there is a vaccinator for protection against smallpox. Within the municipal limits there is one Ayurvedic hospital, one maternity and child welfare centre and a veterinary hospital managed by the State Government.

Drainage—The total length of the pakka drains is 7 km. and that of kutchha 12 km. which are occasionally flushed. The refuse and dirt of the city are used for the preparation of compost manure. There exists no sewer-line.

Education—Basic education within the municipal limits was formerly the responsibility of the municipal board, but, with the reorganisation of Basic education in the State, the State Government took over Basic education in 1972. The superintendent of education who was the supervising authority on behalf of the board, has now been placed under the administrative control of the district Basic education committee. The expenditure is borne by Basic Shiksha Parishad. In the year 1971-72 there were 16 junior Basic schools with an enrolment of 2,811 and four senior Basic schools, with 354 pupils on roll under the management of the board. The number of teachers was 64 in junior Basic schools and 20 in senior Basic schools.

Housing Scheme—A housing scheme for persons of small income groups has been taken in hand. The land behind Sadar tahsil has been acquired and the houses are being constructed. Another scheme of Rs 50,000 for sweepers has also been initiated.

There are several parks in the town, the most prominent ones being Nana Lal Mehta Park, Pratap Bahadur Park, Azad Park and Subhash Park besides three children parks. The board maintains a library known as Mahatma Gandhi Smarak Pustakalaya, to which a reading-room is attached.

The receipts and expenditure of the board from 1968-69 to 1977-78 are given in Statement I (a & b) at the end of the chapter.

TOWN AREAS

The Bengal Chowkidari Act, 1856 (Act XX of 1856) was enacted to make better provision for the watch and ward "of cities, towns and stations, suburbs and bazars of the Presidency of Fort William". In the seventies of the last century this Act was extended to the provinces of Agra and Oudh. Places to which the provisions of the Act were applied, were called Act XX towns. In this district there were three places which were governed by this Act, namely Pratapgarh and Katra since 17th December, 1881 and Manikpur since 22nd August, 1882. After determining the amount of money needed in each town to maintain chowkidars for doing watch and ward duties, the residents were required to pay a kind of tax on the basis of circumstance and property. The district magistrate appointed a committee of three to five members for each town among its citizens, for a term of one year. If funds permitted, the committee could also take up the work of sanitation and general improvement of the town.

After the passing of the U. P. Town Areas Act, 1914 (Act II of 1914), the places to which its provisions were applied came to be

known as 'town areas'. Another change made by this Act was to relieve the town area committee of watch and ward duties and to make them responsible for arrangements with regard to basic civic amenities like water-supply, construction and maintenance of roads, street-lighting and sanitation.

There are now the same three town areas administered under the U. P. Town Areas Act, 1914. Each town has a committee consisting of a chairman and a number of members, all directly elected by the citizens, for a term of four years on the basis of adult franchise. The town area committees are empowered to levy tax on houses, property and agricultural land situated within the limits of a town area. Its main sources of income are government grants, the sale-proceeds of manure and money accruing from *nazul* property. The towns of Manikpur and Katra Medniganj are electrified.

The receipts and expenditure of all the three town areas are given in Statements II, III and IV at the end of the chapter.

PANCHAYAT RAJ

The panchayat raj system which has ushered in a democratic decentralisation of power and responsibilities has existed in a rudimentary form in the villages of the district for centuries.

The panchayat system died out after the advent of the British and it was not until 1920 that they made a half-hearted effort to revive this system by passing the U.P. Village Panchayat Act. The *panchs* were nominated by the collector and each panchayat consisted of five to seven *panchs* and a panchayat circle was made up of one or more villages. The Act was amended in 1934. In 1938 government appointed a committee under A. G. Kher, the then minister for local self-government to go into the structure and work of the existing law and machinery of the local self-government but its work came to nought with resignation of the Congress ministry in 1939.

After the advent of the Independence the U. P. Panchayat Raj Act, 1947 was passed which restored the panchayats to something like its pristine power and authority.

Panchayat raj aims at entrusting the management of local affairs to citizens of rural areas themselves, so as to enlist their co-operation in the rural development programmes and to train them in shouldering certain responsibilities of administration.

In the district, it is a three-tier organisation with *gaon sabhas* at the base, Kshettra Samitis in the middle and the Zila Parishad

at the apex. These bodies are correlated to ensure co-ordination in administration and development of the villages.

Gaon Panchayats

A *gaon sabha* consists of all adults ordinarily resident within the jurisdiction of the *sabha*. It passes its budget and is responsible for the construction, repairs, maintenance of lighting of public paths, maintenance of a birth and death register, provisions for water-supply and prevention of spread of epidemics. The number of *gaon sabhas* initially was 741 but in 1972 the figure went up to 1,525.

A *gaon panchayat* consists of a *pradhan* and members elected by the *gaon sabha* and functions as the executive arm of the *gaon sabha*. Its term is normally 5 years. The number of *gaon panchayats* are the same as the number of *gaon sabhas*.

A *nyaya panchayat* hears petty criminal, revenue and civil cases and consists of a *sarpanch*, *sahayak sarpanch* and *panchs*.

Under section 29 of the Act, a land management committee is formed in each circle of a *gaon panchayat* and consists of a chairman, all members of the *gaon panchayat* as members and a secretary, who is the *lekhpal* of the circle. The committee lets out vacant, surplus or uncultivated land vested in the *gaon samaj* to landless agricultural labourers and others with the prior approval of the subdivisional officer and manages trees, tanks and ponds vested in the *gaon samaj*.

The main sources of the finances of the panchayats are government grants, voluntary contributions, taxation and license fee. In 1972, the income from various taxes amounted to Rs 1,47,589. The statement below shows the income of panchayats in the district during 1971-72 under the major heads :

Income	
Sources	Rupees
Tax collection	1,47,589
License fee	898
Land management committee	6,326
Subsidy	60,033
Other source	63,008
Total	2,78,354

The following statement shows the expenditure of panchayats during 1971-72 :

Heads	Rupees
Construction work	1,07,348
Administration	50,509
Other expenditure	34,627
Total	1,92,484

The following statement gives the details of taxes realised from the year 1967-68 to 1971-72 :

Year	Amount (in Rs)
1967-68	1,20,399
1968-69	1,26,102
1969-70	1,37,855
1970-71	1,47,805
1971-72	1,47,589

Details regarding the work done by the *gaon* panchayats in the last 5 years (yearwise) are given in the following statement :

Work done	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
1	2	3	4	5	6
Construction of roads kutcha (km.)	52	67	61	52	73
Reconstruction of kutcha roads (km.)	291	228	240	330	46
Construction of panchayat <i>ghars</i> (No.)	8	10	12	8	4
Construction of culverts (No.)	76	71	95	77	39
Reconstruction of culverts (No.)	97	136	148	122	13
Construction of wells (No.)	635	358	324	281	208

[Continued

1	2	3	4	5	6
Reconstruction of wells (No.) ¹	783	562	393	356	97
Installation of hand pipe (No.)	372	201	176	192	6
Construction of P. R. I. type latrines (No.)	196	113	121	118	—
Construction of <i>kharanjas</i> (km.)	1.34	0.75	4.48	3.84	—
Construction of pucca drains (km.)	15	30	5	6	8

Kshettra Samitis

With the enforcement in the district of the U. P. Kshettra Samitis and Zila Parishad Adhiniyam, 1961, functions that were the concern of the block development committees prior to this Adhiniyam were taken over by the Kshettra Samitis constituted between the years 1961 to 1973. In 1973, there were 15 Kshettra Samitis in the district—5 each in the three tahsils of Pratapgarh, Patti and Kunda.

The powers and functions of Kshettra Samitis include the development of agriculture in all aspects, improvement of cattle, promotion of local industries, public health, welfare works, planning and collection of data and maintenance of statistics etc. The Kshettra Samitis have been made responsible for management and control of cattle pounds in accordance with the provisions of the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871.

The Kshettra Samitis give direction and guidance in the plans prepared by the *gaon sabhas* and sanction their income and expenditure.

The membership of a Kshettra Samiti consists of all the *pradhans* of the *gaon sabhas* in the development block, the chairman of the town area committees, members of the Zila Parishad elected from the block, members of legislatures (Central and State) elected from the block area or having their residence therein, two to five representatives of co-operative institutions in the block and at least 5 women members. The *pramukh* (chairman) and *up-pramukh* (vice-chairman) who should not be less than 30 years of age, are elected by members from amongst themselves by secret ballot. The term of office of the members, *pramukh* and *up-pramukh* is 5 years which can be extended by the State Government under special conditions. In 1973, there were 1,808 members in the Kshettra Samitis of the district.

Zila Parishad

Under the District Board Act, 1906, the board consisted of 31 members—all non-officials, of whom two were nominated by the government to represent the depressed classes and other special interests. At that time the work of the board was of usual description, comprising education, the upkeep of the local roads and ferries, the management of the dispensaries, cattle-pounds, the local veterinary arrangements and other miscellaneous duties. The sources of income were government grant, ferry proceed etc., and the expenditure was incurred on education, public health and establishment. Afterwards the Act of 1906 was replaced by the U. P. District Boards Act, 1922 (Act X of 1922) and under Article 4 of the above Act the district board at Pratapgarh was established on February 1, 1923. This Act made some changes in the constitution of the board as a result of which the board consisted of a president, a vice-president and 42 members elected for a term of 5 years. Under the Antanim Zila Parishad Ordinance, 1958 the district board was dissolved on April 30, 1958 and an interim body known as the Antanim Zila Parishad came into being. The district magistrate became the *adhyaksha* (president) and all the district level officers became its members. This arrangement lasted upto June, 1963. Under the Kshettra Samitis and Zila Parishad Adhiniyam, 1961 the present Zila Parishad was formed on June 30, 1963. The Parishad now consists of 63 members including three nominated members. The term of the members and the *adhyaksha* is 5 years which may be extended by the State Government in special circumstances. Pending a review of the constitution and functions of the Zila Parishads, the U. P. Kshettra Samitis and Zila Parishads (Alpkalik Vyavastha) Adhyadesh, 1970 (U. P. Ordinance No. 6 of 1970) was promulgated on March 23, 1970 under which powers and functions of the Zila Parishad were vested in the district magistrate for a period of two years.

The functions of the Zila Parishad are the same as were of the old district board and they also include co-ordination of the activities of *vikas khand*s (development blocks), implementation of inter-block schemes, construction and maintenance of roads, bridges and ferries, utilisation of funds allotted by the government for purposes of agriculture, animal husbandry, irrigation, co-operation, village industries, public health, education and welfare of children, youth and women. The major sources of income of the Zila Parishad are government grant, taxes and fair tax etc. The income is mostly spent on general administration, medical and public health, public works and fairs etc.

Education—Originally Basic education was a responsibility of the Zila Parishad and was supervised by a deputy inspector of schools with the help of 14 subdeputy inspectors. In 1970-71 the Pratapgarh Zila Parishad had under its management 681 junior Basic schools for boys with 1,15,618 students on roll, 153 such schools for girls with an enrolment of 67,850 and 48 senior Basic schools for boys with an enrolment of 11,203 and 31 such institutions for girls with 5,215 students on roll. In addition, the Parishad gave financial aid to 28 junior Basic schools for boys with an enrolment of 375. Besides, there are two junior and 33 senior Basic unaided schools for boys. The number of teachers in junior Basic schools was 3,513 including 294 women and those in senior Basic schools was 384 including 106 women. The total sum spent by the Parishad under this head in 1970-71 was Rs 53,81,007.

Following the reorganisation of the set-up of junior and senior Basic education in U. P. in July, 1972, Basic education ceased to be the responsibility of the Zila Parishad and was brought under the direct jurisdiction of the State Government. The Basic Shiksha Parishad, headed by the director of Basic education, functions at the State level with the Zila Basic Shiksha Samiti, under the district Basic education officer and the Gaon Shiksha Samiti, presided over by the Pradhan of the *gaon sabha*, functioning at the district and village levels respectively. The deputy inspector of schools who was formerly supervising the working of institutions under the Zila Parishad was also now placed under the administrative control of the district Basic education committee. The expenditure is now borne by the Basic Shiksha Parishad.

Public Health—The work of public health is looked after by an assistant superintendent of vaccination with the help of one vaccinator, 17 apprentices and 10 peons. The Parishad maintains eight allopathic and two Ayurvedic dispensaries where 92,067 people are on an average treated annually.

Public Works—The Parishad constructed 22 km. of metalled and 3 km. of unmetalled road under the R.M.P. Scheme till 1971. Besides, it constructed 17 culverts, 9 ghats and 241 school buildings.

The Statement V (a & b) at the end of the chapter shows the receipts and expenditure of the Parishad from 1964-65 to 1973-74.

STATEMENT—I (a)

Receipts (in Rs), Municipal Board, Bela Pratapgarh

Reference Page No. 247

Year	Municipal rates and taxes	Realisation under special Acts	Revenue derived from Municipal property other than taxes	Grants and contributions	Miscellaneous	Other sources	Total receipts
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1968-69	2,13,222	8,003	1,17,009	1,65,602	14,760	16,709	5,35,305
1969-70	2,42,587	8,496	1,07,995	3,11,584	7,803	10,457	6,88,922
1970-71	2,58,203	7,475	1,22,989	2,97,242	16,315	2,47,960	9,50,184
1971-72	2,99,684	9,236	2,31,589	3,63,744	7,589	2,94,965	12,06,807
1972-73	3,18,348	8,375	1,74,535	1,70,503	23,216	3,74,910	10,69,887
1973-74	2,82,326	8,176	2,33,638	71,751	22,722	7,921	6,26,534
1974-75	4,19,452	9,106	2,21,092	1,24,233	14,504	12,721	9,37,108
1975-76	8,85,898	10,454	2,15,849	1,66,599	9,259	11,935	12,97,994
1976-77	12,54,012	10,920	4,37,330	2,11,608	13,876	21,040	19,48,786
1977-78	13,35,301	7,718	2,76,536	2,86,825	14,313	25,832	19,46,525

STATEMENT—I (b)

Expenditure (in Rs), Municipal Board, Bela Pratapgarh

Reference Page No. 247

Year	General administration and collection charges	Public safety	Public health and sanitation	Education	Miscellaneous	Other heads	Total expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1968-69	62,072	35,736	3,54,766	1,22,237	52,434	2,625	6,29,870
1969-70	59,117	40,378	3,84,932	1,66,618	39,568	5,029	6,96,642
1970-71	61,370	38,526	5,36,517	2,80,552	43,248	1,151	9,61,364
1971-72	68,007	59,624	3,82,264	2,30,075	56,164	1,660	7,97,794
1972-73	81,690	1,33,022	7,43,835	1,34,391	55,799	2,820	11,51,557
1973-74	1,00,828	62,036	5,18,346	54,278	83,561	40,209	8,59,358
1974-75	1,52,810	45,877	5,41,330	7,396	52,553	1,07,503	10,07,469
1975-76	1,78,171	61,096	8,56,633	21,542	99,939	30,442	12,47,823
1976-77	1,66,101	1,23,451	12,29,290	9,039	1,06,322	45,839	16,80,042
1977-78	2,06,615	1,51,401	13,43,647	13,088	1,76,314	88,024	19,79,089

STATEMENT—II

Receipts and Expenditure, Town Area, Pratapgarh

Reference Page No. 248

Receipts (Rs)					Expenditure (Rs)				
Year	Government grants and loans	Receipts from taxes	Other sources	Total receipts	General administration and collection charges	Public health	Public works	Other heads	Total expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1968-69	285	2,601	37	2,923	1,151	1,166	2,448	443	5,208
1969-70	228	2,573	41	2,842	1,079	982	—	164	2,225
1970-71	209	1,358	—	1,567	1,046	931	—	277	2,254
1971-72	30,235	1,966	28	32,229	1,039	788	—	351	2,078
1972-73	1,657	2,319	39	4,015	1,701	1,099	—	214	3,014
1973-74	756	1,423	37	2,216	1,499	941	24,985	617	28,042
1974-75	952	3,122	38	4,112	2,844	927	25	265	4,061
1975-76	1,377	6,304	45	7,726	4,421	1,083	100	350	5,954
1976-77	10,876	3,915	38	14,829	2,794	828	27	622	4,271
1977-78	31,565	7,984	332	39,881	4,380	1,196	245	1,374	7,195

STATEMENT—III

Receipts and Expenditure, Town Area, Katra Medniganj

Reference Page No. 248

Receipts (Rs)				Expenditure (Rs)				
Year	Government grants	Receipts from taxes	Total receipts	General administration and collection charges	Public health	Public works	Other heads	Total expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1968-69	57	2,932	2,989	389	714	—	396	1,499
1969-70	219	3,022	3,241	899	444	—	223	1,566
1970-71	247	1,893	3,140	1,136	529	—	610	2,225
1971-72	20,308	136	20,444	1,171	590	—	559	2,320
1972-73	1,632	903	2,535	1,252	520	—	695	2,467
1973-74	—	166	166	1,371	600	13,980	164	16,115
1974-75	397	2,883	3,280	2,903	720	3,927	928	7,878
1975-76	10,000	5,190	15,190	1,127	372	264	596	2,359
1976-77	552	2,744	3,296	3,682	1,541	—	845	6,068
1977-78	31,571	3,571	35,142	6,646	912	—	426	7,984

STATEMENT—IV

Receipts and Expenditure, Town Area, Manikpur

Reference Page No. 248

Receipts (Rs)					Expenditure (Rs)				
Year	Govern- ment grants	Receipts from taxes	Other sources	Total receipts	General adminis- tration and collection charges	Public health	Public works	Other heads	Total expendi- ture
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1968-69	456	2,943	—	3,401	1,484	730	758	232	3,204
1969-70	456	3,816	—	3,272	1,471	1,222	1,069	58	3,820
1970-71	437	3,784	—	4,221	1,481	663	740	—	2,884
1971-72	670	5,838	—	6,508	1,862	1,586	2,728	—	6,176
1972-73	10,447	4,569	—	15,016	2,421	2,258	12,791	—	17,470
1973-74	10,480	5,085	36,000	51,565	2,458	2,341	32,156	10,097	44,052
1974-75	11,413	7,396	29,322	48,531	19,300	3,071	37,206	10,000	69,577
1975-76	18,361	6,569	31,955	56,888	13,404	3,951	5,519	—	22,874
1976-77	801	4,129	68,937	73,867	15,068	10,869	27,500	6,588	60,025
1977-78	9,342	3,166	85,471	97,979	27,421	13,196	22,225	48,595	1,11,437

STATEMENT—V (a)

Receipts (in Rs), Zila Parishad

Reference Page No. 253

Year	Grants	Education	Medical and public health	Cattle pound	Other sources	Total receipts
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1964-65	37,96,656	1,92,934	475	34,369	70,627	40,95,061
1965-66	48,95,124	2,10,574	677	34,269	50,083	51,90,727
1966-67	51,20,679	2,29,236	525	28,009	56,586	54,35,035
1967-68	60,73,473	2,62,990	293	29,010	64,076	64,29,842
1968-69	68,48,162	3,42,617	812	55,371	74,155	73,21,117
1969-70	79,95,940	3,66,718	1,049	68,621	63,299	84,96,627
1970-71	82,31,402	3,77,198	987	62,542	1,72,431	88,44,560
1971-72	1,40,60,957	2,67,170	956	38,834	4,67,029	1,48,34,946
1972-73	62,04,533	1,21,141	633	35,851	3,27,454	66,69,612
1973-74	5,47,716	—	257	37,052	4,53,884	10,38,909

STATEMENT—V (b)
Expenditure (in Rs), Zila Parishad

Reference Page No. 253

Year	General adminis- tration and collection charges	Education	Medical and public health	Public works	Other heads	Total expendi- ture
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1964-65	70,127	30,58,720	64,734	1,57,200	96,090	34,46,871
1965-66	67,870	43,97,464	62,497	1,58,357	79,526	47,57,714
1966-67	70,746	54,33,423	71,630	1,18,851	80,856	57,75,506
1967-68	97,575	55,67,697	77,461	4,49,745	1,17,298	63,09,776
1968-69	76,351	57,04,441	80,076	5,71,096	76,320	65,08,284
1969-70	84,983	70,68,080	81,541	4,02,580	84,341	77,21,525
1970-71	77,746	85,72,618	77,692	1,71,630	1,08,001	90,07,687
1971-72	84,630	81,41,609	1,02,279	13,50,739	1,11,933	97,21,190
1972-73	1,03,991	53,66,071	96,910	51,48,985	2,28,912	1,09,44,869
1973-74	2,92,749	3,42,498	1,07,043	8,56,864	4,76,165	20,75,324

सत्यमेव जयते

CHAPTER XV

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

The region that covers the present district of Pratapgarh is said to be one of the early Aryan settlements. In the past the area was included in the domain of the Kosala kings, when Vedic culture and learning thrived throughout their kingdom. Those days *gurukulas* existed where education was imparted to residential pupils at the homes of individual teachers usually established away from towns and cities.

During the medieval period, the Hindus were taught in *pathshalas* which were mostly run by Brahmanas. Subjects were such as Sanskrit, mathematics, grammar, etc. The Muslims had their *maktabs* attached to the mosques where *maulvis* taught. The course of studies generally covering reading, writing, arithmetic and recitation of the *Quran*. The rich considered it an act of piety to build mosques or temples and attached a *maktab* or *pathshala* respectively. These institutions were run privately and received no financial aid from the government. The teachers were generally supported by voluntary contributions, usually in kind.

After the establishment of British rule in the district children were receiving their education (which was mainly religious in nature) in indigenous schools. There also came into being some elementary schools of a secular nature in which reading, writing and little arithmetic was taught.

During the early days of British rule education was in a very backward stage in this district. A high school at Pratapgarh was founded in 1859, supported by subscriptions and a government grant. It did not flourish, for in 1864 it was the poorest in Avadh with average attendance of only twelve pupils. By 1869 the average attendance had arisen to 129, largely due to the exertions of the talukdars, notably Raja Chitpal Singh of Nurpur and Babu Mahesh Bakhsh of Dahawan, both being its ex-students. In the same year Sheikh Dost Mohammad of Pariawan established an aided middle school at Nawabganj. In the same year there were government town schools at Patti and Bihar and 50 village schools attended by 1,346 students. In 1875, the number of schools increased to 90 of all classes with 3,194 students on roll, since that time progress in the number of schools and pupils has been steadily maintained.

In 1893, Ajit Sombansi Anglo-vernacular School at Pratapgarh was started in memory of Raja Ajit Singh by his successor, Raja Pratap Bahadur Singh who supported it at his own cost. The building was originally of tahsili school, two boarding houses were also attached to it. In this school English was taught up to the middle standard but it had also a branch to teach Sanskrit. A second similar institution was the Hanumant Anglo-vernacular School at Kalakankar, which was founded by Raja Rampal Singh this was also up to the middle standard. The third school of the same type was Anglo-vernacular school at Bhadri started by the court of wards at the cost of the Bhadri estate. In 1896-97 district contained five secondary schools with 482 students and 13 primary schools with 5,011 males and 22 females. The primary schools were to 138 by 1902.

Besides the tahsili schools, located at tahsil headquarters and financed by government, *halqabandi* or circuit schools were also opened. The scheme provided for education without any burden on the government. A pargana was chosen, and after ascertaining the number of school going children, land revenue paid, and capacity to bear expenses, four or five villages were marked in groups. The central village was chosen as the site of the school. Expenses of running the school were realised through voluntary contributions from the zamindars at the rate of one per cent of their land revenue. The tahsili schools mostly located in towns continued to cater to their needs. In 1903 there were 161 primary schools of which 98 were *halqabandi* schools. There were five upper and four lower primary schools in pargana Bihar maintained by court of wards. The ordinary aided schools were 47 in number, 19 of these being upper primary. At Sadar Bazar in Bela there was a primary mission school and at two places aided Sanskrit *pathshalas* in which students were trained for the profession of pandit, at Gutni and Manikpur there were a few private Muslim schools in which Arabic and Persian were taught by *maulavis*.

The first female school was started in 1868 at Nawabganj in Ranjithpur Chilibila. The attendance was very poor due to purdah system and early marriage, and school ceased to exist for many years. In 1968 with the assumption of governorship by William Muir, female education again got encouragement. Girls in some cases attended the ordinary village schools but there were schools for girls in Mac-Andrewganj, a mission school at Gutni, tahsil Kunda maintained by district board and a school at Sarai Khande Rai which received grant-in-aid.

After Independence, the district showed great progress in education. In 1951-52 there were 476 primary schools in the district

with an enrolment of 52,608. The number of junior high school was 50 with 4,589 pupils. The number of higher secondary school was 16 having 6,578 students on roll.

In 1960-61, the number of junior high schools rose to 64 having 8,338 students on roll. The number of higher secondary schools also rose to 25 of which one for girls, with 10,695 boys and 258 girls on roll. The number of training schools was 3 with 225 trainees.

GROWTH OF LITERACY

In 1881, only 3.4 per cent of the males and .05 per cent of females were literate in the district. In 1891 the percentage had risen to 4.6 and 0.1 respectively. In 1901, the percentage of literacy among males increased to 6.1 while it remained stationary at 0.1 among females. The percentage have been registered in the year 1911, 1921, 1931, 1951, 1961 and 1971 as shown below :

Year	Percentage of literacy among	
	Males	Females
1911	4.6	0.2
1921	6.0	0.2
1931	5.7	0.3
1951	14.6	1.2
1961	24.8	3.2
1971	31.2	6.0

The percentage of literacy in total population was however, 13.7 as against, the State average of 17.7 in 1961. The rank of the district in literacy is 42nd in the State.

The percentage of literacy in the rural population was 13.1 as against 45.7 in the urban. The proportion in the rural area was 24.1 per cent among males and 2.8 per cent among females, and in the urban area 59.8 per cent among males and 29.0 per cent among females.

The following statement indicates the number of literate and educated persons at the census of 1961 :

Level of education	Persons	Males	Females
Urban			
Total population	21,397	11,635	9,762
Illiterate	11,610	4,678	6,932
Literate (without educational level)	4,692	3,112	1,580
Primary or junior Basic	3,032	2,056	976
Matriculate or higher secondary	1,468	1,245	223
University degree or post-graduate other than technical degree	449	399	50
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	96	95	1
Engineering	3	3	—
Medicine	13	12	1
Agriculture	1	1	—
Veterinary and dairying	1	1	—
Technology	—	—	—
Teaching	78	78	—
Other	—	—	—
Rural			
Total population	12,30,799	5,95,530	6,35,269
Illiterate	10,69,405	4,51,710	6,17,695
Literate (without educational level)	1,13,006	98,339	14,667
Primary or junior Basic	40,032	37,273	2,759
Matriculation and above	8,356	8,208	148

General Education

Education now starts with the pre-primary or nursery stage and ends with the university stage or with vocational training. In 1972-73, the number of pre-junior Basic schools in the district was three which were managed by private bodies. The number of junior Basic schools for boys was 709 and that for girls 161, of the senior

Basic schools 102 were for boys and 36 for girls. There were 22 higher secondary schools upto class X for boys. Of the higher secondary upto class XII, 29 for boys and one for girls. The number of degree colleges was six in the district.

The following statement gives the number of schools and students in various categories of schools in the district in 1972-73 :

Category of school	Number of schools	Number of students
For boys		
Junior Basic school	709	1,76,774
Senior Basic school	102	16,058
Higher secondary (upto class X)	20	7,254
Higher secondary (upto class XII)	24	24,302
Degree college	6	1,470
For girls		
Junior Basic school	188	16,216
Senior Basic school	36	515
Higher secondary (upto class X)	—	—
Higher secondary (upto class XII)	1	666
Degree college	—	—

Data from 1962-63 to 1971-72 for the whole district appears at the end of the chapter in Statement I.

Pre-junior Basic Stage

Pre-junior Basic education imparted to children upto six years of age is of comparatively recent growth in the district. There are two private schools. The St. Francis Convent School, Pratapgarh was started in 1928. In 1971-72, it had 114 students on roll and 2 teachers. The Saraswati Shishu Mandir, Pratapgarh was established in 1962. In 1970-71 it had 2 teachers and enrolment of 25 students.

Junior and Senior Basic Stages

The Wardha scheme of education was adopted by the State Government with certain modification and an eight-year course of studies, comprising the junior Basic from class I to class V and the senior Basic stage from class VI to class VIII was introduced.

The scheme aims at drawing out the best in child, in body, mind and spirit. The four fundamental principles of this scheme are that the State should provide free and compulsory education extending over eight years, instruction should be given through mother-tongue, child should be centred round some useful handicrafts, enabling the child to be productive from the moment his training begins, and every school to be self-supporting.

The Zila Parishad in 1971-72 managed 681 Basic schools for boys and 153 for girls, having 1,15,618 and 67,850 students on roll respectively. In addition to these there were 28 junior Basic schools having 875 students. The Zila Parishad also maintained 48 senior Basic schools for boys and 31 for girls which had 11,203 boys and 5,215 girls on roll respectively in 1971-72. The Zila Parishad spent sum total on education for boys and girls Rs 49,62,055 and Rs 4,18,952 respectively.

In order to bring and to improve its academic tone the Basic education has been nationalised by an Ordinance (Basic Shiksha Adhiniyam) on 25-7-72. It has resulted in the transference of the management of Basic schools from the local bodies to the board of education headed by the director of education. The State Government has vested this control at the State level in the Basic Shiksha Parishad, at the district level in the Zila Shiksha Samiti and at the village level in the Gaon Shiksha Samiti.

Education within the municipal limits of Bela is managed by the education department of the municipal board and is supervised by a superintendent of education. Compulsory education has been in force since 1948. In 1971-72, the board managed 11 junior Basic schools for boys with 1,934 students and 5 such schools for girls with 877 students. The total number of teachers employed by the municipal board was 84 including 37 women.

Re-orientation Scheme

The re-orientation scheme aims at introducing training in agriculture or another craft to create in the student a feeling for dignity of labour and to improve the finances of institutions, by introducing agriculture in as many junior high schools and higher secondary schools as could procure 10 acres (4 ha.) of land for farming. In 1971-72 it was enforced in 37 institutions of the district of which 12 were higher secondary schools. The area of land attached to these institutions was 250 acres (103 ha.) of which cultivation was carried out in an area of 118 acres (44 ha.) of land.

As a step towards attainment of free and compulsory education for all boys and girls upto specified stages, no tuition fee is charged from boys upto class VI and from girls upto class X. Non-governmental institutions are compensated for the consequent loss in receipts by grants determined according to a standard rate.

Secondary Education

In 1971-72, there were 20 higher secondary schools (up to class X) and 25 intermediate colleges in the district. The following statement gives some relevant information regarding these institutions :

High School

Name of institution and location	Year of establishment	Year of upgrad-ing	No. of teachers	No. of students	Income (in Rs)	Expendi-ture (in Rs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Higher Secondary School, Dalipur	1923	1956	27	700	61,994	59,757
D.A.V. Higher Secondary School, Pratapgarh	1932	1953	13	260	41,142	38,609
Higher Secondary School, Raniganj	1950	1953	18	647	51,167	51,131
Higher Secondary School, Saifabad	1950	1966	18	282	29,736	29,688
Higher Secondary School, Baijalpur	1951	1971	6	120	16,142	16,137
Higher Secondary School, Benimadhonagar	1952	1969	14	263	21,312	36,833
Higher Secondary School, Bhadohi	1952	1967	19	598	48,522	43,434
Higher Secondary School, Manikpur	1953	1968	14	604	37,215	35,980
Higher Secondary School, Rahua, Lalganj	1953	1968	18	653	52,945	48,450
Higher Secondary School, Sandwa Chandika	1964	1967	15	324	27,141	25,561
Higher Secondary School, Daudpur	1954	1967	17	446	41,975	41,969
Higher Secondary School, Bokaiyapur	1956	1965	12	282	36,413	36,412
Higher Secondary School, Pure Dhonau	1959	1970	18	580	34,166	34,158
Higher Secondary School, Babaganj	1962	1970	11	301	25,872	24,560
Higher Secondary School, Mandhata	1962	1971	18	518	30,261	26,089

[Continued]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Higher Secondary School, Ramnagar Athgawan	1963	1969	9	135	18,318	23,100
Higher Secondary School, Sundarganj	1963	1967	16	466	4,118	33,528
Higher Secondary School, Diba	1965	1971	10	163	16,628	25,665
Higher Secondary School, Kataiya	1967	1971	7	168	17,170	17,122
Higher Secondary School, Atarsand	1967	1971	12	215	9,804	11,659

Intermediate College

Name of institution and location	Year of estab- lishment	Year of upgrading	No. of teach- ers	No. of students	Income (in Rs)	Expendi- ture (in Rs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Government Interme- diate College, Pratap- garh	1850	High School 1925 and Intermediate 1967	25	630	30,238	45,873
P. B. Intermediate Col- lege, Pratapgarh	1904	High School 1944 and Intermediate 1953	55	1,552	2,29,795	2,26,648
Hanuman Intermediate College, Kalakankar	1932	High School 1940 and Intermediate 1952	23	674	91,877	91,871
K.P. Intermediate Col- lege, Pratapgarh	1937	High School 1946 and Intermediate 1964	53	1,801	2,17,129	2,22,099
Intermediate College, Sangramgarh	1942	High School 1954 and Intermediate 1970	18	519	57,360	57,093
Intermediate College, Garwara	1943	High School 1951 and Intermediate 1971	20	555	55,445	55,126
B.D. Dube Intermedi- ate College, Pratapgarh	1947	High School 1949 and Intermediate 1953	34	965	1,30,796	1,28,717
Government Girls Inter- mediate College, Pratapgarh	1948	High School 1948 and Intermediate 1952	26	539	13,678	1,48,825
T.P. Intermediate Col- lege, Kunda	1948	High School 1956 and Intermediate 1967	39	1,156	1,30,875	1,80,735
Intermediate College, Patti	1949	High School 1952 and Intermediate 1962	35	1,350	1,16,279	1,13,321
Intermediate College, Raniganj	1949	High School 1950 and Intermediate 1963	30	1,213	1,09,738	1,09,297
Intermediate College, Khingswas	1949	High School 1952 and Intermediate 1962	18	519	57,360	57,093
B.M. Intermediate Col- lege, Kohndaur	1950	High School 1951 and Intermediate 1970	28	1,007	87,107	82,658

[Continued]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Intermediate College, Sahebganj	1950	High School 1952 and Intermediate 1970	25	652	63,591	63,323
Intermediate College, Kunda	1950	High School 1952 and Intermediate 1961	32	764	97,185	97,152
R.B.P.S. Intermediate College, Birapur	1950	High School 1952 and Intermediate 1967	26	874	67,211	53,950
Ganesh Intermediate College, Sangipur	1950	High School 1952 and Intermediate 1962	29	907	88,350	87,918
Tilak Intermediate College, Pratapgarh	1952	High School 1953 and Intermediate 1959	26	1,021	97,542	97,428
Intermediate College, Lalganj	1952	High School 1963 and Intermediate 1968	24	927	65,992	60,403
M.P.J. Intermediate College, Mahadeonagar	1952	High School 1955 and Intermediate 1965	34	1,000	1,09,468	1,16,764
Bajrang Intermediate College, Bhadri	1953	High School 1960 and Intermediate 1964	29	921	1,11,383	1,38,000
Sewashram Intermediate College	1954	High School 1956 and Intermediate 1966	29	757	94,778	1,00,778
Gangadhar Intermediate College, Laxmanpur	1956	High School 1960 and Intermediate 1966	20	694	65,807	65,790
Intermediate College, Tikaria Buzurg	1964	High School 1966 and Intermediate 1970	14	363	32,052	31,999
Intermediate College, Lakhpera Kota Bhaniganj	1965	High School 1967 and Intermediate 1970	23	499	32,604	48,539

EDUCATION OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

To improve the condition of the Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes, incentives like free tuition, stipends, scholarships and financial assistance for purchase of books and stationery are provided by the State. The number of students receiving assistance in one or more of these forms in different categories of schools in 1972-73 are given in the following statement :

Category of School	Scheduled Castes		Other Backward Classes	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Junior Basic to higher secondary (Up to class X)	1,212	48	328	68
Higher secondary (Up to class XII)	383	3	44	—

Higher Education

In 1971-72, there were six degree colleges in the district, affiliated to the Gorakhpur University.

The Pratapgarh Degree College was founded by Munishwar Dutt Upadhyaya in 1961. The college started with B.A., B.Ed, and commenced B.Sc. classes in 1964. In 1971-72 the college had 26 teachers including one lady teacher and 880 students including 100 girls.

The Pratap Bahadur Degree College, Pratapgarh was established in 1964 by Ajit Pratap Singh. It is recognised for teaching Arts and Science. In 1971-72, there were 15 teachers and 225 students on roll.

The Degree College, Kalakankar was founded by Dinesh Singh in 1970. It had 100 students on roll, the number of teachers being seven.

The Degree College, Kunda was started in 1971 by Bajrang Bahadur Singh of Bhadri. There were 146 students including four girls, and eight teachers in 1972-73.

The Degree College, Patti came into being in 1971. It was started by Munishwar Dutt Upadhyaya. In 1972-73 it had 36 students on roll, the number of teachers being three.

The Degree College, Dhindhui was established in 1971 by Rajeshwar Sahai Tripathi. In 1972-73 there were 40 students and three teachers.

PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Industrial and Technical Training

The industrial training institute was established at Pratapgarh in 1962, for imparting free technical training in different trades. It is under the directorate of training and employment, U. P. and also awards stipends to deserving candidates. As many as 503 persons were trained in various trades in the period 1962 to 1968 and awarded National Trade Certificate.

The following statement gives the number of seats available duration of training and number of persons trained in the last three years :

Trade	No. of seats	Duration of training (in years)	No. of persons trained in		
			1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Smithy	16	1	—	—	—
Carpentry	16	1	—	—	—
Electrician	32	2	15	10	16
Fitter	96	2	29	29	38
Turner	48	2	16	18	16
Wireman	32	2	13	9	11
Sheet-metal	16	2	10	7	10
Welding	16	2	8	9	15

Teacher's Training

To meet the growing demand for trained teachers for the junior and senior Basic schools of the district, four teacher's training units, of which one for girls' functioned in 1972-73 in the district.

The Government Normal School, Dalipur was founded in 1958. The course is of one year duration after which the Basic Teachers' Certificate is awarded. In 1972-73, the number of teachers and trainees was 11 and 103 respectively.

The Government Normal School, Pratapgarh was established in 1966 and awards the Basic Teacher's Certificate after the completion of one year course. It had 98 trainees on roll and 11 teachers in 1972-73.

The Government Junior Training College, Pratapgarh was started in 1963. The course is of two years' duration after which the Basic Teachers' Certificate is awarded. In 1972-73, the number of trainees was 94 and that of teachers 11.

The Government Girls' Normal School, Pratapgarh was established in 1959. It had 94 trainees and 12 teachers in 1972-73. The duration of training is of one year if they have passed high school or any higher examination and two years if they have passed only junior high school. Successful candidates are awarded the Basic Teachers' Certificate.

An in-Service Training Centre, Dhingwas imparts Basic Teachers' certificate to the teacher who are eligible for in-service training. The

duration is of seven months. In 1972-73 the number of teachers and trainees was 8 and 298 respectively.

Extension Teachers' Training Centre

The Extension Teacher's Training Centre, Pratapgarh was established in 1954. It imparts training of ultra modern and progressive method of agriculture to the teachers and laymen who work on the farms. The main duty of an extension teacher is to develop interest in agriculture, horticulture and modern method of cultivation among the members of the community. The duration of training is of seven months. In 1972-73, the number of teachers and trainees was 8 and 289 respectively.

ORIENTAL EDUCATION

Sanskrit—Sanskrit continued to be taught in *gurukulas* and temples after the advent of the Muslims in the district but the number of such institutions gradually decreased especially after the introduction of the modern system of education when endowments meant for Sanskrit *pathshalas* were diverted to run school for general education in which the teaching of Sanskrit was not compulsory. The existing *pathshalas* impart education in subjects like Sanskrit literature, *vyakarna* (grammar), *ganita* (mathematics) and *darshana* (philosophy) and are affiliated to the Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya, Varanasi. The following statement gives some relevant particulars about the Sanskrit *pathshalas* functioning in the district in 1971-72 :

Name of location	Year of establishment	Founder	No. of teachers	No. of students	Course of Students
1	2	3	4	5	6
Dharmpran Kothiwad Sanskrit Pathshala, Laxmikant Ganj, Basuapur	1960	-	2	25	Madhyama
Chattrapal Sanskrit Vidyalaya, Amawan	1884	Satyanarain	2	29	Madhyama
Ajit Sombansi Sanskrit Pathshala, Sukhpalnagar	1902	Pratap Bahadur Singh	3	26	Madhyama
Sanskrit Pathshala, Sandwa Chandrika	1913	Dwarika Bakash Singh	3	23	Madhyama
Raghuraj Sanskrit Pathshala, Beti	1919	Baij Nath Singh	3	12	Shastri
B. N. Mehta Sanskrit Vidyalaya, Pratapgarh	1920	B. N. Mehta	4	73	Acharya

[Continued

1	2	3	4	5	6
Varahi Sanskrit Madhyamik Vidyalaya, Rauiganj	1923	Udairaj Sukh	4	63	Acharya
Munishwar Sanskrit Pathshala Gauramafi, Amargarh	1935	Munishwar Pandey	5	51	Shastri
Ambika Sanskrit Pathshala, Hanumanganj	1941	Lal Pratap Bahadur Singh	3	33	Madhyama
Ramtahel Sanskrit Vidyalaya, Saifabad	1942	Ramdulare Shukla	4	30	Shastri
Krishna Ramanuj Sanskrit Vidyalaya, Pure Branchari Sagra	1943	Yamuna Prashad Pandey	2	19	Madhyama
Radha Krishan Gauri Shankar Sanskrit Vidyalaya, Kuradoh	1944	Local People	4	32	Shastri
Saraswati Sanskrit Pathshala Pure Madha	1945	Gokul Prashad Shukla	2	19	Madhyama
Ramadhar Smarak Shri Vishnu Sanskrit Pathshala, Pure Kandhi	1947	Ramadhar Shukla	2	29	Madhyama
Ram Kripalu Sanskrit Vidyalaya, Pure Murli	1948	Ram Kripalu Shukla	5	65	Acharya
Harmukh Raj Jeetmal Sanskrit Vidyalaya, Chibila	1948	Jeetmal	3	30	Madhyama
Benimadhav Sanskrit Vidyalaya, Benimadhnagar	1950	Beni Madhav	2	29	Madhyama
Gram Sabha Sanskrit Vidyalaya, Gahrauli, Sankarsarai	1954	Swaminath Misra	2	24	Madhyama
Parakush Sanskrit Vidyalaya Pure Noti	1957	Parasnath Tripathi	1	10	Shastri
Shambhvi Sanskrit Vidyalaya, Patna, Rajapur	1958	Vindheswari Prashad Vaidya	3	37	Madhyama
Kalika Sanskrit Vidyalaya, Ramaipur, Deshni Prithviganj	1958	Prabhakar Misra	3	26	Madhyama
Gauri Shankar Sanskrit Vidyalaya, Bhatni	1958	Local People	2	14	Madhyama
Janhvi Sanskrit Vidyalaya, Kalakankar	1958	Sukhram Dass	3	13	Shastri
Govinddeshik Sanskrit Vidyalaya, Jedhwara	1959	Sahdev Prashad Dewedi	2	37	Madhyama
Indrani Shankar Sanskrit Pathshala, Inhauna Lalganj	1960	Sankar Dutt Misra	4	55	Madhyama
Harimitra Shiksha Niketan Basupur, Mandhata	1963	Yadunath Prasad Dewedi	3	35	Madhyama
Shri Krishna Sanskrit Vidyalaya, Raniganj	1968	Shri Krishnanand Pandey	4	34	Madhyama

Arabic and Persian

At present there are two madrasas in the district, which impart education according to the course prescribed for the Arabic and Persian examinations, Uttar Pradesh. Madarsa Faiz-e-am has 5 teachers and 118 students on roll in 1973-74, the income being Rs 5,938 and the expenditure of Rs 6,612. Madarsa Faiz-e-am Niswan prepares girls for the Arabic and Persian examinations conducted by the registrar, Arabic and Persian examinations, Uttar Pradesh. In 1973-74 it had 5 teachers and 102 students, the income and expenditure being Rs 2,070 and 2,565 respectively. Both the madrasas are recognised by the State Government and received grant-in-aid.

LIBRARIES AND READING-ROOMS

The following statement shows the location, year of establishment and number of books of the libraries-cum-reading-rooms functioning in the different blocks in 1972-73 :

Location	Year of establishment	Number of books	Number of magazines
Kunda	1956	736	2
Bihar	1953	528	2
Kalakankar	1957	788	3
Babaganj	1955	855	3
Sadar	1957	870	2
Sandwa Chandrika	1956	506	2
Sangipur	1957	625	2
Laxmanpur	1954	986	3
Patti	1957	616	3
Aspur Deosara	1955	895	3
Mangraura	1960	510	2
Gaura	1960	628	3

In addition to these, the largest library in the district is the personal library of Bajrang Bahadur Singh located in the former palace of the raja of Bhadri, near Pratapgarh. The total collection in

this library was initially estimated at 9,000 books of which 4,000 were donated at different period to various institutions in the district. The present collection of this library is 5,000 books, most of these being in English and Hindi. The above collection also contains a few works in Sanskrit. At present it is looked after by a part-time librarian.

There is a reading-room in the district run by the municipal board. It is situated near chowk which opens for few hours both in the morning and evening. A handful of dailies (Hindi, Urdu and English) and a few periodicals are contributed for the public use.

MEN OF LETTERS

Hindi

Bhikari Das, the famous Hindi poet of the eighteenth century belonged to Srivastava a Kayastha family of Teonga village in tahsil Pratapgarh. His works so far found are : *Nam Prakash (Kosh)* (1738), *Rasasansh* (1742), *Chhandornay Pingal* (1742), *Kavya Nirnay* (1746), *Shrangar Nirnay* (1750), *Vishnu Puran Bhasha*, *Chhand Prakash*, *Shatranja Shatika Amarprakash* (Sanskrit). In *Kavya Nirnay*, Bhikari Das has shown Hindupati Singh, younger brother of Sauvanshi raja Prithvipat Singh of Pratapgarh as his patron. His period of work is estimated to be between 1728-1750.

Bhikari Das has occupied a very top position among the writers of the principles and art of poetry. He has very admirably described the classical and age-old principles and styles of poetry. The very lucid, and amply exhaustive descriptions of the *Chhanda*, *Rasa*, *Alankar*, *Riti*, *Guna*, *Dosha* and *Shabda Shakti* are ample proof of his mastery over this difficult and very intricate branch of the art of principles of Hindi poetry. His style of writing combines the rare art of fine description and lancet like criticism. Bhikari Das has always used pure, classical and literary language. He abhors jugglery of words. As was the fashion of the day, he has also chosen *Sringar* as his main subject of portrayal. Artistically speaking his works are very chaste and disciplined and are known for their very high standard of aesthetic qualities.

Suresh Singh of Kalakankar popularised Hindi and wrote number of Hindi comics. He was awarded *Padmashri* in 1971. His published works are : *Hamari Chidiyan*, *Hamara Janwar*, *Jeev Jagat*, *Shikar ki Pakshi*, *Pashu-Pakshi*, *Samudri Jeev Jantu*, *Paksheon*

ki Duniya, Janwaron ka Jagat, Keere Makore, Jeevan ki Duniya, Chidiya Khana, Jeevan ki Kahani, Hamare Jeev-Jantu, Kheti ke Shatru, Aao Gine, Kitab ki Kahani, Asli Murga Chap, Japanese Khatra, Bhartiya Pakshi.

Urdu and English

Bajrang Bahadur the raja of the former state of Bhadri was another voracious writer of the district who wrote in English and Urdu covering a wide range of subjects. Among the work credited to him are *Hindustan Men Janwaron ki Tarakki, Train your dog, The dying cow, Paddy wheat rotation, The missing link, Horse and its age, Water plants, Practical rose growing in India, Plants for you, Possibilities of gladiolus, Culture in Himanchal and other hills and Manual for police dog squad.*



STATEMENT I

General Education

Reference Page No. 262

Year	Junior Basic Education				Senior Basic Education				Higher Secondary Education			
	No. of schools	No. of students		No. of schools	No. of students	Boys	Girls	No. of schools	No. of students		Boys	Girls
		Boys	Girls						For Boys	For Girls		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
1962-63	706	78,783	18,297	65	8,916	951	25	1	13,207	407		
1963-64	742	82,681	21,427	70	9,789	1,085	25	1	13,910	516		
1964-65	824	109,228	56,524	78	14,117	2,408	25	1	14,761	542		
1965-66	852	1,10,353	57,586	90	16,066	2,731	26	1	16,560	621		
1966-67	864	1,10,494	59,495	93	14,060	1,977	31	1	18,951	749		
1967-68	872	1,12,411	59,745	96	14,491	2,255	34	1	20,983	857		
1968-69	878	1,16,355	71,495	93	15,066	1,782	36	1	23,279	969		
1969-70	881	1,17,978	71,782	109	15,357	2,107	39	1	24,755	1,028		
1970-71	881	1,19,285	73,118	111	15,791	2,285	43	1	24,836	1,053		
1971-72	889	1,24,456	76,008	125	16,184	2,617	44	1	24,993	1,097		

CHAPTER XVI

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

Medical Facilities in Early Times

No direct reference is available which can throw light on the medical facilities available in the district in very early times. The people of the district, as those elsewhere in the country, attributed diseases in pre-historic times to evil spirits and demoniac forces. In order to neutralise these evil effects, friendly spirits, deities or gods were conjured up. The methods of treatment consisted in chanting verses, performing sacrificial rites or advocating the wearing of amulets, charms, etc.

Ayurveda, which literally means the science of life, has been in practice as a system of medicine for a long time. The Ayurvedic system, developed in the country under great physicians such as Dhanwantari, Charak, Susruta, and Vaghbat, these practitioners known as *vaid*s or *kavirajs*, specialised in diagnosing diseases by observing symptoms of cough, bile, wind and pulse. In the 5th century B. C. when the area covered by the present district of Pratapgarh formed part of the kingdom of Kaushambi, king Udayana had a *rajvaid* (state physician). Udayana took keen interest in the expansion and development of medical science. There was a provision of teaching medical science in the *viharas* (monasteries) in his kingdom.

The Muslims brought with them the Unani system of medicine, the practitioners being called *hakims*. Both the Ayurvedic and Unani systems flourished side by side. Surgery of a rough and ready type was practised by *jarrahs* some of whom were of the barber class.

When the British took over the present area of the district 1856, they introduced the western system of medicine known as allopathic which, being patronised by the government, became more and more popular and threw into the background the Ayurvedic and Unani systems. Hospitals and dispensaries started in the district were placed under the charge of the district board and civil surgeon looked after matters relating to their administration, in addition to medical work, with the help of other doctors. The board's dispensaries were three in number, comprising those at each of the tahsil headquarters. In addition to these there were the police and jail dispensaries, a railway hospital, the female hospital at Pratapgarh, and four private dispen-

saries. The female hospital was built by Rani Raghuraj Kunwar, a daughter of Antu talukdar and wife of Raja Pratap Bahadur Singh, and supported by subscription and government grant. The private hospitals include those at Dharupur and Kalakankar maintained by Raja Rampal Singh, the hospital at Pratapgarh was started by Raja Pratap Bahadur Singh, and the court of wards' dispensary at Derwa.

Vital Statistics¹

An examination of the vital statistics of the district reveals that the death-rate in normal year is generally lower than the birth-rate. During the 1891-1900, the greatest mortality occurred in 1897 when smallpox and fever became rife causing a death-rate 42.08 per thousand. The lowest death-rate was 20.16 as against a birth-rate of 38.4 in 1893.

During the decade (1901-1910) the death-rate exceeded the birth-rate in 1905 and 1908 when fever claimed 21,382 and 25,096 lives respectively, the death-rate was 52.82 and 46.16 against a birth-rate of 41.14 and 38.62 respectively.

In the period 1911-1920, once again the death-rate exceeded in 1918 when district was affected with plague and the death-rate rose to 99.05 against the birth-rate of 37.41 per thousand. Again in 1919 when fever claimed 29,505 lives and the death-rate rose to 40.53 against the birth-rate 28.88 per thousand.

In the next decade (1921-1930) the death-rate was lower than the birth-rate, the maximum death-rate was 25.53 in 1924 and minimum 17.81 in 1925. The maximum birth-rate in the same period was 32.12 in 1923 and the minimum was 25.28 in 1925.

The following statement gives the mean decennial birth and death-rates per thousand of the population during the four decades ending with 1930 :

Decade	Birth-rate per thousand	Highest with year	Lowest with year	Death-rate per thousand	Highest with year	Lowest with year
1891-1900	34.29	45.42 (1899)	25.72 (1895)	34.75	42.08 (1897)	20.16 (1893)
1901-1910	41.44	47.29 (1903)	32.26 (1909)	36.26	52.18 (1905)	25.42 (1902)
1911-1920	45.36	48.76 (1913)	28.88 (1919)	39.15	99.05 (1918)	25.13 (1912)
1921-1930	28.14	37.91 (1923)	14.00 (1924)	21.12	31.66 (1924)	22.68 (1927)

1. There were, it is apprehended, large-scale omissions in the registration of births and deaths and, therefore the rates are only indicative of general trends

In the next three decades the birth-rate as well as death-rate declined considerably, the latter showing greater decrease. The following statement gives the decennial birth-rate and death-rate ending with 1960 :

Decade	Birth-rate (per thousand)	Death-rate (per thousand)
1931-1940	23.09	15.01
1941-1950	15.06	11.04
1951-1960	12.76	8.53

After 1960, the birth-rate increased, while death-rate continued to show a downward trend, declining sharply to as low as 6.6 per thousand in 1964. The following statement gives the rates of birth and death per thousand of the population in year 1962 to 1969.

Year	Birth-rate (per thousand)	Death-rate (per thousand)
1962	13.2	9.3
1963	18.8	7.5
1964	12.9	7.2
1965	11.9	6.6
1966	10.5	7.6
1967	13.6	7.8
1968	11.4	6.9
1969	11.5	7.5

Infant Mortality

Mortality among children below one year of age was quite high in the district. In 1941, as many as 2,687 deaths occurred, which decreased in 1942, when the figure was 1,922. Since then the infant mortality continued to show a downward trend, declining to 1,559 in 1946, which increased slightly to 1,699 in 1947. In the next three years the figures being 1,382 and 932 and 550 in 1948, 1949 and 1950 respectively. The following statement gives rate per thousand of infant mortality (children below one year of age) from 1962 to 1969 :

Year	Infants mortality (children below one years in age)
1962	0.9
1963	0.7
1964	1.5
1965	0.7
1966	0.6
1967	1.2
1968	1.4
1969	2.7

Common Diseases

The common diseases which resulted in large number of deaths in the district were fever of different types, respiratory diseases and bowel disorders (diarrhoea and dysentery).

Fever—The term 'fever' covers a number of unidentified and undiagnostic diseases which are usually accompanied by fever. Fever is most prevalent at the close of rainy season and generally disappears with cool and westerly wind of November.

The annual average mortality from fever was 1,117.4 in the period 1891-1900. The highest figure was 18,968 in 1897 and the lowest was 6,213 in 1894. In the first decade of present century the mortality from fever was greater than other causes. The maximum figure was 11,254 in 1902.

In the second decade of the century mortality from fever increased further, and the maximum figure was 64,828 in 1918. This was due to a widespread epidemic of influenza which was at that time quite unknown to the public, the minimum figure was 13,031 in 1912.

In the period 1921-1930, the number of deaths due to fever decreased. In 1921 there were again 21,774 deaths on account of influenza. The minimum figure was 11,513 in 1928.

The following statement gives the number of mortality due to fever from 1961 to 1970 ;

Year	Number of deaths due to Fever
1961	5,570
1962	8,690
1963	7,781
1964	5,693
1965	4,792
1966	4,506
1967	4,972
1968	5,116
1969	4,666
1970	329

Respiratory Diseases

These diseases were included in the category of fever before 1941. The average annual mortality from respiratory diseases was 58 in the decade 1941-50, which comprised 0.5 per cent of the total number of deaths. The maximum figure was 81 in 1947, and the minimum figure was 39 in 1944. In the period 1951-60 the highest figure was 868 in 1960 and lowest was 354 in 1951 due to respiratory diseases.

The following statement shows the number of persons died due to these diseases from 1961 to 1970 :

Year	Number of deaths due to respiratory diseases
1961	639
1962	43
1963	60
1964	1,521
1965	967
1966	1,223
1967	1,876
1968	1,378
1969	159
1970	55

Dysentery and Diarrhoea

Bowel complaints, usually in form of dysentery and diarrhoea, generally claim a large number of lives in the district. From 1891 to 1900 the average number of deaths was 1,181.3 from bowel disorder.

The following statement gives relevant information regarding mortality due to bowel disorder, during the five decades ending with 1950 :

Year	Average mortality	Maximum		Minimum	
		Year	No. of deaths	Year	No. of deaths
1901-10	430.3	1903	789	1909	106
1911-20	102.4	1911	220	1916	47
1921-30	20.2	1923	33	1925	4
1931-40	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1941-50	35.2	1941	64	1944	40

The following statement shows number of deaths on account of bowel disorder from 1961 to 1970 :

Year	Number of deaths
1961	414
1962	699
1963	118
1964	1,028
1965	634
1966	556
1967	1,072
1968	651
1969	1,556
1970	20

Epidemics

The disease infecting a large number of people at the same time is called epidemic. In urban areas when epidemic breaks out, it is

duty of the local bodies to take such measures as may be required to control the outbreak of the epidemic. In rural areas, the responsibility for dealing with the outbreak of epidemics rest with the deputy chief medical officer (health).

When the first case occurs in a village it is duty of the village chowkidar to report immediately the fact to the police-station. Besides, the *lekhpal*s also have to report the outbreak of an epidemic to their subdivisional officers, and district magistrate.

The district magistrate informs the director of medical and health services of the outbreak of an epidemic and through him, requests government for a notification under the Epidemic Diseases Act (Act III of 1897). Under this Act powers are delegated to the district magistrate to segregate the area affected and take necessary action under the regulations framed under the Act to control the epidemic.

Plague—The first outbreak of the plague in the district occurred in 1902, causing 280 deaths. The disease was supposed to have been imported by some *Julahas* from Bombay. At the end of October 1903, plague again appeared in Bela and 1,205 deaths occurred. A special plague staff was appointed and measures taken to secure segregation and disinfection, with such success that no other village in the district became infected from the plague. In 1904, few persons were seized with plague at Derwa. The people in 1903, soon learned the value of evacuating houses in infected villages, and in many cases the appearance of the dead rats was sufficient to induce them to take up their abode in temporary thatched huts in groves.

In the first decade of the present century the annual average mortality due to plague was 947.9. The highest figure was 3,236 in 1905 while it was zero in 1901.

In the period 1911-20 the average number of deaths was 1,027.7 due to plague, the maximum figure was 3,272 in 1918 and lowest was 3 in 1919. In the decade 1921-30 the highest figure was 252 in 1928 and lowest was one for each of the year 1923 and 1927. No death occurred in 1925 and 1930, due to plague. In the next three decades the incidence of this disease decreased. In 1951, 431 deaths occurred due to plague, after that it disappeared from the district.

Cholera—Cholera is an acute epidemic disease which generally breaks out in summer. It is due to a definite bacillus called the 'Vibrio Cholerae' because of its resemblance to a comma. The disease is contracted through drinking infected water.

In 1891, there was a terrible outbreak of cholera in the district and 11,869 persons died of it. The following statement gives the mean decennial deaths due to cholera during the five decade ending with 1950 :

Decade	Average mortality	Maximum		Minimum	
		Year	No. of deaths	Year	No. of deaths
1901-10	2,155.3	1905	11,087	1909	3
1911-20	2,078.4	1918	13,178	1920	74
1921-30	602.7	1928	3,520	1923	5
1931-40	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1941-50	793.1	1941	2,709	1942	10

The following statement shows the number of deaths due to cholera from 1961 to 1970 :

Year	Number of deaths
1961	414
1962	139
1963	13
1964	81
1965	14
1966	—
1967	27
1968	8
1969	45
1970	28

Smallpox—The average number of deaths from this cause during the decade 1891-1900 was 635.8. The maximum figure was 4,316 in 1897, and minimum figure was 6 in 1895. The population

of Pratapgarh protected by vaccination to the extent of about 19 per cent. In 1903, the vaccinating staff comprising an assistant superintendent and 22 vaccinators, who performed 24,484 successful operations. The following statement shows mean decennial mortality due to smallpox during the five decades ending with 1950 :

Decade	Average mortality	Maximum		Minimum	
		Year	No. of deaths	Year	No. of deaths
1901-10	420.3	1903	789	1908	106
1911-20	102.4	1911	220	1919	43
1921-30	20.2	1922	49	1925	4
1931-40	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1941-50	35.6	1941	64	1948	9

The following statement shows the number of deaths due to smallpox from 1961 to 1970 :

Year	Number of deaths
1961	95
1962	31
1963	30
1964	165
1965	40
1966	113
1967	65
1968	85
1969	85
1970	9

Medical and Public Health Organisation

The medical and public health departments of the State were amalgamated in 1948, and a directorate of medical and health services

was created which controlled the allopathic, Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine. July, 1961, a separate directorate was established at Lucknow for the development and effective supervisions of Ayurvedic and Unani medicine.

Formerly the civil surgeon was the head of only the medical organisation in the district, health being in charge of district medical officer of health. In July 1973, both wings were amalgamated at district level, the officer in overall charge of the medical and health set-up in the district, being designated chief medical officer

Hospitals

There are two State hospitals and a T. B. clinic in the district. The district hospital, Pratapgarh has 58 beds, of which 46 for males and 12 for females. The Dufferin hospital, Pratapgarh is meant for women and has 22 beds. Both the hospitals (under the Zila Parishad) were provincialized in 1947 and 1946 respectively. The T. B. clinic, Pratapgarh provides only outdoor treatment.

The following statement gives clear data about the staff, number of patients treated and expenditure in 1970 :

Name of the hospital	Staff Number of doctors	Staff Others	No. of patients treated		Expenditure in rupees
			Indoor	Outdoor	
District hospital, Pratapgarh	4	37	2,528	1,08,874	1,72,939.00
Dufferin hospital, Pratapgarh	1	23	2,027	13,363	70,235.00
T. B. clinic	2	9	---	537	31,000.00

There are two private hospitals in the district. Brijesh Singh Memorial Hospital Kalakankar and Canossa Mission Hospital, Pratapgarh having 40 and 100 beds respectively. Both of them provides X-Ray facilities to the patients.

Dispensaries

Allopathic—The following statement gives details about the staff, bed and number of patients treated at the allopathic dispensaries in the district in the year 1970 :

Name of dispensary	No. of beds		Staff		Number of patients treated		Expenditure in Rs 1970-71
	Male	Female	No. of doctors	other	Indoor	Outdoor	
Biswanathganj Dispensary	6	2	1	3	—	12,280	10,000
Dhorupur Dispensary	4	4	1	3	—	5,500	11,231
Dalipur Dispensary	4	2	1	3	—	6,254	10,000
Katra Gulab Singh Dispensary	2	1	1	3	—	18,332	10,000
Manikpur Dispensary	4	4	1	1	—	5,500	15,647
Paharpur Dispensary	6	2	1	3	21	7,820	10,000
Prithviganj Dispensary—	—	—	1	3	—	15,106	10,000
Sangramgarh Dispensary	—	—	1	3	—	3,352	12,872

Homeopathic—The chief medical officer also looks after a homeopathic dispensary in the district known as homeopathic dispensary, Jagipur, situated in tahsil Patti. It was established in 1970. It is manned by a homcopath.

Ayurvedic and Unani—The State Government runs twelve Ayurvedic and two Unani dispensaries in the district. These dispensaries are supervised by the chief medical officer. Each dispensary is manned by a medical officer. The Ayurvedic dispensary of Saifabad and Pratapgarh provides indoor as well as outdoor treatment. The other dispensaries provides only outdoor treatment.

The following statement gives the number of patients treated in these dispensaries in 1970-71 :

Name of dispensary	Name of patients treated
1	2
Ayurvedic	
Antu	10,425
Atheha	4,056

[Continued]

1	2
Garwara	7,844
Jamtali	4,883
Lalganj	10,344
Lokyapur	5,488
Orayia Dih	3,583
Pratapgarh city	7,293
Pure Dhanu	11,195
Raniganj	13,712
Santabad	592
Unani	
Behloipur	6,637
Sobansa	5,604

Primary Health Centres

There are 14 primary health centres in the district each having a medical officer assisted by a compounder. They provide medical facilities and are responsible for control of epidemics. The deputy chief medical officer (health) is the supervisory officer of the above centres.

The following statement gives the location of the primary health centres in 1971 :

Name of the primary health centres	Development block in which situated
1	2
Sukhpalnagar	Sadar
Sangipur	Sangipur
Sandwa Chandika	Sandwa Ghandika
Laxmanpur	Laxmanpur
Mandhata	Laxmanpur
Derwa	Bihar Derwa

1	2
Amargarh	Aspur Deosra
Lalgañj	Lalgañj
Babagañj	Babagañj
Patti	Patti
Seogañh	Gaura
Kunda	Kunda
Mangraura	Mangraura
Gaura	Gaura

Maternity and Child Welfare

In order to bring down the high rate of infant mortality a network of maternity and child welfare centres render medical advice and aid to women visiting the centres and also pays domiciliary visits. There is one maternity and child welfare centre in each development block and number of subcentres under each varying from three to six. As many as 58 subcentres are functioning under 15 centres and each centre is manned by a midwife and 2 or 3 *dais* and this staff also works in the subcentres. A doctor and a compounder working in the primary health centre supervises the work of midwives and *dais*.

The following statement gives the name of centres and its subcentres:

Name and place of maternity centre	Maternity subcentres
1	2
Sadar	Bela, Setapur, City, Sankargañj, Rajgarh, Sukhpal nagar
Sangipur	Sangipur, Basuapur, Rehua-Lalgañj, Atheha
Sandwa Chandika	Antu, Garwara, Purabgaon
Laxmanpur	Laxmanpur, Naubasta, Sahebganj, Paharpur
Mandhata	Mandhata, Katra Gulab Singh, Bishwanathgañj, Chhitpalgarh, Bhagawatgañj
Amargarh	Amargarh, Sonpura, Bhikampur

[Continued]

1	2
Gaura	Fatanpur Kanewara, Manadherganj
Kohndaur	Kohndaur, Tala, Dewanganj, Barikalan, Narharpur
Seogarh	Raniganj, Birapur, Dalippur, Sangapatti
Kunda	Kunda, Bhadari, Bharchak, Nathgaon
Kalakankar	Kalakankar, Sangramgarh, Manikpur, Kushwapur
Lalganj	Lalganj, Raniganj, Kaithola, Dharupur, Bhatani
Derwa	Derwa, Bihar, Bhaghrai, Panchmahua
Babaganj	Babaganj, Aidha, Patara, Laru

Family Planning

In order to check the population explosion the family planning scheme was introduced in the district in 1965 and put under the charge of a district medical officer of health. There is a family planning centre under each primary health centre. The family planning work in each center is supervised by medical officer in charge of the primary health centre, who works under the deputy chief medical officer (family planning). However, in urban centres at Surgaon and Pratapgarh a medical officer is posted. He works under the overall control of the chief medical officer.

A mobile team under the charge of a male doctor undertakes vasectomy work, while female doctor looks after tubectomy work. The district family planning bureau, each with a male and female district extension educator, looks after the needs of the district concerning the scheme. The usual methods of controlling the size of families are sterilization of males and females, loop insertion intra uterine contraceptive device (I. U. C. D.) and use of conventional contraceptives. The performance of mobile team in 1970-71 was as given below:

Mobile vasectomy team sterilization	Mobile I.U.C.D. team loop
104	617

Efforts are made to publicise family planning through feature films, placards, posters, advertisement, and personal contacts. The

achievement in family planning work since its enforcement in the district are as given below :

Year	Number of sterilization	Number of loops inserted
1965-66	1,105	231
1966-67	1,088	880
1967-68	1,783	850
1968-69	1,982	1,050
1969-70	1,001	2,605
1970-71	980	884

Eye Relief

The District Eye Hospital, Pratapgarh, was established in 1956 under the Indian Red Cross Society but in July, 1967 it was transferred to the District Eye Relief Society, Pratapgarh. A medical officer is in charge of it. In 1972-73 it had 36 beds of which 18 were reserved for females. As many as 3,697 indoor patients and 17,715 outdoor patients were treated in the hospital in the same year.

Eye relief camps are held in the district by the Sitapur Eye Hospital. Each camp is manned by a medical officer and nine others. Cataract and entropia are most common eye diseases of the district. In addition to treatment, operations and refractions of eyes are also held in the camps.

In 1972-73, the Sitapur Eye Hospital organised 17 such camps in different parts of the district and 4,018 indoor patients and 8,180 outdoor patients were treated.

The National Malaria Eradication Programme

The national malaria control unit was established in the district in 1958-59 which launched the malaria control scheme firstly in highly malarious areas only. This scheme was replaced by the national malaria eradication programme in 1959-60 which was extended to the district. There is only one unit in the district. The unit comprised an anti-malaria officer, eight malaria inspectors, 216 field workers and 19 others. Under national malaria eradication programme the unit has to pass through four phases viz., preparatory, attack, consolidation and maintenance.

In attack phase, D. D. T. spray operations were carried out in all human dwellings and cattle sheds, twice a year. And malaria surveys were carried out to assess the progress achieved through spray operations.

Surveillance work was launched in the district in 1960-61, under an assistant unit officer, 25 surveillance inspectors, 100 house visitors and four laboratory technicians. Each house visitor was allotted a population of 10-12 thousands which he visited twice a month in search of fever cases. The blood slides of all fever cases detected were collected and presumptive treatment with 4 Aminoquinolene tablets were given to each fever case on the spot. The slides collected were then sent to the unit laboratory for examination. In the event of any slides found positive for malaria, radical treatment with 8 Aminoquinolene tablets were given to the case.

In 1962-63 the programme entered into the consolidation phase under which only surveillance operation were carried out from 1962 to 1965. The district entered into maintenance phase in 1966, under this phase the national malaria eradication programme becomes part of the district health scheme.

The work of the entire staff posted under this scheme both at the district level as well as at the primary health centre level is supervised by the deputy chief medical officer (health).

The following statement shows the number of blood slides examined, fever cases detected, and number of person given presumptive treatment in the years 1968 to 1972 :

Year	Number of fever cases detected	Number of persons given presumptive treatment	Blood slides examined	Number of possitive cases
1968	68,961	61,203	68,355	340
1969	70,257	62,743	70,480	40
1970	71,251	63,413	69,491	3
1971	72,109	63,617	62,111	26
1972	72,205	64,111	69,123	160

Vaccination

The deputy chief medical officer (health) is in charge of the work of vaccination in the district. He is assisted by an assistant

superintendent of vaccination and a team of vaccinators. Vaccination Act of 1880 was enforced in the municipal area in 1887. The vaccination is compulsory only within the municipal limits but it can be declared compulsory in rural areas during epidemics. Mothers are invariably advised to have their children vaccinated within the six months of their birth.

The following statement gives the number of persons vaccinated in the period 1960-1970 :

Year	Total no. of persons vaccinated	No. of primary vaccinations		No. of re-vaccinations	
		Successful	Unsuccessful	Successful	Unsuccessful
1960	62,374	30,955	842	28,566	513
1961	78,042	39,751	487	36,430	253
1962	3,15,130	48,817	4,080	2,30,750	9,953
1963	5,93,146	50,252	4,389	3,73,321	66,780
1964	1,56,393	22,819	1,611	86,496	19,330
1965	2,12,335	34,277	2,489	86,537	44,122
1966	1,99,767	31,816	3,219	87,092	37,157
1967	1,30,916	24,318	2,335	82,365	13,223
1968	1,69,500	77,993	2,568	52,918	34,595
1969	2,06,720	72,835	11,275	92,538	45,392
1970	2,33,426	82,593	15,203	97,963	89,351

Milk Scheme

The scheme of free distribution of milk to the expectant and nursing mothers in the district was introduced in 1954, the milk being supplied by the director of medical and health services from the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, the distributing agencies being the maternity and child health centres in the district. It was stopped in 1967.

Prevention of Food and Drug Adulteration

The deputy chief medical officer (health) is the licensing authority for food establishment and drug stores in the district. He inspects and prosecutes the persons infringing the rules and

regulations under the Drug Act. The following statement would give an idea of the measures undertaken to prevent adulteration of eatables :

Year	No. of samples collected	No. of samples found adulterated	No. of cases prosecuted	No. of cases convicted
1968	210	74	55	25
1969	272	62	61	43
1970	261	75	71	25

Diet and Nutrition

The staple grains consumed by the people of the district are wheat and rice at an average rate of 600 gm. per capita per day. Wheat and gram combination is prepared by majority of people, barley and gram being the next popular combination. Certain cheap grains grown in the region which include *makka* (*Zea mays*), *bajra* (*Pennisetum typhoides*), jowar (*Sorghum vulgare*), *mandua* (*Eleusine coracana*), *sawan* (*Panicum frumentaceum*), *kodon* (*Paspalum serabicu lalum*) and *kakun* (*Panicum italicum*) are consumed by people of low economic strata. The consumption of pulses is quite adequate and about 60 to 80 gm. per capita per day. The consumption of *arhar* (*Gajanus cajan*) and *urd* (*Phasiolus mango*) is most common among the people but *moong* (*Phasiolus radiatus*), *moth* (*Phasiolus acontifalus*) and *masur* (*Lens culenare*) are also consumed.

Soyabean and ground-nut which provides respectively 43 and 25 per cent of protein are not grown adequately and daily requirement of protein which is about 60 gm., a day is mostly met through consumption of pulses.

The consumption of green leafy vegetables is sufficient being 40 gm. per capita per day. Common vegetables consumed are spinach, *bathua*, *lahi* (mustard leaf) amaranthus, turnips. Consumption of root vegetables is quite high which includes colocasia, potato onion and radish. The other common vegetables, consumed in the district are lady's-finger, brinjal, pumpkin, bitter gourd, broad beans, cabbage, knolkhol, cauliflower and tomatoes. Common fruits consumed are mangoes, papaya, and guava. Those in higher economic brackets also consume apples, oranges, grapes and dry fruits. *Aonla* (*Emblia officinalis*) which is richest in vitamin 'C' is consumed in various forms that is *achar* (pickle), *morabbas* (jam) and *churan* (digestive powder).

CHAPTER XVII

OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

LABOUR WELFARE

After Independence, the government of the country being run along the lines of a welfare state, chalked out many schemes with a view of providing welfare facilities to the working class and thus, creating a congenial atmosphere for a steady growth and development of the State. The labour welfare programmes aim at providing benefits to the labour community, guaranteeing minimum wages, social security benefits, security for old-age, collective bargaining through the medium of recognised trade unions, medical and maternity facilities, recreation facilities, regulated working hours, payment of bonus incentive, labour's participation in management, etc.

Since Pratapgarh is an agricultural district par excellence, it is industrially not as advanced as other districts of the region, though there are a number of small rural and urban industries giving employment to thousands of people, young and old. For the benefit of these employees, there is an office of the labour inspector who serves under the regional assistant labour commissioner, Allahabad. He is responsible for the administration of various labour laws, settlement and mediation of industrial disputes, administration of welfare activities, trade unions conduct of socio-economic enquiries, etc. Since labour is a concurrent subject in the Constitution of India, both the State and Central Governments are empowered to enact their own separate laws—on factories, labour welfare, social security and social insurance, employment and unemployment, trade unions, industrial disputes, etc. Some of the labour laws ensuring socio-economic justice are given below :

The Factories Act, 1948 regulates the conditions of work inside the factories. Every factory employing more than 500 persons is required to appoint a welfare officer who acts as liaison officer between the workers and the management and attends to the welfare of workers.

The U. P. Maternity Benefits Act, 1938 provides for payment of a cash benefit to women workers for specified periods before and after pregnancy and compulsory period of rest.

The Employment of Children Act, 1938 prohibits the employment of children below the age of 15 years in any occupation connected with the transport of passengers, goods or mails by railways.

The Minimum Wages Act, 1948 provides for the fixation of (a) a minimum time-rate, (b) a minimum piece-rate, (c) a guaranteed time-rate and (d) overtime rate appropriate to different occupations, localities or classes of work for adults, adolescents, children and apprentices in certain industries and in agriculture. The labour inspector is responsible for the proper implementation of the Act.

The U. P. Shops and Commercial Establishment Act, 1947 provides to the workers of shops and commercial establishments through regulatory provisions benefits in the matter of hours of work, closing and opening hours, payment of wages, fines, dismissal, holidays and leave, etc. The Act was repealed and replaced by the Uttar Pradesh Dookan Evam Vanijya Adhistan Adhiniyam in December, 1962.

The Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961 binds every motor transport undertaking employing five or more workers to get itself registered and make provisions for rest-rooms, liveries, medical aid, fixed hours of work, daily and weekly rest period, leave and holiday, etc., for the workers. The Act prohibits the employment of children and adolescents unless a fitness certificate from a medical authority is obtained.

There are several other Acts, such as the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923; the Indian Boilers Act, 1923; the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946; the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947; the U. P. Industrial Housing Act, 1955; the U. P. Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1965; that are implemented by the labour department in the interest of the labourers working in various industries and organizations. But there is no labour welfare centre in Pratapgarh to attend exclusively to the welfare of the weavers, carpenters, handicrafts men, cultivators, agriculture labours, and other socially and economically handicapped. However, the labour personnel appointed in the district reported no complaint against the various Labour Acts in the year 1972 except against the Uttar Pradesh Dookan Evam Vanijya Adhistan Adhiniyam, 1962 and the Minimum Wages Act, 1948; the number of prosecutions launched under the two Acts were thirty three and ten respectively.

With the proposed expansion of the secondary and tertiary sectors of economy and large, medium and small cottage and agro

based industries in the district, during the Fifth Five-year Plan, labour and social welfare activities will accelerate considerably so as to benefit the working people both in the rural and urban areas.

OLD-AGE PENSIONS

The old-age pension scheme was introduced in the district w. e. f. December 1, 1957 with a view to help the old and destitute persons of 65 years of age or more, who have neither means of subsistence nor a relative or kinsman to support them. Beggars, mendicants and persons maintained free of cost at poor-houses are not included. With the implementation of the scheme in the district, every pensioner got an amount of Rs 20 per month and the number of such beneficiaries up to December 1962 was 82. From January 1972, the amount of pension was increased by Rs 10 and the number of pensioners reached 201 at the end of December 1972. It is interesting to note that the number of applicants desiring pension under the scheme has been increasing and till the end of December 1972, as many as 625 applications were received by the district magistrate from all the three tahsils of the district. One of the socio-economic factors responsible for the swelling number of the pension-seekers in the district is the disintegration of the age-old joint family system. A tahsilwise detail of the number of applications made, rejected, recommended and pension granted till the date is given below :

Tahsil	Number of applications made	Number of applications rejected	Number of applications recommended	Number of beneficiaries
Sadar	241	163	76	66
Kunda	209	129	80	75
Patti	175	105	67	60
Total	625	397	223	201

Mention must be made of the assistance given to the freedom fighters of the district. Those who suffered for the cause of the national freedom and sacrificed their lives, have also been granted monetary aid in the form of pension. There is an organisation named Swatantrata Sangram Senani Kalyan Parishad, Lucknow which helps and aids the freedom fighters and their families in winning over the financial worries and problems. The organization aims at giving assistance to them in various ways; monetary help to pay

off their debts and marriage of their daughters ; facilities for medical treatment, reservation of seats in government service, etc. Out of the 698 freedom fighters in the district, 173 were getting pension from Rs 100 to Rs 200 from the Central Government and rest of them were helped by the parishad.

For the welfare of the ex-servicemen of the district, a soldiers' board is also established by the government. The district soldiers', sailor's and airmens' board came into being in the year 1919 (though no record of the period is available regarding the strength of the ex-servicemen of the district) for resettling of the personnel released after the World War I and also for looking after the interest of the serving and discharged released personnel and the families of the deceased soldiers. The board has been helping the ex-servicemen of the district by way of financial assistance, land, stipend, books, sewing machines, etc., since its inception. The U. P. police and armed forces Sansthan, Lucknow gave a sum of Rs 22,000 to eleven soldiers of the district killed in the Indo-Pak Conflict of 1971. A year-wise detail of assistance rendered by the board to the ex-servicemen from the year 1968 to 1972 is given below :

Year	Number of ex-servicemen helped	Nature of help given	Amount (in Rs)	Other relevant information
1	2	3	4	5
1968	55	Financial assistance	7,195	—
	4	Settled on land	—	—
	29	Book Aid/Stipend	3,276	—
	121	Stipend from Trust	14,724	—
1969	59	Financial assistance	9,299	—
	2	Settled on land	—	—
	12	Book Aid/Stipend	1,368	—
	145	Stipend from Trust	13,280	—
1970	76	Financial assistance	11,230	—
	3	Settled on land	—	—
	3	Sewing machines	—	—
	7	Book Aid/Stipend	708	—
	99	Stipend from Trust	10,272	—

[Continued]

1	2	3	4	5
1971	56	Financial assistance	9,900	Rs 22,000 from U. P. police and armed forces Sans-than, Lucknow to II battlecasualties
	8	Settled on land	—	—
	4	Sewing machines	—	—
	11	Cycles	—	—
	53	Book Aid/Stipend	4,800	—
	169	Stipend from Trust	20,196	—
1972	49	Financial assistance	10,283	—
	6	Haud sewing machines	—	—
	209	Book Aid/Stipend	9,984	—
	190	Stipend from Trust	15,746	—

Lt. Col. Som Datt Sharma of the village Shukulpur, tahsil Sadar, district Pratapgarh who was awarded the coveted Vir Chakra by the President of India for his gallantry in the 1971 Indo-Pak War, was granted Rs 3,000 by the State Government.

PROHIBITION

After the end of the Second World War, when the popular government came into power in 1946, it revised the pledge of total prohibition in the entire State as its goal. Pratapgarh was one of the seven districts with which an area-wise prohibition was commenced in 1947-48 (other districts were Budaun, Etah, Farrukhabad, Jaunpur, Mainpuri and Sultanpur). A vigorous and sustained propaganda for mobilizing and educating public opinion against the use of intoxicants was also launched by establishing a prohibition publicity and social uplift organization in 1947 under a prohibition officer. From December 1962, Pratapgarh no longer remained a dry district.

With a view to discourage people from indulging in drinks and intoxicants, not only their sale is prohibited on every Tuesday and on the occasion of Holi, Dasahra, Dipawali, 2nd October, 26th January, and the 1st and 2nd of every month, but also, prohibition organizers and *pracharaks* take the task of educating the public against inebriety by means of mass contact and social pressure through local institutions like panchayats etc. Some voluntary social service organiza-

tions are also at work. Through its annual functions, publicity, personal contact, *bhajans*, and songs, the Arya Samaj has been active in persuading the people to practice temperance. Educational institutions, gurdwaras, and public office of the district have also been displaying posters and holding debates on the evils of alcoholism. The prohibition, organizers and *pracharaks* often hold meetings in the villages to deter the people from drinking wine and taking intoxicants. They have been displaying posters and signboards at important public places to preach prohibition. For illicit distillation possession and selling, persons are convicted also. The number of persons convicted or bound over under the excise laws in the year 1958, 1959 and 1960 was 244, 204 and 116 respectively.

Advancement of Backward Classes and Tribes

The real expansion of the welfare activities in the State started after the country gained Independence when steps were taken for the removal of social disabilities of the Scheduled Castes by the enactment of the U. P. Removal of Social Disabilities Act, 1947. The Act, which covered a wide range of special reforms, ensured to the socially and economically handicapped members of the Backward Classes the unrestricted enjoyment of civil liberties and their lawful rights. Since then the socio-economic problems of the Backward Classes, small farmers, landless labourers, village artisans and other vulnerable sections of the population have been receiving utmost attention of the government, semi-government agencies and departments. A large majority of the people come in the category of vulnerable sections and the problem of their promotion and development has assumed gigantic proportions. In each of the Five-year Plans special provisions have been made with a view to uplift their socio-economic status.

Prior to the appointment of the district Harijan welfare officer in April 1957, welfare activities were conducted by the planning department. In August 1961, the Harijan and social welfare departments were merged into one and to look after the welfare activities of both the departments at the district level, a post of district Harijan and social welfare officer was created. He carries out the educational, economic, health, housing and other welfare programmes for the benefit of the Backward Classes.

The vulnerable sections of the masses have been benefited by the departmental schemes. Under its educational schemes, 3,633 students belonging to Backward Classes were studying in various institutions during the year 1971-72. Under its economic development schemes, a sum of Rs 22,000 was spent during the year 1970-71 which helped

in the rehabilitation of fifty Backward Classes families and enabled them to earn their regular livelihood. The department assisted fourteen families of the district by granting an aid of Rs 7,000 for the construction of houses. To provide drinking water facilities for the fifty families, it also built wells spending a sum of Rs 5,000.

The Constitution of India provides equal rights to every citizen whatever be his or her caste, creed or religion. Article 17 of the Constitution provides unequivocally for the abolition of 'Untouchability.' Under the provisions of the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955 ten persons have been tried in the district till now. In order to provide civil employment to the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the government has offered them several facilities : relaxation in upper age limit, reservation of seats, concession in fees in public service examinations, etc. During the year 1970-71, 58 persons of the community were given employment in the district.

Under the scheme of construction and repair of houses for the people of the Backward Classes, a sum of Rs 87,920 was spent to construct 188 houses during the Second Five-year Plan and Rs 1,08,512 to construct 144 houses during the Third Five-year Plan, Rs 8,000 has been spent to construct eight houses in the district.

The department has rendered its assistance for the development of the cottage industries as well. During the Second and Third Five-year Plans, Rs 18,700 and Rs 1,29,894 were spent to benefit 200 and 650 persons of the district respectively. During the first three years of the Fourth Five-year Plan, 65 persons were benefited with a total amount of Rs 24,500 spent under the programme.

During the Second and Third Five-year Plans, 159 and 99 wells were constructed in the Harijan localities to provide water facilities at the expenditure of Rs 79,832 and Rs 49,421 respectively. For the construction of 35 wells in the first three years of the Fourth Five-year Plan, Rs 35,000 was sanctioned by the Harijan welfare department. The department has also helped the cultivators belonging to the Backward Classes in purchasing animals and agricultural equipments. During the Second and Third Five-year Plans, the number of such beneficiaries was 235 and 183 respectively. There is also a training centre established by the labour department in the district.

For the desired socio-economic transformation of the Backward Classes, it is indispensable to provide enough educational facilities, such as, grant of stipends, scholarships, books, stationeries, etc., and both the Central and State Government have been striving

to aid and assist the students of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and Other Backward Classes. Below is given the details of such assistance provided by the department under the State and Central Governments' schemes :

State Government Schemes

Sl. No.	Particulars	Amount (in Rs)	Number of scholarships
1.	Scheduled Castes	77,458	1,160
2.	Backward Classes	31,661	392
3.	Denotified Tribes	6,288	100

Other schemes sponsored by Central Government and amount spent thereunder are :

1. 386 Scholarships for Scheduled Castes .. Rs 1,72,420
2. 5 Scholarships for Other Backward Classes Rs 2,008
3. Cottage industries for Denotified Tribes .. Rs 4,000
4. Agricultural development and improvement for Denotified Tribes .. Rs 4,000
5. House-sites for Scheduled Castes .. Rs 500

The Harijan and social welfare department of Pratapgarh runs five primary schools—three for boys in the villages Poorepitai, Pooregosain and Bhikhanapur, and two for girls in the villages Barai and Sarai Nankar. For the academic and cultural improvement of the Harijan and Scheduled Castes students, it manages a hostel named Acharya Vinoba Hostel situated at Khuskhuswapur, Station Road, and three Harijan libraries in the villages named Derva, Sheikhpur Chauras and Jamtali. The department was sanctioned a sum of Rs 17,884 for the purpose and it benefited 585 boy and 135 girl students.

The social services programmes undertaken by the government during the Fourth Five-year Plan in connection with the amelioration of the conditions of the socially and physically handicapped, neglected and helpless class, aimed at their better education, economic development, and health, housing and other facilities. The Fifth

Five-year Plan which aims at removing poverty and social inequalities, provides for adequate educational facilities for Backward Classes which will help them eradicate their backwardness and increase their involvement in the development schemes. For the welfare of the Harijans and the families of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, there are schemes for drinking water, rehabilitation, and other facilities in the Fifth Five-year Plan which will uplift the socio-economic condition of the people of Pratapgarh at large. The Union government's crash scheme, started in year 1971 to eradicate unemployment in the rural areas, is also helping the people towards new employment avenues. Under the scheme, 1,000 persons in every district would get employment at a monthly wage of Rs 100 provided such beneficiaries have no adult employed in their families.

CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS

There are six trusts in the district endowed for religious, charitable and educational purposes. They are registered under the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890 and their funds or properties are vested in the treasurer of charitable endowments, Uttar Pradesh. Pratapgarh Coronation Scholarship Endowment Trust, one of the oldest trusts in Pratapgarh, was created out of the savings created from the subscriptions collected for the celebrations of the coronation of king Edward VII with a view to providing scholarships to the students of the government high school at Pratapgarh. Relevant particulars of all the trusts are given below :

Trusts	Date when the funds were vested with the treasurer of charitable endowments U.P., Allahabad	Name of founder	Amount invested (Rs)	Annual income (Rs)	Objectives
1	2	3	4	5	6
Pratapgarh Coronation Scholarship Endowment Trust	20 Nov., 1903	Not known	1,700	49.98	Scholarships to meritorious students
Musammat Kusum Kunwari and Munshi Jamuna Prasad Asylum for the Poor Trust	9 Feb., 1915	Ditto	20,600	605.64	Help the poor people of the orphanage
Pratapgarh Post Celebration Scholarship Fund Trust	25 May, 1933	Ditto	1,700	66.64	Scholarships to meritorious students
Munshi Kalyan Rai and Mrs Kalyan Rai Scholarship Endowment Trust	26 April, 1926	Ditto	1,500	58.80	Ditto

1	2	3	4	5	6
B.D. Dubey Charitable Hospital, Paharpur	12 Sept., 1941	Not known	20,000	588.00	Maintain B. D. Dubey Charitable Hospital dispensary
Pratap Bahadur Charitable Trust Estate	2 Dec., 1916	Ditto	Immovable property	Not known	Scholarships to meritorious students

There is no important Shia *waqf* in the district worth mentioning. There are forty-three charitable Sunni *waqfs* registered with the U. P. Sunni central board of *waqfs*, yielding an income of about Rs 4,600 per year. The annual income and expenditure in the year 1972 were Rs 4,598 and Rs 4,000 respectively.



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CHAPTER XVIII

PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

REPRESENTATION OF DISTRICT IN LEGISLATURES

Political Parties

The major political parties active in the district are mainly local units of all-India political organisations. Some political parties, organised on State-level got merged with other parties in course of time and assumed new names or were split in two or more political organisations with separate names. The most notable split and reorganisation took place in the Congress party in 1969-70 as a result of which two major groups were formed in the Congress party, known as Congress (R) and Congress (O).

There are five major political parties in the district—the Congress, the Jan Sangh, the Socialist, the Kisan Mazdoor Praja and the Revolutionary Republic. All these parties are basically local units of all-India political organisations. Each party has its own district and regional organisations and primary units to propagate and execute its aims and objective.

In the first general elections, Congress won all the eight seats in the Vidhan Sabha. It also captured three seats for the Lok Sabha (district having the one single member constituency and forming part of a double member constituency). In the second general elections of 1957, the Congress won six seats in the Vidhan Sabha, the remaining two went to the independents. The only (one) seat in the Lok Sabha was captured by the Congress. In the third general elections in 1962, the Congress retained four seats in the Vidhan Sabha, the Jan Sangh captured three seats and the Socialist captured only one. The only (one) seat in the Lok Sabha was lost to the Congress going to the Jan Sangh. In the fourth general elections of 1967, out of seven seats of Vidhan Sabha six went to the Congress, the remaining one going to the Samyukta Socialist party. The Congress was able to capture again the only seat in the Lok Sabha. In the U. P. Vidhan Sabha mid-term poll of 1969 out of seven seats Congress won only one seat; out of the remaining six, one went to the Bhartiya Kranti Dal and five to the Samyukta Socialist party. In the general elections of Lok Sabha in 1971 Congress won the only seat.

Vidhan Sabha (Legislative Assembly)

For the first general elections to the State Vidhan Sabha in 1952, the district was divided into six constituencies — Pratapgarh (East), Pratapgarh (North-West-cum-Patti North-West) (double member), Patti South, Patti East, Kunda (South) (double member) and Pratapgarh West-cum-Kunda North. For the eight seats of which two were reserved for the Scheduled Castes persons, there were 40 candidates of whom eight belonged to the Congress, seven to the Socialist, four to the Kisan Mazdoor Praja, two to the Jan Sangh and three to the Revolutionary Republic parties, and the remaining 16 were independent candidates. In the second general elections held in 1957 the names of the six constituencies were changed. They were Patti, Kohandaur, Pratapgarh (South), Pratapgarh (North), Atheha and Kunda. All the constituencies except those of Patti and Kunda were single member constituencies. In these two constituencies one seat in each was reserved for Scheduled Castes candidates.

In the third general elections to the State Legislative Assembly held in 1962, the number of constituencies was raised from six to eight (single member) and their names were also changed. They were Kunda, Dhingwas, Pratapgarh South, Birapur, Patti, Kohandaur, Pratapgarh and Atheha. The constituencies of Dhingwas and Patti were reserved for Scheduled Castes candidates. There were 41 candidates for the eight seats — Congress putting up eight, Jan Sangh seven, Socialist eight, Swatantra two, Ram Rajya Parishad three and Praja Socialist party four. Besides, there were nine independent candidates.

For the general elections of 1967, the number was reduced to seven and names of constituencies were changed. The seven constituencies were Kunda, Bihar, Rampur Khas, Laxmanpur, Pratapgarh, Birapur and Patti. Bihar and Patti constituencies were reserved for the Scheduled Castes candidates. There were 39 candidates for the seven seats. The number of candidates set up by the Congress was seven, by the Jan Sangh seven, by the Samyukta Socialist seven, by the Praja Socialist two and by the Communist one, there being 15 independent candidates.

The Vidhan Sabha constituted after the general elections, held in 1967, was dissolved on February 25, 1968, the President of India assuming the administration of the State. After nearly a year, a mid-term poll was held and a new Vidhan Sabha constituted on February 26, 1969.

In the mid-term elections the constituencies in the district were the same as in the preceding general elections. The number of candidates contesting this election was 39 for seven seats. Among these, seven belonged to the Congress, five to the Jan Sangh, six to the Samyukta Socialist, one to the Ram Rajya Parishad, seven to the Bhartiya Kranti Dal, two to the Communist, one to the Communist Marxist, one to the Mazdoor Parishad, one to the Praja Socialist and eight were independent candidates, the Congress winning one seat, Bhartiya Kranti Dal one and Samyukta Socialist five seats.

The total number of the electors in the Assembly constituencies in the district in 1952 was 5,67,600; in 1957 it was 6,24,201; in 1962 it increased to 6,38,869; in 1967 it came to 6,13,888; and in 1969 it stood at 7,91,675. The total number of valid votes polled was 8,32,871 in the first general elections, 9,17,935 in the second, 2,86,814 in the third, 2,70,952 in the fourth and 3,04,150 in the mid-term poll of 1969.

The statement below gives the figures of valid votes polled for the candidates of various political parties and independents in the Assembly constituencies in the district at the four general elections of 1952, 1957, 1962 and 1967 and the mid-term elections of 1969 :

Party	1952	1957	1962	1967	1969
Bhartiya Kranti Dal	—	—	—	—	45,139
Communist	—	—	—	2,096	3,018
Communist Marxist	—	—	—	—	937
Congress	1,65,195	1,68,946	1,15,516	1,36,781	99,375
Jan Sangh	5,747	10,670	94,563	34,254	36,057
Praja Socialist	—	19,100	2,348	1,652	1,365
Ram Rajya Parishad	14,564	18,859	7,176	—	763
Samyukta Socialist	—	—	—	92,833	1,10,413
Socialist	36,298	—	65,142	—	—
Swatantra	—	—	2,116	—	—
U. P. Kisan Mazdoor	5,256	—	—	—	1,023
Independents	40,583	1,39,459	15,781	26,914	21,964

Vidhan Parishad (Legislative Council)

The district at present forms part of Gorakhpur Graduates, Lucknow Teachers and Pratapgarh-cum-Sultanpur-cum-Barabanki

Local Authorities constituencies for the purpose of biennial elections to the Vidhan Parishad.

CENTRAL LEGISLATURES

Lok Sabha (House of People)

In the first general elections for the Lok Sabha, held in 1952, the district was part of two parliamentary constituencies, the Pratapgarh district (East) and Pratapgarh district (West)-cum-Rae Bareilly district (East). The former was a single member constituency and the latter was double member constituency. There were 12 candidates for the three seats, three belonging to the Congress, two to the Jan Sangh, three to the Socialist, one each to the Ram Rajya Parishad and Kisan Mazdoor Praja parties and the remaining two were independent candidates.

In the general elections of 1957, the district formed a single member parliamentary constituency. There were two candidates, one belonging to the Congress and the other was an independent candidate.

In the general elections of 1962, 1967, and 1971 the constituency remained the same, the Pratapgarh district parliamentary constituency. For the single seat there were three candidates in 1962, one each belonging to the Congress, Socialist and Jan Sangh parties; six candidates in 1967 of whom one each belonged to the Congress, Jan Sangh and Samyukta Socialist parties and the remaining three were independent candidates. In the elections held in 1971 there were five candidates, one each belonging to the Samyukta Socialist and Congress (J) parties besides three independent candidates.

The total number of electors in the parliamentary constituencies was 10,59,000 in 1952, 3,84,272 in 1957, 3,94,871 in 1962, 4,91,406 in 1967, and 5,42,156 in 1971.

The statement below gives the figures of valid votes obtained by candidates of various political parties and independents in the parliamentary constituencies in the general elections held up from 1952 to 1971 :

Party	1952	1957	1962	1967	1971
Congress	3,75,722	78,399	72,779	1,02,825	1,56,902
Jan Sangh	65,956	—	96,483	10,053	—
Kisan Mazdoor Praja	2,750	—	—	—	—
Ram Rajya Parishad	39,273	—	—	—	—
Samyukta Socialist	—	—	—	81,133	76,716
Socialist	77,883	—	31,870	—	—
Independents	41,284	65,773	—	21,020	7,435

NEWS PAPERS AND PERIODICALS

Pratapgarh is a pioneer district in the field of journalism. As early as 1883, Raja Rampal Singh of Kalakankar published a Hindi daily '*Hindustan*' from Pratapgarh. Its editor was Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya. An English paper of the same name was also published by him three times in the week. Both the papers were closed in 1908 due to unfavourable conditions prevailing. Amongst popular journalists were Pratap Narain Misra, Bal Mukund Gupta and Gopal Ram. Suresh Singh of Kalakankar also brought out later a journal '*Sammal*'.

The oldest Hindi weekly, still in circulation, is *Avadh*, published in Pratapgarh since 1932, covering news and current affairs, with a circulation of about 1,000.

In 1943, another effort, was a Hindi weekly '*Vikas*', which had a short life. The next effort '*Lokmitra*' in 1956 was more successful and this is the most popular weekly now with circulation of 1,200, devoted to news and current affairs.

Five Hindi weeklies were started in the sixties but only *Atul* and *Pratapgarh Patrika* are still in publication. Both are published from Pratapgarh since 1961 with circulation of about 1,000. *Chaltigadi* (1960) from V. Rendi (P. O. Jethwara) and *Ajai* (1964) ceased publication by 1970. *Election* started in 1964 ceased publication by 1972. All cover news and current affairs.

Other Newspapers and Periodicals

Of these published outside the district but which are read by people of the district are English dailies—the *National Herald*, *The Pioneer*, the *Northern India Patrika*, the *Hindustan Times*. The English weeklies usually read are the *Blitz*, the *Illustrated Weekly of India*, and the *Sports and Pastime*. The English fortnightlies popular in the district are the *Caravan*. Amongst the English monthlies—the *Imprint*, the *Mirror*, the *Reader's Digest*, the *Career and Courses*, the *Indian Review* are popular. The Hindi dailies, published outside the district and generally read here are the *Aj*, *Bharat*, *Navjeevan* and *Swatantra Bharat*. Amongst the Hindi weeklies, fortnightlies and monthly periodicals and magazines usually read in the district are *Dharmyug*, *Saptahik Hindustan*, *Sarita*, *Niharika*, *Mukta*, *Kadambini* and *Chandamama*.

The Urdu dailies, weeklies and monthlies mostly read in the district are the *Tej*, the *Qaumi Awaz*, the *Shama* and the *Biswin Sadi*.

CHAPTER XIX

PLACES OF INTEREST*

Aidha (pargana Bihar, tahsil Kunda)

Consisting of 29 hamlets, Aidha, lies in latitude $25^{\circ}46'$ N. and longitude $81^{\circ}35'$ E., at a distance of 6 km. from the tahsil headquarters and 5 km. from Bela Pratapgarh on the Kunda-Pratapgarh road. The nearest railway station is Harnamganj which is 7 km. distant. It has a population of 3,104 and area of 985 ha.

Local legend says that the village was founded by Raja Avdhesh Singh, the remnants of whose fort are still to be seen here. It is said that he rebelled in 1857 but could not be successful as his brothers colluded with the Britishers. Not less than 120 graves are still seen in the fort in the village.

The places of public utility include a post-office and a maternity and child welfare centre. A market is held on every Monday and Friday. The village has several ruins.

Antu (pargana and tahsil Pratapgarh)

Lying in latitude $26^{\circ}3'$ N. and longitude $81^{\circ}54'$ E., the village is situated on the road from Bela to Raipur Amethi at a distance of about 19 km. north-west of the tahsil and district headquarters. It is connected with a railway station of the same name on Lucknow-Varanasi line. It has a population of 4,524 and an area of 852 ha.

Founded in 19th century by one Ant Khan, a cavalry officer in the service of Bharat Singh, one of the Sombansis of Pratapgarh, it was once the headquarters of the estate held by Surajpal Singh, a Bilkharia Rajput.

The village possesses a post and telegraph office with trunk facilities, a senior Basic school, one mosque and a temple of Satiji besides a cattle pound and a dharmshala. A market is held on Thursdays and Sundays. The village is electrified.

* Data relating to area and population are based on figures of 1971 census and of the places marked with an asterisk on 1961 census

Aspurdeosra* (pargana and tahsil Patti)

The village Aspurdeosra lies in latitude 25°58' N. and longitude 82°20' E., and lends its name to the development block whose offices are situated in it about 48 km. north-east of Pratapgarh and 24 km. north-east of Patti on Patti-Birahimpurghat road. It has a population of 1,553 and an area of 420 ha.

The village also possesses a post-office, a senior Basic school for boys. A grain market is held here twice a week on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

Atheha (pargana Atheha, tahsil Pratapgarh)

Lying in latitude 26°6' N. and longitude 81°38' E., the capital of the pargana of the same name is situated on the road from Rae Bareilly to Raipur-Amethi, from which a branch takes off to Lalganj close to the village about 56 km. north-west of the tahsil and district headquarters. It is connected by a road from Pratapgarh to Ghuiseranath (Kumbhapur) which is served by buses and thereafter to Atheha only ekkas ply. The place was formerly the residence of the talukdar of Atheha but the headquarters were removed to Rampur Kasia by Ranjit Singh many generations ago. The old estate of Atheha was confiscated after 1857 and bestowed on the Kanphuria Babu of Tikari. It has a population of 1,108 and an area of 238 ha.

The places of public utility include a post-office, one dak bungalow, a maternity and child welfare centre, a boy's senior Basic school and a cattle pound, there is a temple dedicated to a local deity, Bhainsa-Swar. The village has a mosque, too. A market is held twice a week on Mondays and Fridays. A fair takes place on the occasion of Dasahra in the month of Kuar.

Babaganj* (Pargana Dhangwas, tahsil Kunda)

Babaganj, a small village lies in latitude 25°51' N. and longitude 81°34' E., on Pratapgarh-Lucknow metalled road about 60 km. south-west of the district headquarters and 20 km. north-east of the tahsil headquarters. It has a population of 339 and an area of 14 ha.

The local tradition ascribes the origin of the name to one Luxman Prasad popularly known as 'Baba', who started holding a market here.

The village, the headquarters of a development block has a post-office, a government hospital, a primary health centre, maternity

and child welfare centre, a veterinary hospital, a cattle pound and a co-operative society. A market is held here on Thursdays and Sundays.

Banbirpur Kachh (pargana and tahsil Pratapgarh)

Panchosiddh, a place in the village Banbirpur Kachh lies on Pratapgarh-Rae Bareli metalled road north of Mohanganj on the bank of river Sai about 10 km. of the district and tahsil headquarters. It has population of 947 and an area of 282 ha. River Sai and Sakarni flow through this place. It seems possible that due to the existence of the old shrine of Panchosiddh the place began to be known as Panchosiddh which is said to be the birth-place of Lakhan Sen, the founder of the great Sombansi clan in the district. The only attraction of the place is this shrine of Panchosiddh where a great fair is held on the occasion of Sivaratri. According to a local legend Pandavas once stayed here secretly in night.

Bela Pratapgarh

Bela Pratapgarh, the headquarters town of the district, commonly known as Pratapgarh lies in latitude 25°55' N. and longitude 82°0' E., on the Allahabad-Faizabad main road at a distance of about 39 km. from Sultanpur. The roads are metalled and connected with district headquarters towns like Allahabad, Faizabad, Jaunpur, Rae Bareli, Sultanpur and with the tahsils and towns of the district. It has a railway station on the Lucknow-Allahabad railway line. It has a population of 27,909 and an area of about 8 sq. km.

Bela Pratapgarh gets its name from the Bela Bhawani temple on the banks of the river Sai which flows to the north and east of the town. It is believed that Sri Rama once crossed the river before dawn and offered his worship to Goddess on its bank. Later, as the legend goes, a temple, known as Belha was founded at this spot. Baba Bhikhari Das, the great Hindi poet of the 18th century, was born in this place and composed his famous "*Kavya nirnaya*" here. In 1802, this place was selected as a cantonment for the Oudh auxiliary force, and was made headquarters of the district, after the freedom-struggle was suppressed by the British. It has been a municipal area since December 1, 1871 and has always had a flourishing trade in agricultural produce.

The municipal area of Bela is divided into seven wards for administrative purposes. Ward I is constituted of Sadar Bazar and Bhairampur and contains the famous Bela Bhawani temple, a

dharmsala, and a subpost-office. Small pottery units also exist in this ward. It is bounded by Allahabad-Faizabad road on the east; by western border of the municipality on the west, by Sai river on the north; and by Pike road and Nana Lal Mehta road on the south.

Ward II is bounded by railway line on the east, Allahabad-Faizabad road on the west, Sai river on the north, and old Mall road on the south. There is an orphanage, a dharmsala, a library of the Nagarpalika, thana Kotwali, Baroda Bank, Veterinary hospital, artificial breeding centre and office of the hydel engineer in the ward.

Ward III is formed by the localities of Sahodarpur, Takkarganj, and Hadiganj and bounded by railway line on the east, Muhammadan cemetery, Munishwardatta Marg, passing through old Bardahi Bazar road, Kifayatullah road and Saiduddin road on the west, Saiduddin road on the north, and New Mall road and Bhargawa Kachahri road on the south. There is a health centre, an eye hospital, a subpost-office, a dharmsala, waterworks, I. T. I. and Hadi Hall in the ward.

Ward IV is framed of the localities in the centre of the town. It covers Macandrewganj and Beghum Ghosiana and is bounded by Shanker Dayal road on the east, eastern boundary of the district men's hospital on the west, Pike road on the north, and Ward III on the south. It has a dharmsala, a hotel and the offices of the Hindustan Commercial Bank and Benares State Bank.

Ward V comprises the localities of Balipur, Paltan Bazar, and Khushkhuswapur, and is bounded by Ward III on the east, Katra Gulab Singh road on the west, Chowk Kachahri road on the north, and southern boundary of Nagarpalika on the south. The Ward has a magnificent Ajit tank, built by Raja Ajit Singh, besides a dharmsala, State Bank, Indian club, and supply office. It has also a tobacco manufacturing and carpentry unit, and an ice-factory.

Ward VI encloses the localities of Karanpur, Pande Ka Purwa, Dahilamau and Civil lines, Police line, and Hospital. It is bounded by Katra Gulab Singh road and eastern boundary of the district men's hospital on the east, western boundary of the Nagarpalika on the west, northern boundary of the Nagarpalika on the north, and southern boundary of the Nagarpalika on the south. The ward has a splendid maternity hospital built in Gothic style by Rani Raghuraj Kunwar, wife of Raja Pratap Bahadur Singh in 1903. It has district co-operative bank, officers' club, three

inspection houses, head post office, Anglican and Roman Catholic Churches, Kachahri, offices of the district board, Nagarpalika, P. W. D., irrigation department, forest department, industries department, roadways, soldiers' board, education and health department.

Ward VII is formed of Chilbila and Mahuli, and covered by the boundaries of Nagarpalika on three sides except on the south where the river Sai flows.

In Bela, several persons are engaged in small-scale units such as sawing wood, biscuits manufacturing, printing works, engineering, brick-kilns, washing soap, etc. Several persons are employed in ice, tobacco, handloom, small bulbs, polythelene sheets and bags manufacturing units. The town provides educational facilities also. Besides the 16 primary schools run by the Nagarpalika, there are three other privately managed primary schools, viz. Shishu Mandir, K. P. Primary School (attached to the K. P. Inter College), and Railway Primary School (run by the railway authorities). There are also two government model schools for boys and girls separately. At the senior Basic stage, two recognized junior high schools for boys—Faiz-e-Am and Maulana Azad Junior High School—are functioning. There are three junior high schools for girls run by the municipal board. Out of the three intermediate colleges for boys, one is run by the State Government and the remaining two are privately managed institution, K. P. Hindu Inter College originated as a high school in 1934 by the late Rai Bahadur Pt. Shyam Behari Mishra, and named after the late Rai Krishna Prasad Singh of Bhadri. The other college is Tilak Intermediate College. In 1934, the local Arya Samaj Committee founded the D. A. V. High School in the name of Swami Dayanand Saraswati. There is a Government Girls' Inter College also. Both the Government Intermediate Colleges for boys and girls were established in the year 1830 and 1948 respectively. At the degree stage, there is one co-educational degree college which runs classes for B.A., B.Sc., and B.Ed. For Sanskrit education, there is one Mehta Sanskrit Pathshala which is run by the Zila Parishad. There is also a music and dancing school known as Sharda Sangeet School. Bela contains two cinema houses also.

Benti (pargana Bihar, tahsil Kunda)

The village of Benti lies in latitude 25°41' N. and longitude 81°30' E., about 3 km. south of the tahsil and 60 km. south-west of the district headquarters on the north bank of what was formerly a large lake formed by an old loop of the Ganga. A metalled road also connects it with Kunda. It is also connected

with Harnamganj railway station which is at a distance of 2·5 km. It has a population of 4,044 and an area 2,309 ha.

It is a place of great antiquity. Local legend claims that king Bhagirathi had brought Gangaji at this very place and he had meditated at a place known as Bhagirathi. According to another local tradition the flow of the Ganga was arrested by his meditation as a result of which a big tank was created there. Barley and ashes of *havan* are said to be found still at the temple of Bhagirathiji.

The chief point of interest about Benti is the great lake known as the Benti lake which was nothing but an ancient bed of the river at one period. In old times the lower land was flooded when the Ganga rose; but this was reclaimed by Captain Chapman in 1875 by means of protective dams and sluices. In this manner a large area of land was drained, the lake proper being greatly confined and covering less than two square miles. Captain Chapman, the former owner of the under-proprietary right, sold them to the talukdar of Bhadri who selected this village as one of his residences.

Among the places of public utility the village has a post-office, junior Basic school, a thana, a cattle pound and a Sanskrit Pathshala which imparts free education.

Near the lake there is a temple of Haudeshwar Nathji which is visited by lakhs of people every year. The place attracts sportsmen fond of shooting birds and fishing.

Bhadri (pargana Bihar, tahsil Kunda)

Bhadri, formerly the headquarters of the taluka of the same name lies in latitude 25°41' N. and longitude 81°34' E., on the Manikpur—Bihar road about 8 km. south from the tahsil and 65 km. south-west from the district headquarters. A metalled road connects the district headquarters to the railway station of Bhadri. It has a population of 1,823 and an area 286 ha.

It is said that forefathers of the present ex-talukdars founded Bhadri after the name of their family deity, Goddess "Bhadra Kali", in the early 19th century after abandoning their ancestral seat at Sabalgarh. During the time of Avadh Government Bhadri was the scene of numerous battles, chief of which occurred in 1800-1801 between Mirza Jan, the nazim and the talukdar Daljit Singh. The talukdar of Bhadri had an unpretentious residence here, but it was seldom used as he lived at Benti. The ruins of the old fort of Rai Bajrang Bahadur Singh are traceable but are now mere rubbish heaps covered with picturesque clumps of bamboos.

It has a post-office, a veterinary hospital, an artificial insemination centre, an intermediate college for boys, a government girls' senior Basic school and a maternity and child welfare centre. The village is abundant with groves consisting of fruit trees and timber trees. The plantation were extended to a wide area of about 500 acres right upto 1968. For improvement in cattle wealth of the locality a cattle fair was started in 1924 at Bhadri which to this day has been the source of availability of pure bred milch and draft cattle to the whole district and surrounding regions. This fair is now one of the biggest cattle fair in U. P.

It has the famous temple of Bhadra Kali which attracts a large crowd of visitors.

Bhopiamau (pargana and tahsil Pratapgarh)

Lying in latitude $25^{\circ}52'$ N. and longitude $81^{\circ}57'$ E., the village is situated on Pratapgarh-Allahabad road about 7 km. south of the tahsil and district headquarters. It is a railway station on Pratapgarh-Allahabad railway line. The metalled road which connects the place with the district and tahsil headquarters is served by buses. It is crossing of Lucknow-Varanasi and Allahabad-Faizabad Provincial highways. The origin of the name is ascribed to one Bhupat Singh. The village has a population of 1,088 and an area 524 ha.

Among the places of public utility the village has a post-office and five temples. A market is held here twice a week on Mondays and Thursdays. A cattle fair with an average attendance of 10,000 persons is held here every year in the month of Asvina where utensils, toys, bangles, clay toys and sweets are the chief items of sale. Besides, Dasahra fair takes place in Kartiki Purnima and Sivaratri fair in Phalgun. The village is electrified.

Bihar* (pargana Bihar, thasil Kunda)

Bihar, a considerable village giving its name to a pargana and a collection of villages known as Ram Das Patti, Dewar Patti and Teki Patti, lies on the Derwa-Allahabad road at a distance of 11.2 km. east of Kunda and 48 km. south-west of Pratapgarh. It lies in latitude $25^{\circ}42'$ N. and longitude $81^{\circ}38'$ E. A concrete road connects the place of the district headquarters where private buses ply. Towards north of the village flows the river Bakulahi and toward south there is a branch of Sharda Canal. After annexation Bihar was the seat of tahsildar but the headquarters were in a few years removed to Kunda. It has a population of 4,500 and an area of 658 ha.

Bihar is of course the same word as Vihar, meaning a Buddhist monastery, but by general usage it has been corrupted into Bihar. Bihar was visited by Hieun Tsang in the 7th century A. D. According to the local tradition the Bais came here under Bai Singh and exterminated the Bhars during the reign of Prithvi Raj of Delhi, but there is no confirmation available.

The place is noted for its archaeological remains. The ruins consist of elevated mounds covered with broken bricks and fragments of buildings, earthenware and sculpture. These mounds are distinct and extend from east to west. In the east of Ram Das Patti there is one known as Tusaran, about seven acres in extent, rising to a height of fifteen feet above the surrounding land. West of this lying partly in Ram Das Patti and partly in Teki Patti, is another mound about ten feet in height and covering about 25 acres. A third mound is higher than the others rising to some 15 to 20 feet above the level. North-west of this and due west of the second mound is a fourth about three quarters of an acre in area, but higher than any of the other. This mound is on the bank of a large semi-circular jhil. Beyond it to the north-west lies Dewar Patti where there is another large mound on which stood the Nawabi fort of Bihar and the tahsil building. At the south-west corner of the fort stands an old brick temple inside which is a group of figures in stone known as Asthbuji Devi probably dating from Buddhist times. Between the temple and the fort is a Mohammadan shrine of Mardan Shahid, the door sill of which is formed of the architrave of an old temple, it is richly carved.

The village possesses a post-office, a seed store, a senior Basic school and a maternity and child welfare centre. A market is held on every Monday and Friday. It has a temple of Buddha. The village is electrified.

Dalippur (pargana and tahsil Patti)

The small village on the banks of Sai which gives its name to the old pargana of Dalippur now merged in Patti, lies in latitude $25^{\circ}52'$ N. and longitude $82^{\circ}3'$ E., on Pratapgarh-Patti metalled road about 10 km. south-east of the district and about 23 km. south-west of the tahsil headquarters. It is said to have been founded by one Dalip Singh, a Bilkharis Rajput, before the invasion of the Bachgotis. The village contains the residence of the talukdar of Dalippur commonly known as Adharganj. It has a population of 2,007 and an area of 407 ha.

The village possesses an allopathic dispensary, a maternity and child welfare centre and an animal husbandry centre. A grain and vegetable market is held twice a week on Sundays and Thursdays.

Daudpur (pargana and tahsil Patti)

A small village lying in latitude $25^{\circ}51'$ N. and longitude $82^{\circ}15'$ E., on the eastern side of a large lake lies about 32 km. of the district and 10 km. south-east of the tahsil head quarters. It has a population of 786 and an area of 167 ha. Formerly it was a place of some note. There are remnants of an old fort which was destroyed after the mutiny. It is said to have been founded by Daud Khan, a Bhar, who became a Musalman at the time of the invasion of Ala-ud-din Khilji. After some time his property passed into the hands of the family of Bisraha Rajputs, an offshoot of the Bachgotis, and it was held by them until 1795 A. D., when it was incorporated in the taluka of Patti Saifabad. Later, when this estate was partitioned in 1809, Daudpur became part of the taluka of Raipur Bichhaur. In 1229 Fasli the fort was besieged by Mir Ghulam Husain, the nazim who was sent to punish Rai Pirthipal Singh, the talukdar, for the murder of Bahadur Lal, the *kanungo*. The battle raged for 19 days and then Pirthipal Singh fled. The estate was held under direct management for three years and then by Jagmohan Singh, the eldest son of Pirthipal Singh, for two years, after which his father returned to the possession of his estate.

Derwa* (pargana Bihar, tahsil Kunda)

Derwa, formerly one of the most important bazars in the district is situated on the metalled road from Pratapgarh to Kunda about 24 km. north-east of tahsil headquarters and 30 km. south-west of district headquarters. It lies in latitude $25^{\circ}50'$ N. and longitude $81^{\circ}44'$ E. A branch road runs west to Dharupur. Adjoining Derwa on the west is Sheikhpur-Chauras, a village that gives its name to a small Bisen taluka. Derwa itself belonged to the Bhadri estate. It has a population of 3,511 and an area of 201 ha.

It is said that in the past the *banjaras* used to encamp here and so the place began to be called Derwa, the corruption of the word '*dera*' meaning camp. The village is said to have been founded by the Bhadri estate. Formerly a large portion of the population was Julaha (weavers) by caste, who were skilful weavers and turned out cloth of a good quality for which the place was famous.

The village is the headquarters of Bihar development block possessing a post and telegraph office, a government hospital, a veterinary hospital, a cattle pound, a primary health centre, a maternity and child welfare centre and a senior Basic school. The place has some small-scale industries of cloth printing and power-loom. A market attended about by 1,000 persons is held here on every Tues-

day and Sunday. A fair attended about by 3,000. persons takes place on the occasion of Vijaya Dasami. In and around Derwa are the ruins of several old Bisen forts.

Dharupur (pargana Rampur, tahsil Kunda)

Dharupur, a large village, lies in latitude $25^{\circ}52'$ N. and longitude $81^{\circ}38'$ E., on Pratapgarh-Lucknow metalled road about 49 km. of the district headquarters and 35 km. of the tahsil headquarters. It is served by roadways bus service. It seems possible that Dharu Shah, the ancestor of Raja Rampal Singh might have founded this village as it has been named after him. There is a fort built by Dharu Shah close to which there is Jalesarganj bazar. Dharupur is famous in history as having been the home of Sangram Singh, who went with Nawab Muhammad Khan Bangesh to fight against Chhatra Sal, the Bundela Raja. The fort was stormed and taken by Nawab Mansur Ali Khan. During the mutiny the English fugitives from Salon were hospitably received here by Raja Hanwant Singh who forwarded them to Allahabad. The place is renowned for residences of talukdars. The fort contained a residence of Raja of Kalakankar whose estate was officially known as Rampur-Dharupur. The village has a population of 2,774 and an area of 297 ha.

Among the places of public amenities the village has a post-office, a cattle pound, a private senior Basic school for boys, a maternity and child welfare centre and a government Ayurvedic hospital. A market is held on every Wednesday and Sunday at Jalesarganj. A fair attended about by 4,000 persons is held here on the 10th day of bright half of Aগ্রহায়ণ at Sagra on the occasion of Dhanush Yagna.

There is another village of same name in pargana and development block Bihar not more than 5 km. from it.

Dhingwas* (pargana Dhingwas, tahsil Kunda)

This large village having 9 hamlets in the north-eastern corner of the pargana to which it gives its name lies in latitude $25^{\circ}51'$ N. and longitude $81^{\circ}40'$ E., on the road from Derwa to Jalesarganj about 22 km. north-east of the tahsil and 37 km. south-west of the district headquarters. Harnamganj railway station is at a distance of about 22 km. from the village. It has a population of 3,093 and an area of 652 ha.

Formerly the village belonged to the talukdar of Dhingwas or Pawansi. The village is said to have been founded by Lal Chhatar Dhari Singh. Some portions of his court are still standing in a dilapidated state. It is said that Lal Chhatar Dhari Singh had taken

part in the mutiny of 1857 but could not succeed due to collusion of his own people.

The village possesses an intermediate college, a veterinary centre, a residence of ex-talukdar and a post-office. Besides, the village has a big tank built by Lal Chhatar Dhari Singh and an Idgah. A market is held here on Mondays and Fridays.

Gonda (pargana and tahsil pratapgarh)

Gonda, a large village on the metalled road from Allahabad to Faizabad, lies in latitude $25^{\circ}58'$ N. and longitude $81^{\circ}1'$ E., at a distance of about 6 km. north of Bela Pratapgarh. To the south of this village lies the thriving bazar of Ranjitpur Chilbila which is close to the Chilbila railway station. For a long time Gonda was in the possession of Gohanwardeo of the Sombansi clan and his sons. He built a fort at this place with a view to keeping off the Bilkharias. The village has a population of 2,272 and an area of 420 ha.

The village is well known for the shrine of Asthbhuji Debi where fairs are held in the month of Chaitra and Asvina. There are still large number of Sombansi Rajputs living here. Their ancestors once resisted and defeated their kinsman Raja Pirthipat who tried to capture the village. Another great fight took place when Sripat Singh of Dandikachh tried to sieze the place. He was defeated and driven off by the zamindars with the assistance of the talukdars of Sujakhar Bahlolpur and Pirthiganj. The village has also a bazar, and a boys' senior Basic school which is run by the Zila Parishad.

Gutni (pargana Manikpur, tahsil Kunda)

An ancient but greatly decayed village on the bank of Ganga, Gutni, lies in latitude $25^{\circ}42'$ N. and longitude $81^{\circ}24'$ E., on Allahabad-Unnao road at a distance of about 12 km. north-west of the tahsil and 70 km. south-west of the district. A metalled road connects the village to the district headquarters on which private buses ply from Pratapgarh to Gutni and thence there is a ferry over Ganga river which is crossed by boats. It has a population of 1,337 and an area of 191 ha.

According to a local tradition the place was formerly known as *gochari* (grazing ground) which afterwards got converted as Gutni. The place is said to have been founded more than 500 years ago by an Ahir, but this is doubtful, and at any rate it only became a place of importance over 300 years ago when it was purchased from the Gardezis of Manikpur by a Pathan, named Shahab Khan, a Kabul merchant. He took up his residence in the place. One of his succe-

ssors, Muhammad Hayat Khan, attained great celebrity and is said to have held the rank of Haft Hazari. Another famous resident of Gutni was Karamat Khan, who is celebrated as having been a man of extreme physical strength and accompanied the emperors Shah Alam and Shuja-ud-daula in their expedition against the refractory rajas of Bundelkhand, in which he was killed when fighting with raja Hindupat of Panna. Gutni is also known in connection with the murder of Raja Pirthupal Singh of Pratapgarh by Nawab Mansur Ali Khan or Safdar Jang in 1752 A. D.

The village possesses a branch post-office, a cattle pound and a girls' junior Basic school. A small market is held here on every Wednesday and Saturday. The village has a mosque which is said to be 300 years old.

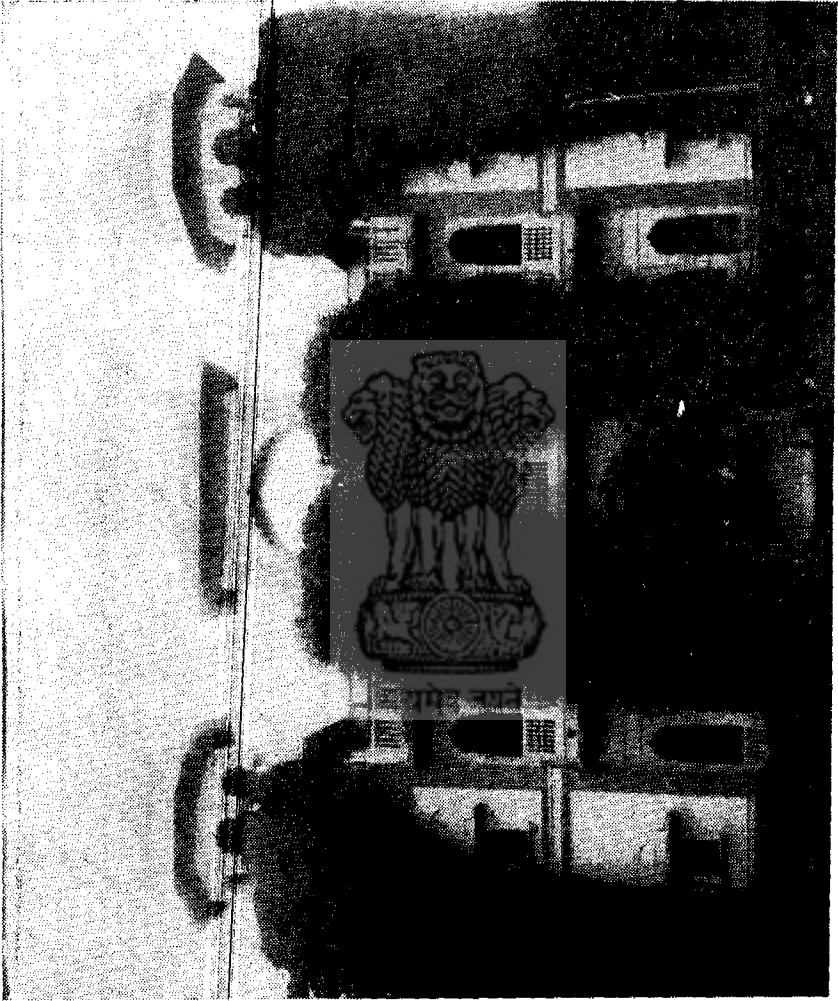
Hanumanganj (pargana and tahsil Patti)

Hanumanganj is a bazar of considerable importance in the village of Kandhai-Madhupur which was, for a long time, a Bachgoti estate, and which is situated at a short distance north of Chilbila-Sakra road and about two kilometres west of the Paraya stream. It lies in latitude $25^{\circ}59'$ N. and longitude $82^{\circ}4'$ E., The distance from district headquarters and tahsil headquarters is about 13 km. and 22 km. respectively. Hanumanganj is connected with Rakhaha and Khundaur bazar by a *kankar* road. The chief means of communication is ekka and cycle. There is a police-station, a post-office and a junior and senior Basic school.

Hindaur* (pargana and tahsil Pratapgarh)

Lying in latitude $25^{\circ}55'$ N. and longitude $81^{\circ}48'$ E., the village is situated on the Pratapgarh-Rae Bareli road about 24 km. west of Pratapgarh, the tahsil and the district headquarters. It is also linked with the Varanasi-Lucknow road. According to the tradition it was founded by a Rakshas, named Handawi, who was conquered by the Pandava, Bhim Sen, and thereupon bestowed his daughter in marriage upon the victor. It has a population of 2,347 and an area of 334 ha.

Old ruins show that the village must have been a place of some importance from the earliest times and was perhaps once a large and populous centre of trade. The ruins of the ancient fort, said to have been built by Handawi, are still indicated. Its decline appears to have been due to the removal of the trade to Phulpur in Allahabad at a later period. Hindaur was the scene of the great fight between Kanpurias under Surat Singh and the Sombansis under Partap Singh when the former was defeated. It had also been the traditional



Fort at Kalakankar

residence of Lakhan Sen, the first Sombansi chief who conquered Bhars and the Raikwars in 1258 A. D. The place was one of the regular encamping grounds of the nazims.

A few miles to the north-east of this place lies the village Multanipur which has got a magnificent *bargad* tree. The original tree from which those at present standing have all sprung, has disappeared, but the place where it stood, is still visible. The ruins of two tombs, those of Bahlol Khan, Chakledar of Allahabad Nizamat and his "Ustad" Sheikh Mian who came with him to Khurasam are still to be found here. The story is that a small tree grew out of the tomb and that a Shahid plucked a twig from it to clean his teeth which he planted on the ground and it grew into a mighty tree, which people from far and near come to see. There is a Tila (mound) in the south of the village which is said to be of Handawi, the Asur of Mahabharat.

Kalakankar* (pargana Manikpur, tahsil Kunda)

Kalakankar, the headquarters of a development block of the same name, standing on the bank of the Ganga lies in latitude 25°47' N. and longitude 81°22' E., on Allahabad-Unnao road, about 21 km. north-west of tahsil and 70 km. south-west of district headquarters. A metalled road connects it with the railway station which is about 7 km. north-east of the village.

The village is said to have been founded by a Musalman named Muhammad Hayat of Gutni. The local tradition attributes the origin of the name of the village to a black stone which is said to have been found while digging the foundation for the grave of the son of Raja Hanwant Singh. It contained the residence of Raja Rampal Singh, talukdar of Rampur-Dharupur. Raja Hanwant Singh had built a fort at Kalakankar on the banks of the Ganga, surrounded it with a canal from the river so that the waters of the sacred stream might be round him by day and by night although probably the additional defence thereby secured was a stronger consideration. Here he was besieged by the nazim Khan Ali Khan for 57 days in 1853 and then after failing to obtain help from Lucknow, he abandoned the fort and fled to the Sujakhar jungles. On the outbreak of the mutiny Raja Hanwant Singh did good service saving the treasure of the tahsil and the lives of the officers who escaped from Parshadeipur in the then Salon district. Once a British steamer proceeding to Kanpur was fired upon from the fort of Kalakankar and Hanwant Singh's son, Partap Singh took an active part on the rebel side and was killed together with his uncle Madho Singh at Chanda in Sultanpur in action with Gurkhas under Colonel Wroughton. It has a population of 649 and an area of 169 ha.

Among the places of public utility it possesses a post and telegraph office, a bus station, a maternity and child welfare centre, Brajesh Hospital, Madan Mohan Malviya Degree College, Hanumat Inter College, power-house, a Prasar Prashikchhan Kendra. The Raj Bhawan known as 'Nachchatra' is a worthseeing place. The village is electrified. It has many buildings of talukdars and two libraries.

Katra Medniganj* (pargana and tahsil Pratapgarh)

Katra Medniganj, a town area stands at a distance of about 6 km. south-west of Bela Pratapgarh and about 3 km. south-east of Pratapgarh city. It lies in latitude 25°52' N. and longitude 81°57' E. It is connected by installed roads with regular bus service from both of these places. The place, strongly marked for village industry, derives its name from Medni Singh, son of Raja Chhatardhari Singh of Pratapgarh. On the east of the town is a magnificent masonry tank built by Rani Sujjan Kunwar, wife of Raja Chhatardhari Singh. It is said that the waters of this tank have peculiar refining properties and have widely been used for manufacturing sugar. The significance of the place is enhanced by its being a manufacturing centre of crystalized sugar in flat cakes which is exported to other districts.

Katra Medniganj is also known for its cloth-making industry. Handloom producing units are concentrated in the surrounding villages of this town area. The village has a population 1,570 and an area of 168 ha.

The place contains a number of mosques and old tombs in a dilapidated state, and an inscribed stone mill, dated Samvat 1636 has also been discovered. It is a trade centre and has a bazar known as Medniganj. There are primary and junior high schools for boys and girls. A fair also takes place in the town during the month of Asvina.

Khundaur (pargana and tahsil Patti)

Khundaur is important for being the headquarters of the development block Mangraura. The place is situated on Pratapgarh-Sultanpur road at a distance of 16 km. from district and 26 km. from tahsil headquarters. It is also connected by railways. It has a population of 1,293 and an area of 218 ha.

The place is a trade centre and contains a market held on every Wednesday and Saturday, a sub-post-office, a dharmshala-cum-temple, an intermediate college, and railway and bus stations.

The village is electrified, wells and tanks are the means of irrigation.

Kumbhapur (pargana and tahsil Pratapgarh)

The place is situated on Pratapgarh-Lalganj-Atheha road about 45 km. north-west of the district and tahsil headquarters. It is connected by tarcoaled road upto Lalganj and thereafter *kankar* road of a length of about 10 km. runs upto Ghuisernath which is served by bus. Another road connects it with Sangipur. A road bridge is under consideration on river Sai at Ghuisernath. It has a population of 424 and an area of 69 ha.

The place seems to have derived its name from one Ghuisa Ahir who used to beat on some stone. One night he had a dream that the stone, which he used to beat was a "Shiva linga" and since then the people began to worship that "Shiva linga" and afterwards a temple must have been constructed which went by the name of Ghuisernath. The village has five dharmshalas. The place is famous from religious point of view due to existence of the old temple of Ghuisernath where a great fair locally known as Ghuisernath fair takes place on the occasion of Sivaratri besides a regular fair on every Tuesday.

Kunda (pargana Bihar, tahsil Kunda)

Kunda, the tahsil headquarters lies in latitude 25°42' N. and longitude 81°31' E., at the junction of Pratapgarh-Mainpuri road and Rae Bareli-Allahabad road at a distance of 59 km. from Pratapgarh, 67 km. from Rae Bareli and 51 km. from Allahabad. Other roads run south to Benti, south-west to Gutni, eastwards to Bihar and south-east to Lalgopalganj. It is a railway station known as Harnamganj which connects it with Lucknow, Kanpur, Allahabad and Rae Bareli. A metalled road connects it with the district headquarters and the village has a bus station where roadways and private buses ply for Lucknow, Rae Bareli, Pratapgarh and Allahabad. It has a population of 706 and an area of 365 ha.

According to a local tradition the village had a '*kund*' of indigo in the past and once a *kund* of clarified butter was built for *havan*, so the village was named as *kund* which afterwards got converted into Kunda.

The places of public amenities include a post and telegraph office, two intermediate colleges, one degree college, a library, an inspection house, a State Bank of India, a Co-operative Bank, a seed

store, soil conservation office, a bus station, a government hospital, a veterinary hospital, a primary health centre, a maternity and child welfare centre, an Ayurvedic dispensary besides a cattle pound and a thana. The village has a temple. A market is held here on every Wednesday and Saturday at Sagra.

Lalganj (pargana Rampur, tahsil Kunda)

A hamlet of Sitamau village lies in latitude $25^{\circ}56'$ N. and longitude $81^{\circ}43'$ E. on Pratapgarh-Lucknow metalled road about 40 km. west of district headquarters and on Kunda-Khanwari-Kalakankar-Lalganj road 42 km. north-east of the tahsil headquarters. It is served by roadways and public bus service. The origin of the name is attributed to its supposed founder, the old zamindar Bhawani Baksh Singh alias Lal Saheb of Sitalmau who founded and named it Lalganj. The village has a population of 1,302 and an area of 962 ha.

The place is surrounded on one side by Sitalmau nursery and on the other by Sitalmau forest and groves. The forest being on both sides of the main road is easily approachable and provides a refreshing view of nature and has some cool shady corners. It has an inspection hut near which there is a pond where, it is said, ducks come in season. Sitalmau, though it is somewhat *usar* land, is being progressively developed into a well-stocked forest. The lawns and the garden around the inspection hut provide good greenery in the otherwise *usar* land.

Lalganj, the headquarters of Rampur Khas development block and of a thana, has a post-office, two dak bungalows, a cattle pound, a power-house, a branch of the State Bank of India, Co-operative Bank, a maternity and child welfare centre, a primary health centre, a veterinary hospital, an intermediate college and a dharmshala. A grain market which attracts a big crowd, is held here on every Monday and Friday. A fair attended by about 10,000 persons takes place here on the full moon day of Asvina to celebrate Dasahra. The village is electrified.

This place can attract a great number of tourists if it is converted into a picnic spot as it has an inspection hut on Lucknow-Varanasi road. The famous temple of Ghuisernath is also close by.

Laxmanpur (pargana and tahsil Pratapgarh)

Laxmanpur, the headquarters of a development block of the same name lies in latitude $25^{\circ}54'$ N. and longitude $81^{\circ}45'$ E. on Pratapgarh-Kalakankar road about 36 km. west of the district

and tahsil headquarters. It has a population of 214 and an area of 56 ha.

The places of public utility include a library, a hospital, a veterinary hospital, a primary health centre, a maternity and child welfare centre, a post-office and a higher secondary school besides a temple. The village has biggest forest nursery in the district. It is fitted with a 10 H.P. pumping set and pucca main channel and is famous for its plants which seldom fail to strike root wherever they are planted. It offers a pleasant place to visit.

In fairly recent times the village has produced many men who have held important offices e.g. a member of Parliament and that of Legislative Council. There is a bus station on Pratapgarh-Rae Bareilly road. Towards south there goes the Kalakankar-Sangramgarh metalled road and a kuchcha road links Lawana to Sangramgarh which is only 7 km.

Lawana (pargana Manikpur, tahsil Kunda)

A considerable large village consisting of 12 hamlets lies in latitude $25^{\circ}55'$ N. and longitude $81^{\circ}28'$ E., to the east of the road from Salon to Manikpur in the extreme corner of the pargana about 22 km. north-west of the tahsil headquarters and 60 km. west of the district headquarters. Adjoining the village is the famous bazar of Bhawaniganj which was built by Raja Bhawani Singh who was in the service of Asaf-ud-daula and later became nazim of Sultanpur. Local tradition has it that Bhawani Singh founded this village by the name of Lawana Bhawaniganj which afterwards began to be known only as Lawana dropping the word Bhawaniganj. The village has a population of 1,970 and an area of 528 ha.

The village possesses a junior Basic school, a post-office and a veterinary centre. The village has a temple which is known as the temple of Bansidhar. A market is held here on Sundays and Thursdays. A local fair known as Vijaya Dasami fair attended by about 6,000 persons takes place here in the month of Asvina. One remarkable thing about this village is that an unusual portion of its area is under groves.

Malaka Razzaqpur (pargana Bihar, tahsil Kunda)

Lying in latitude $25^{\circ}37'$ N. and longitude $81^{\circ}36'$ E., the village is situated about 18 km. south-east of tahsil headquarters on the road from Lalgopalganj to Bharwari in Allahabad. Its distance from the district headquarters is 56 km. Lalgopalganj railway station is 5 km. south of the place. It has a population of

1,480 and an area of 250.5 ha. It is said that Malik Ata and Abdul Razzaq founded the village in 1039 A. D. The other version states that there was an old Kothi of one Malkhun Khan, the remains of which are still to be found here and the village began to be known as Malaka Razzaqpur. The village once formed a part of the joint estate of Autarpur of the Kunderjit taluka.

It contains the remains of some fine edifices which were built at the beginning of the 19th century by Ghulam Husain, a native of this village, who was appointed Master of the Horse in 1802 to Nawab Saadat Ali Khan and later became the steward of the household of Ghazi-ud-din Haider, he amassed great wealth and constructed many fine buildings both here and in Husainganj, Katganj, Khayaliganj and Firangi *muhallas* in Lucknow. The village has a junior and a senior Basic school. The village is held sacred by Muslims and is famous for *urs* attended by about 2,500 persons which is held on Chaitra *sukla* 3. Muslims bury *tazias* in this place. The main items of sale at *urs* are clay, toys, sweetmeets, earthen pots and fancy goods. The village is electrified.

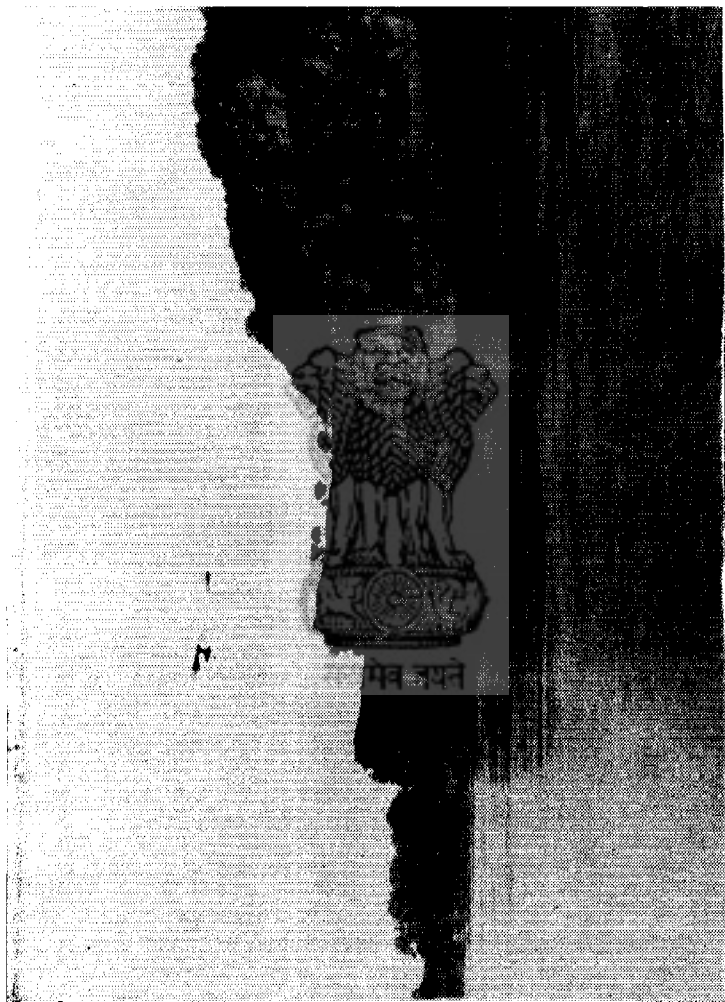
Mandhata (pargana and tahsil Pratapgarh)

The headquarters of a development block of the same name lies in latitude $25^{\circ}47' N.$ and longitude $81^{\circ}52' E.$, at a distance of about 26 km. south of the tahsil and the district headquarters. A metalled road runs from Pratapgarh to Biswanathganj and thereafter the village is linked with an unmetalled road. The village is locally said to have been named after one Raja Mandhata. It has a population of 1,608 and an area of 127 ha.

The places of public utility include a post-office, a boy's high school, a primary health centre, a maternity and child welfare centre, a dharmasala, a private library and a cattle pound besides a temple and a mosque. A market is held on every Sunday and Thursday. A fair takes place on the occasion of Dasahra in the month of Asvina.

Mangraura (pargana and tahsil Patti)

The village which gives its name to a development block is situated on the road from Patti to Kohandour about 10 km. north-west of Patti and about 26 km. north-east of the district headquarters. It lies in latitude $25^{\circ}58' N.$ and longitude $82^{\circ}10' E.$ The village is connected with Patti and Kohandour which is the headquarters of the development block, by a *kankar* road. It has a population of 868 and an area of 236 ha. The village has a senior Basic school for boys. A *devi* fair takes place here on Chaitra and Asvina *sukla* 8,



Ruins of Fort of Manik Chandra at Manikpur

Manikpur (pargana Manikpur, tahsi Kunda)

Manikpur, the headquarters of the pargana of the same name is the ancient and celebrated town. Lying in latitude $25^{\circ}46'$ N. and longitude $81^{\circ}24'$ E., on the Unnao-Allahabad road about 13 km. north-west of the tahsil headquarters and 57 km. south-west of the district headquarters Manikpur is situated on the bank of Ganga. A metalled road connects it with Pratapgarh. Another small road runs along the banks of the river to the old town of Gutni. Manikpur railway station known as Garhi Manikpur is in the north of Manikpur within the limits of the town area. It is directly served by roadways bus service to Allahabad and Pratapgarh. The town area has a population of 6,666 and an area of 616 ha.

The place is said to have been founded in 1368. Legend assigns the foundation of Manikpur under the name of Manapura to Mana Deva son of mythical Bala Deva of Kannauj and it was named Manpur. The change in the name occurred during the time of Manik Chandra, the step brother of Rai Jai Chandra, the Rathor king of Kannauj. There is great controversy regarding the time of foundation. It seems impossible to attribute the foundation to Manik Chandra, as underneath the foundations of the fort to be seen the remnants of older buildings, which show that the town must have been founded at a date much anterior to the time of the great Manik Chandra. Besides Manikpur formed part of the kingdom Kausambi and not to Kannauj; so the origin of the place is altogether lost in antiquity.

Manikpur possesses few remains of its ancient splendour. The old fort of Manik Chandra stands on a steep cliff some 36.5 meters in height overhanging the Ganga. The summit is covered with broken bricks overgrown with scrub jungle. At the northern extremity there is a small mosque built by Shah Jahan. The fort dates from the early Hindu period as large bricks and sculptured *kankar* blocks are often found here. The chief architectural remains are to be found in Shahabad. Of these, the best is the Chihal Satun or hall of forty pillars. The greater portion of this has disappeared. The fragments now remaining are enough to give an idea of its former beauty. The stone carvings are deep and well-defined and each of the overhanging corbels bears a text from *Quran*. It was constructed by Raja Saiyid Abdulqadir Khan who also built the Jama Masjid, the Sangin Mahal and the Rangin Mahal, all of which are in an advanced stage of decay. The stone of which these buildings were constructed was brought from Fatehpur Sikri. Nawab Abdus Samad Ali Khan built several palatial residences in Manikpur and founded Somadabad. Some of these buildings were of such beauty and the stones employed in their construction of such magnificent carving

that Asaf-ud-daula, nearly two centuries after carried off large portions of the carvings to decorate his great Imambara at Lucknow. The place was once of the imperial mints for copper coins. Besides, there are a number of tombs in Manikpur, the chief of which are those of Raje Saiyid Nur, dated 965 Hijri ; Mir Tufah 995 Hijri, Shah-Hisam-ud-din Shah Qasim and Bibi Saleha whose tomb is still to be seen in the Ahata-i-Khanqah. Bibi Saleha, otherwise known as Sulaiman Khatun was the daughter of Sher Shah and was married to Shah Qasim, a descendent of the celebrated Hisam-ud-din. There is another tomb in Chaukparpur said to be that of Malik Qutb Haidar, a sardar of Saiyid Salar Masaud. Besides, there is a mosque of Makhdoom Shah Husam-ud-Haq.

The Musalmans came with Saiyid Salar Masaud. Nothing much, however, seems to have been affected, for the place was a Hindu stronghold in the days of Qutb-ud-din-Aibak, who sent his son Qiyam-ud-din to subdue it, while he himself besieged Jaya Chandra in Kara (Allahabad) on the opposite bank of the Ganga. After two months, fighting the Hindus gave way and fled to Kantit in Mirzapur and from that date Manikpur remained in the hands of Musalmans. Later it came into the hands of Britishers.

The town possesses a post-office. It has famous Jwala Devi Mandir. Markets are held here at Sabhaganj on every Tuesday and Friday ; at Khudeganj on Thursday, Saturday and Sunday and at Aliganj on Monday and Wednesday. The great bathing fair in Manikpur held on the last day of Kartika is the most important and largest one in the district, while the well attended Jwala Mukhi fair at the same place is held on 7th day of Asadha.

The place is held sacred for Hindus as it stands on the banks of the Ganga and it has been the place of saints. It is not less sacred for Muslims too as it has a mosque of Shah Husamul Haq—the great faqir. The place is electrified and is famous for buildings of historical interest.

Murassapur (pargana Manikpur, tahsil Kunda)

A considerable large village Murassapur lies in latitude 25°48' N. and longitude 81°22' E., on the road from Manikpur to Rae Bareilly about 20 km. north-west of the tahsil and 71 km. south-west of the district headquarters. Adjoining it is the flourishing bazar of Nawabganj-Bawanburji. It is connected with the Pariyawan-Kalakankar road railway station which is only one km. far from the village. Tradition ascribes its foundation to the ancestors of talukdar nawab Ahmad Husain Khan Bahadur of Pariyawan. The fort was built by Raja Bhawani Singh, on behalf of Asaf-ud-daula

the remains of which are still traceable. The main village is surrounded with the remains of a wall measuring about 7·6 metres with only two avenues. It has a population of 1,689 and an area of 135 ha.

A market is held here every Wednesday and Saturday. A local fair known as Kanslila takes place every year in the month of Agrahayana which is attended by about 5,000 persons of the neighbouring villages. Formerly a certain amount of delicate cotton printing was carried on here.

Panchosiddh* (pargana and tahsil Pratapgarh)

Panchosiddh, the birth place of Lakhan Sen, the founder of the great Sombansi clan, is situated in the village Banbirpur Kachh about nine km. from the district headquarters. The place stands on the Pratapgarh-Rac Bareli metalled road one km. north of Mohanganj and has a regular bus service. Two rivers, Sai and Sakarni pass through Panchosiddh and it is said that the Pandavas secretly lived there for sometime. The spot is famous for the temple and earthen samadhi where a huge fair takes place on the occasion of Sivaratri. The ruins of the ancient fort of the Sombansis can also be seen in this place. It has a population of 1,070 and an area of 282 ha.

About the origin of the name of the place the local tradition states that in the end of the *Dwapar yug* five *rishis* took *samadhi* here, they were Birbahu, Subahu, Bhadrabahu, Alark and Kashiraj. The first four were real brothers while the fifth one was the king of Kashi.

The legends state that these four *rishis* were the sons of Sati Madalsa. Birbahu, Subahu and Bhadrabahu became recluses from the very beginning according to the instructions of the mother. Alark was ordered by his mother to become a recluse, or sage after ruling some time, and giving the throne to his son. But his temptation made him cling to the throne. His elder brother Birbahu asked him several times to fulfil mother's will but he did not agree. Then Birbahu sought help of the king of Kashi in restoring the kingdom. The king attacked Alark and a fight ensued.

Alark was continually defeated. One night Alark went to the forest and met sage Dattatreya and told him his grief. The sage told him that he was in trouble as he had disobeyed his mother. The next day Alark along with his ministers went to the king of Kashi and surrendered his kingdom and told him that he had become a recluse having no connection with the kingdom. Birbahu who was sitting near the king stood up and told the king that he had completed his mission.

King of Kashi asked Birbahu to take his kingdom but the latter refused and told the former that all the four brothers were going to take *samadhi*. When they started taking *samadhi* the king of Kashi joined them after bestowing his kingdom upon his own son. Hence the name of the place Panchosiddh.

Parasrampur (pargana and tahsil Patti)

Parasrampur a small village, lies in latitude $25^{\circ}50'$ N. and longitude $82^{\circ}4'$ E., on the southern bank of river Sai about 25 km. south-east of the district and 16 km. south-west of the tahsil headquarters. It is connected with Raniganj market situated on Pratapgarh-Varanasi metalled State highway with a kuchcha road. From Raniganj rail and bus are available. Formerly it was known as Chauharja Devi, on account of the temple dedicated to that goddess. According to a local tradition the village was founded by Alha Udal in 12th century. The place is said to derive its name from Parasram, a priest of well known warriors, Alha Udal of Rajpur era. The place is of undoubted antiquity. At the village, a pilgrimage place of local repute, about 20 km. south-east of Patti, is a noted fane of Sati who is worshipped under the name of Chauharja. According to local tradition a portion (*pittam*, the bile) of Sati's dead body fell here when she burnt herself at her father's sacrifice. The temple is said to be of remote antiquity and in proof of it the attending priests asserts that the famous Banaphar hero, Alha, worshiped Devi here and constructed a well at this place. Close by there is a high *khera*, covered with fragments of some interesting stone statues and broken bricks, which undoubtedly represent the ruins of a more ancient temple of Parvati. It has a population of 637 and an area of 145 ha.

A *devi* fair attended by about 3,000 persons takes place twice in the year; one in the month of Asvina and the other in Chaitra.

Pariyawan (pargana Manikpur, tahsil Kunda)

The large village consisting of 16 hamlets lies in latitude $25^{\circ}50'$ N. and longitude $81^{\circ}22'$ E., on Pratapgarh-Kalakankar metalled road about 72 km. south-west of the district and 21 km. north-west of the tahsil headquarters. There is Pariyawan-Kalakankar road railway station on Allahabad-Lucknow line in the village Parsai at a distance of one km. from Pariyawan proper. Most of inhabitants are weavers who prepare cloth. It has a population of 804 and an area of 191 ha.

The village possesses a post-office, a veterinary hospital and a library, a Survey Minar. There is a Devi temple in Paikganj bazar



Palace of Raja Pratap Bahadur Singh at Pratapgarrh

which was established by an Englishman, Paik. Most of the houses are electrified in the village.

Patti (pargana and tahsil Patti)

The headquarters of the tahsil and that of a development block of the same name is a village on the road from Pratapgarh to Akbarpur in the district of Faizabad about 20 km. east of the district headquarters. It lies in latitude $23^{\circ}35'$ N. and longitude $82^{\circ}13'$ E. It is connected with Kadipur tahsil of district Sultanpur and with Jaunpur. Other roads lead to Kohandour, Raniganj police station of the tahsil. The place is said to have derived its name from the partition which took place among the Bachgotis, on the formation of the several estates. There is a brick-strewn mound close to the village, which represents all that remains of the old fort of the talukdars of Patti Saifabad. It has a population of 2,663 and an area of 585 ha.

The electrified village possesses a primary health centre, a maternity and child welfare centre, a post-office, a police-station, a dak bungalow and a degree college. A bi-weekly market with an average attendance of 1,000 persons is held here. A fair known as Patti fair takes place here for three days in October or November.

Pratapgarh (pargana and tahsil Pratapgarh)

Pratapgarh, on the metalled road connecting Bela to Rae Bareli, and lying in latitude $25^{\circ}54'$ N. and longitude $81^{\circ}57'$ E., at a distance of four km. from the tahsil and district headquarters derives its name from the fort built by a seventeenth century warrior, Raja Pratap Singh. The town is said to have been founded by him on the ruins of the ancient town Alarikhpur or Aror. In British time, the district headquarters was situated at Bela which was subsequently called Pratapgarh and then, the old Pratapgarh was called Pratapgarh city. The new fort, which was a fair specimen of Hindu architecture, sustained several sieges in the eighteenth century. Its outer walls and flanks were pulled down after 1857, but an inner keep and little walled garden still remains. The estate disintegrated with the dissolution of the Sombansi dynasty, and Ajit Singh, who helped the British during the 1857 war of freedom, and in return, was awarded the title of Raja in 1877, led the city. After his death in 1889, his adopted son Raja Pratap Bahadur Singh succeeded him.

The fine residence of Raja Pratap Bahadur Singh is a remarkable piece of architecture. It has an underground chamber, and

some old wells of great depth and size which made the place in former days capable of resisting a prolonged siege. At a short distance to the east of the town lie the remains of the old fort which remind the visitors of its glorious past. So much so, the town is surrounded by the ruins of tombs of the muslim officials and several other buildings. It has a population of 4,714 and an area of 753 ha.

The river Sai passes through the city of Pratapgarh which is electrified. It has scores of temples, mosques, *Samadhis* and tombs. The city has a college library also. Mondays and Fridays are the market days and tobacco, vegetables and other essentials are the commodities of trade. The city has a post-office.

In the surrounding villages of Pratapgarh food-grains are cultivated in 640 hectares of land and the commercial crops are produced in six hectares. The place has as many as 106 masonry wells which are the chief means of irrigation. Jowar *bajra*, paddy, wheat, barley and *sanai* are largely produced.

Pura Bagh Rai (pargana Bihar, tahsil Kunda)

Pura Bagh Rai actually lies within the limits of the village of Pawansi on the road from Pratapgarh to Bihar about 18 km. south of tahsil headquarters and 34 km. south-west of the district headquarters. It lies $25^{\circ}44'$ N. and longitude $81^{\circ}41'$ E. The Lalgopalganj railway station is at a distance of 10 km. from the hamlet. It is said that this hamlet was founded by one Baba Baghambari Das Ji.

It has a temple of Chamunda Devi which is visited every Monday by a large number of people. There is a library in Sunderganj Bazar which is quite close to the place. The place has also the remains of the old fort of the Dhingwas talukdars. A police station was established here in 1894.

Raigarh (pargana Dhingwas, tahsil Kunda)

A large village Raigarh in the south-east of the pargana lies in latitude $25^{\circ}46'$ N. and longitude $81^{\circ}39'$ E., on the road from Derwa to Bihar about 9 km. north of the tahsil and 49 km. south-west of the district headquarters. Kunda Harnamganj railway station is at a distance of about 10 km. from the place. According to a local tradition this village was founded by Lal Chhatar Dhari Singh and it formerly belonged to the talukdar of Pawansi. It has a population of 3,675 and an area of 1,160 ha.

The zamindars of Raigarh took upon themselves to mortgage the village to the talukdar of Bhadri without the consent of Lal Mahpal

Singh of Pawansi or Dhingwas. The latter, indignant at such freedom, called out his forces, while Rai Amarnath Singh of Bhadri did likewise, and appeared with 1,200 fighting men. The battle ensued at Jagapur, a small village two miles to the west of Raigarh in which Mahpal Singh was beaten and lost two guns, while 100 men were killed on both sides. Eventually Mahpal Singh paid the mortgage-money to the talukdar of Bhadri who resigned the village. It is said that this assertion of his right as talukdar cost Mahpal Singh almost a lakh of rupees.

The village has a post-office. The northern portion of the village is dotted with numerous tanks. A market is held twice a week on Sundays and Thursdays at Ahmadganj.

Ramganj (pargana and tahsil Patti)

Ramganj lies in latitude $25^{\circ}34'$ N. and longitude $81^{\circ}40'$ E., on the Pratapgarh-Ramganj metalled road at a distance of 51 km. from the district headquarters. It has a population of 2,046 and an area of 240 ha. Since, it stands very close to Koisipur railway station, it has become a flourishing trade centre also. It has a primary school, an intermediate college and a post-office. An Ayurvedic hospital also exists in the village.

Rampur Khas (pargana Rampur, tahsil Kunda)

The capital of the pargana lies in latitude $25^{\circ}55'$ N. and longitude $81^{\circ}36'$ E., on Pratapgarh Lucknow metalled road about 44 km. west of the district headquarters and about 30 km. north of the tahsil headquarters. It is served by U. P. State Transport bus service. Rampur Khas which derives its name from Raja Rampal Singh who renamed the old village Jogra after his name. The village and the bazar are located within the old fort of the Rajas of Rampur-Dharupur. It has a population of 211 and an area of 55 ha.

The headquarters of a development block of the same name are situated here besides a primary health centre and veterinary services. It also has a post-office, two senior Basic schools, a junior Basic school. Among the places of historical note in the village there is a *bawli* inside which there is a tunnel and a house. A market is held on every Thursday and Sunday where cloth and food-grains are sold. A *devi* fair is held on 15th day of black half of the month of Jyaistha which is attended by about 6,000 persons.

Raniganj (pargana and tahsil Patti)

Raniganj, the headquarters of Sheogarh development block (16 km. north of village Sheogarh) is the name of a bazar which lies in

latitude $25^{\circ}47' N.$ and longitude $82^{\circ}5' E.$, on Pratapgarh-Varanasi metalled road about 26 km. south-west of the tahsil headquarters and about 18 km. south of Pratapgarh. It is connected with tahsil headquarters by *kankar* road. In the adjoining village of Dandupur there is a railway station. It has a population of 307 and an area of 149 ha.

It possesses a maternity and child welfare centre, a veterinary hospital, an artificial insemination centre, a post and telegraph office with telephonic facilities, an intermediate college, a police-station and a cattle pound. A bi-weekly market is held here on every Tuesday and Friday. The place is electrified.

Ranjitpur-Chilbila (tahsil Pratapgarh)

Lying in latitude $25^{\circ}57' N.$ and longitude $82^{\circ} E.$, Ranjitpur-Chilbila, a large village, stands on the metalled road from Allahabad to Falzabad at a distance of three km. from Bela on the northern bank of the river Sai. The place is well situated providing a good view of the natural beauty of the well-wooded, undulating surroundings around the populated areas of Pratapgarh and Chilbila. The kachcha road of the village leads to "*Sain data ki kuti*", situated on the border of the Ranjitpur forest, a favourite religious resort of the devotees of Sain Data. It has a population of 2,306 and an area of 706 ha.

Historically, Ranjitpur-Chilbila was a coparcenary estate of the Sombansi zamindars who were the descendant of Rup Narain, the second son of Sangram Sah, ninth in descent from Raja Gohanwardeo, who gave up the title in favour of his younger brother, Jait Singh. The place has an important bazar, originally founded by Nawab Shuja-ud-daula and named as Nawabganj. In the vicinity of this market is the Chilbila railway station. The place is also important from the view that the first female school was established in 1868 at Nawabganj. It has a senior Basic school for both boys and girls. It has a power-loom industry and ice factory besides other small manufacturing units and is industrially progressing.

Ranki (pargana Atheha, tahsil Pratapgarh)

Ranki, a large scattered village composed of many hamlets on the western border of the pargana lies at a short distance south of the road from Atheha to Parshadepur about 58 km. of the tahsil and district headquarters. It lies in latitude $26^{\circ}4' N.$ and longitude $81^{\circ}35' E.$, It is served by buses. It is undoubtedly a place of great antiquity as large quantities of Indo Bactrian coins have been dug out of its ruins. To judge from the extent of

these remains, Ranki must at one time have been a very large and populous city. At the north-west of the village are to be seen the ruins of an extensive brick fortress surrounded by a wide and deep fosse and at a distance of half a mile to the south-west lies a small oblong ruin surrounded by a moat.

Locally it was ascribed to the Bhars, as was every other ruin. Another tradition says that Ranki was the seat of Raja Bharthari, elder brother of the great Vikramaditya.¹ It has a population of 2,517 and an area of 783 ha.

The place has a post-office and a temple of Sivaji. A fair takes place here on the occasion of Dasahra. The place offers a very promising field to archaeologists.

Sandwa Chandika* (pargana and tahsil Pratapgarh)

The headquarters of a development block of the same name lies in latitude 26°2' N. and longitude 81°53'E., on the road from Pratapgarh to Raipur in Sultanpur, some 22 km. of tahsil and district headquarters. It adjoins Antu on the east. The southern portion is traversed by a branch road running from Antu station to Sangipur and Atheha. The village derives its name from the temple of Chandika Devi. In former days it was a part of the Bahlolpur taluka but afterwards it was sold to Rai Kishan Lal Sahib, a pleader of Bela. It has a population of 2,691 and an area of 663 ha.

The village possesses a post-office, a primary health centre, a maternity centre, veterinary hospital, an artificial insemination centre and a boy's high school. The main attraction of the place lies in the famous Chandika Devi temple in the heart of the forest where a religious fair takes place on every Tuesday and a considerable trade is carried on. On the 8th and 9th day of Chaitra and Asvina a great fair attended by 5,000 persons is held here. The biggest annual fair takes place on 'Budhwa Mangal' day.

In 1971, plantation has been done here to encourage fruit bearing and ornamental trees like gold mohar and mango, etc. The place can be developed into a place of tourist interest by providing road connections and a rest house.

Sangipur (pargana and tahsil Pratapgarh)

Lying in latitude 62°2' N. and longitude 81°41' E., Sangipur, a small village, in the south-east corner of the pargana lies on the road from Atheha to Lalganj about 48 km. south of the tahsil and

1. Benett, W. C. : A Report on the family History of Chief Clans of Rae Bareilly districts (Lucknow 1895)

district headquarters. A branch road runs east from the village to Antu and Chandika. An unmetalled road links the place with Lalganj which is served by ekka. Formerly the place belonged to the Tiloi Raja of Kanhpuria Rajputs forming a portion of the Mustafabad estate.

The village derives its name from a famous rishi known as Shringirishi of Ramayana age who performed Putreshti yagya at Dashratha's place as a result of which the four sons were born to king Dashratha. It has a population of 698 and an area of 159 ha.

Among the places of public utility the village has a post-office, one intermediate college for boys, a library, a primary health centre, an Ayurvedic dispensary besides a cattle pound. It has a temple of Lord Siva too. A grain market is held here twice a week on Sundays and Thursdays. A small fair known as Dhanush Yagya takes place here and lasts for five days in the month of Agrahayana. The place is famous for manufacturing of nut cracker (*saraut*), a favourite item for betel-lovers, especially ladies.

Sangamgarh (pargana Rampur, tahsil Kunda)

A large village consisting 9 hamlets lies in latitude $25^{\circ}51'$ N. and longitude $81^{\circ}30'$ E., on Pratapgarh—Kalakankar road about 16 km. north-west of tahsil and 50 km. south-west of the district headquarters. It is connected by Kunda Harnamganj railway station which is at a distance of about 15 km.

Local tradition has it that it was founded by Sangram Singh. Sangram Singh rebelled in 1857 against Britishers but was defeated due to collusion of the members of his family with Britishers. Formerly it formed a part of the estate of talukdar of Rampur-Dharupur. River Bakulahi flows through the village. The village has a population of 2,401 and an area of 348 ha.

The places of public utility include a hospital, a post-office, a maternity and child welfare centre, a veterinary hospital, a sub-artificial insemination centre, a seed store, a junior Basic school and a higher secondary school. The village has a grave of Sangram Singh. A bi-weekly market is held here on Sundays and Thursdays. A small fair takes place annually at the Ram Lila. The village is electrified.

Sarai Naher Rai (pargana and tahsil Pratapgarh)

The village lies in latitude $25^{\circ}48'$ N. and longitude $81^{\circ}50'$ E., on south-western side of the tahsil headquarters about 13 km. of the Pratapgarh-Allahabad metalled road. It is connected by metalled

road upto Biswanathganj and thereafter by about 11 km. unmetalled road via Mandhata block headquarters. Buses ply upto Mandhata. The village is connected by Biswanathganj railway station which is at a distance of about 11 km. Formerly it was under the zamindari of Lal Jayanath Bux Singh of Baispur estate. It has a population of 2,463 and an area of 659 ha.

Though there is no historical or architectural building in the village proper, one historical place has been discovered by the archaeological department which measures 6 bighas in area and is known as Davariha Bara. As a result of excavations and explorations, which are being conducted by the State archaeological department at Sarai Naher, several very antiquated human skeletons, along with some animal bones and a number of small stone implements belonging probably to the neolithic age have been discovered. One of the skeleton measures seven feet. The finds are being studied and tested in Indian and foreign laboratories. Among these, the Tata Fundamental Research Institute, Bombay, after putting some of the bones mentioned above to carbon-14 tests have assessed the age of the finds as about 8,000 B.C. If this date is corroborated by certain other relevant tests, these human skeletons from Sarai Naher would prove to be the oldest so far discovered in this country and occupy an important place among finds of this nature in the whole world. Sarai Naher is the only site in the entire valley of the Ganga which has yielded human skeletons of such an early age as also stone-age implements. They represent the oldest known cultural pattern of the Ganga valley, the one which appears to have been such anterior even to the Indus valley civilization.

A legend has it that the queen of Deoli estate was once passing through this village. The Raikwar Thakur of the village caught hold of the Dola of the queen. This resulted in mass assassination of Raikwar Thakurs by the Deoli estate army. Those that were captured were crushed through elephants and were buried under ground.

The village possesses a post-office and five small temples. Well known Laxmiganj market is at a distance of only 1.5 km. which is held twice a week on Mondays and Fridays.

Shahpur (pargana Bihar, tahsil Kunda)

A large village, which includes Shahpur uparhar, Shahpur Kachchar and Shahpur Talab, lies in latitude 25°38' N. and longitude 81°28' E., on the north bank of the Ganga adjoining Benti to the south about 10 km. south-west of the tahsil and 67 km. south-west of the district headquarters. To the west of Shahpur is the village of Dilerganj or Nawada. A metalled road

runs from the district headquarters to Kunda and thence an unmetalled road links the place via Benti. It has a population of 1,353 and an area of 423.6 ha.

This is a place of great antiquity and interest, possessing several buildings and remains of the early Mughal period. The old name of the place was Mubarakpur probably so-called from Mubarak Lodi, governor of Kara-Manikpur in the days of Sultan Sikandar Lodi.

The village has a *dargah*, a mosque and a Qadam Rasul built in the time of Akbar. The mosque near Manikpur bears four inscriptions dated 972 Hijri or 1565 A. D. to the effect that it was built in memory of the celebrated saint, Saiyid Mohi-ud-din Abdul Qadir Jilani by Humayun Khan, Khan-Khana. The Qadam Rasul bear a fragmentary inscription. The *dargah* was built in the same year as the mosque and by the same noble.

The village has an old temple of Haudesheshwar Nath Mahadeo on the banks of the Ganga where lakh of people assemble in Sivaratri and *malmas* to worship Lord Siva.

Yahyapur (pargana and tahsil Patti)

The village, connected with Diwanganj market situated on the Pratapgarh-Patti road with a kuchcha road, lies in latitude 25°53' N. and longitude 82°5' E., on the northern bank of river Sai about 18 km. east of the district headquarters and 12 km. south-west of the tahsil headquarters. It is not important in itself but has a considerable local significance due to the temple of Lord Siva named as Bilkharnath where a religious fair on the eve of Sivaratri is held annually.

People believe that Yahyapur was formerly known as Ahirapur, inhabited by the *ahirs* who used to supply milk in the famous fort of Kot Bilkhar which was completely devastated in 1856 by Buxer, a Captain of Wajid-Ali Shah, who invaded the village for recovery of tax. His tomb exists there even now. It has a population of 1,081 and an area of 321 ha.

The temple of Bilkharnath, named after the Bilkharia Rajputs, one of the oldest talukdari clans in Avadh, stands among the ruins of Kot Bilkhar, the ancient fort of Ghaibar Sah, a Dikhit of Bisauli in Banda. With a view to exterminating the Bhars, he was sent by the Emperor of Delhi who settled here and founded the family of Bilkharis. Later, when he was defeated and slain by Bariar Singh, the ancestor of the Bachgotis, the fort fell to the lot of Dingur Singh. It was destroyed by the nazim in 1773 after Rai Maharban Singh was vanquished. The ruins lie near the bank of the river, where at the shrine of Lord Siva, a huge fair takes place every year. The temple is 5 km. south from Shitala ganj Bazar. There is also a boys' junior Basic school in the village.

CONVERSION FACTORS

Money

1 pie = 0.52 Paise

1 pice = 1.56 Paise

Linear Measure

1 inch = 2.54 centimetres

1 foot = 30.48 centimetres

1 yard = 91.44 centimetres

1 mile = 1.61 kilometres

Square Measure

1 square foot = 0.093 square metre

1 square yard = 0.836 square metre

1 square mile = 2.59 square kilometres = 259 hectares

1 acre = 0.405 hectares

Cubic Measure

1 cubic foot = 0.028 cubic metre

Measure of Capacity

1 gallon (imperial) = 4.55 litres

1 Seer* (80 tolas) = 0.937 litre

Measure of Weight

1 tola = 11.66 grams

1 *chhatak* = 58.32 grams

1 seer* = 933.10 grams

1 maund* = 37.32 kilograms

1 ounce (Avoirdupois) = 28.35 grams

1 pound (Avoirdupois) = 453.59 grams

1 hundredweight = 50.80 kilograms

1 ton = 1016.05 kilograms = 1.016 metric tonnes

Thermometer Scales

1° Fahrenheit = $9/5^\circ$ centigrade + 32

*As defined in Indian Standards of Weight Act, 1939



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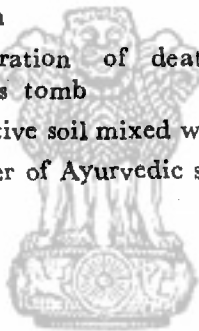
GLOSSARY OF INDIAN WORDS

<i>Adalat</i>	..	Court of justice
<i>Adhiniyam</i>	..	Act
<i>Alsi</i>	..	Linseed
<i>Amil</i>	..	An official who collected revenue under the Nawabs of Avadh
<i>Amin</i>	..	Officers entrusted with work of realising government dues
<i>Arhar</i>	..	Pigeon pea, a dal
<i>Asami</i>	..	A lessee of a disabled <i>bhumidhar</i> or of a <i>sirdar</i> or a tenant of the <i>gaon sabha</i> , having no transferable rights
<i>Balui</i>	..	Sandy
<i>Bajra</i>	..	Pearl millet (<i>Pennisetum typhoides</i>)
<i>Ban</i>	..	Thick twins made of <i>moonj</i> (a reed)
<i>Banjaras</i>	..	Nomads
<i>Bawli</i>	..	Pucca tank having stairs on all the four sides
<i>Beldar</i>	..	Labourer
<i>Bejhar</i>	..	Mixture of grain, barley, etc.
<i>Bhajans</i>	..	Devotional songs
<i>Bhumidhar</i>	..	Peasant—proprietor having permanent heritable and transferable rights in his holdings
<i>Bhusa</i>	..	Husk
<i>Bishcobra</i>	..	A kind of poisonous lizard
<i>Chakla</i>	..	A subdivision
<i>Chakladar</i>	..	Collector or farmer of revenue under the Nawabs of Avadh
<i>Chanta</i>	..	A net for catching the fish
<i>Chaudhary</i>	..	Headman
<i>Dais</i>	..	Midwives other than those who hold diplomas
<i>Dargah</i>	..	Shrine of Muslim saint
<i>Devi</i>	..	Goddess or deity
<i>Dih</i>	..	Mound
<i>Ekfasli</i>	..	Producing one crop
<i>Ekka</i>	..	A type of two wheeled horsedrawn carriage

<i>Faujdar</i>	..	Subordinate military officer under the Mughals
<i>Gaon</i>	..	Village
<i>Garhi</i>	..	Fortress
<i>Ghar</i>	..	House
<i>Gheraos</i>	..	Picketing
<i>Goh</i>	..	Monitor lizard (<i>Varanus monitor</i>)
<i>Granth</i>	..	The holy book of Sikhs
<i>Gurkulas</i>	..	Residential educational institutions at gurus' own place
<i>Havan</i>	..	Fire sacrifice
<i>Ijarah</i>	..	A farm auctioned or let for a fixed sum of revenue
<i>Jamun</i>	..	<i>Syzgium cumini</i>
<i>Jannah</i>	..	Indigenous surgeons, usually barber
<i>Jhils</i>	..	Lakes
<i>Jhinguri</i>	..	A net for catching the fish
<i>Julahas</i>	..	Muslim weavers
<i>Kakun</i>	..	Italian millet
<i>Kankar</i>	..	Irregular concretions of impure calcareous matter used for making lime
<i>Kanungo</i>	..	Petty revenue official
<i>Karbi</i>	..	Fodder
<i>Kathal</i>	..	Jack-fruit
<i>Kathas</i>	..	Mythological religious stories
<i>Khadar</i>	..	Lowland near the river
<i>Khandsari</i>	..	Indigenous white sugar
<i>Kharif</i>	..	Autumn crop or harvest
<i>Khatauni</i>	..	Register containing records of rights
<i>Khera</i>	..	Mound
<i>Khewat</i>	..	Annual register
<i>Khud kast</i>	..	Cultivation by the landowner either himself or through hired labour
<i>Khutba</i>	..	A sermon, specially that is preached in mosque on Friday and on two Ids
<i>Kilhati</i>	..	A small bird
<i>Kirana</i>	..	General merchandise
<i>Kodon</i>	..	<i>Paspalum scrobiculatum</i>

<i>Kund</i>	..	A deep pond
<i>Kutki</i>	..	Little millet
<i>Lekhpal</i>	..	Patwari ; village accountant
<i>Lihafs</i>	..	Quilt
<i>Lobia</i>	..	A kind of bean
<i>Mahajal</i>	..	Large net for catching the fish
<i>Mahal</i>	..	Unit of land under separate engagement for payment of revenue
<i>Majlis</i>	..	A religious assembly of Shias to commemorate the death of Imam Husain and his followers
<i>Maktab</i>	..	A school for Muslim children
<i>Mali</i>	..	Gardener
<i>Mandua</i>	..	A kind of small millet
<i>Marsia</i>	..	Elegy, particularly on death of martyrs of Karbala
<i>Masoor</i>	..	A kind of pulse
<i>Maulvi</i>	..	Learned Muslim (usually a teacher)
<i>Moong</i>	..	Green gram
<i>Moth</i>	..	A kind of pulse
<i>Muhallas</i>	..	Residential localities
<i>Munsif</i>	..	A subordinate judge
<i>Mushaira</i>	..	Symposium of poets (Urdu)
<i>Nad</i>	..	Manger
<i>Naib</i>	..	Assistant
<i>Nyaya</i>	..	Justice
<i>Nazim</i>	..	Governor, head of district with revenue, executive and judicial powers in pre-British days
<i>Nazul</i>	..	The land belonging to government situate within the municipal area, but not belonging to any particular department
<i>Pachki</i>	..	A small nitted basket for catching the fish
<i>Panchs</i>	..	Members of <i>gaon</i> panchayat
<i>Parcharak</i>	..	Propagator
<i>Pathshala</i>	..	School
<i>Purdah</i>	..	Veil
<i>Qazi</i>	..	Judge, who also solemnises Muslims marriages
<i>Rabi</i>	..	Winter crop or spring crop
<i>Sahayak</i>	..	Assistant

<i>Sanai</i>	..	<i>Crotalaria juncea</i> ; a type of green manure
<i>Sawai</i>	..	Getting back one and a quarter times the quantity lent
<i>Sir</i>	..	Land cultivated by the owner
<i>Sutli</i>	..	Twine made of hemp
<i>Tamboli</i>	..	Betel dealer
<i>Taqavi</i>	..	Advance of money given to cultivators with or without interest
<i>Tazia</i>	..	An imitation of the tombs of Hasan and Husain, generally made of coloured paper and bamboo
<i>Thanedar</i>	..	Officer incharge of police-station
<i>Topa</i>	..	A type of a basket made of bamboo
<i>Urd</i>	..	Black gram
<i>Urs</i>	..	Commemoration of death anniversary of Muslim Saint at his tomb
<i>Usar</i>	..	Unproductive soil mixed with gravel
<i>Vaid</i>	..	Practitioner of Ayurvedic system of medicine



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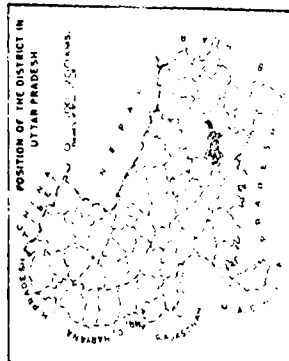
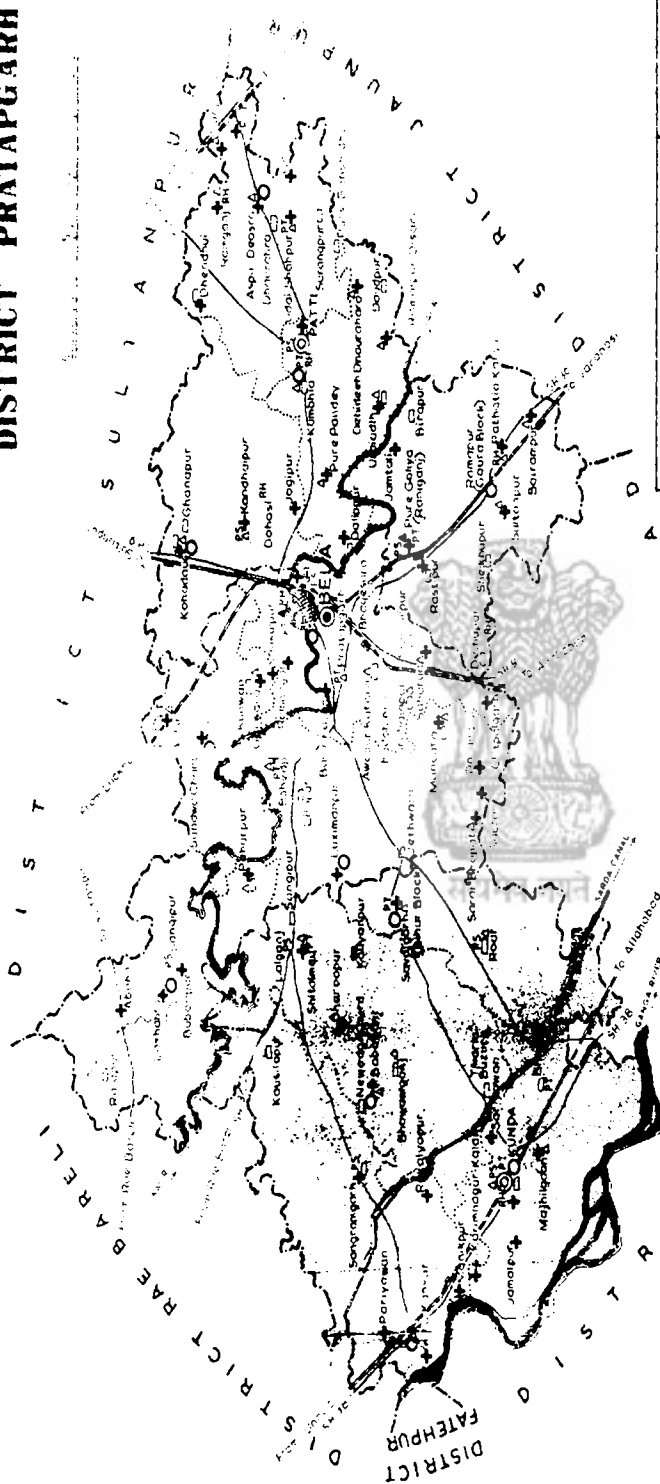
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DISTRICT PRATAPGARH



DISTRICT BOUNDARY
CANAL BOUNDARY
VILLAGE BOUNDARY
DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS
RAILWAY STATION
VILLAGE HEADQUARTERS
VILLAGE BOUNDARY
TOWN WITH POPULATION 100,000
STATE HIGHWAY, OTHER IMPROVED
STATE HIGHWAY WITH POPULATION 100,000
RAILWAY LINE WITH STATION BOUNDARY
RIVER AND STREAM
CANAL WITH IMPROVED BOUNDARY
POLICE STATION
POST & TELEGRAPH OFFICE
RURAL HOUSE WITH POPULATION 100,000
HOSPITAL OF DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS
VILLAGE WITH POPULATION 100,000
VILLAGE BOUNDARY
VILLAGE BOUNDARY